10/826,439

EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	0	("2004006104").PN.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2006/05/11 07:14
L2	1	("20040006104").PN.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2006/05/11 07:19
L3	1	("6482949").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/05/11 08:30
L4	5	"2005007099"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/05/11 08:30
S1	985	544/344 OR 544/347 OR 544/353	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/05/11 07:13
S2	72	S1 AND (ANTIVIRAL OR HCV OR HEPATITIS)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/05/10 11:58
S3	1	("6989451").PN.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/05/10 12:31
S4	1	("3510487").PN.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/05/10 12:42
S5	1	("3656953").PN.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/05/10 13:29
S6	1	("6518423").PN.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/05/10 13:39
S7	1	("6103720").PN.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/05/10 13:43
S8	1	("5874587").PN.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/05/10 13:45
S9	1	("5969150").PN.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/05/10 13:45

10/826,439

STN SEARCH TRANSCRIPT

```
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Welcome to STN International!  Enter x:x

LOGINID:SSSPTA1623ZCT

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR 7):2


* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1          Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2          "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  DEC 23  New IPC8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT fields in USPATFULL/
                  USPAT2
 NEWS  4  JAN 13  IPC 8 searching in IFIPAT, IFIUDB, and IFICDB
 NEWS  5  JAN 13  New IPC 8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT enhancements added to
                  INPADOC
 NEWS  6  JAN 17  Pre-1988 INPI data added to MARPAT
 NEWS  7  JAN 17  IPC 8 in the WPI family of databases including WPIFV
 NEWS  8  JAN 30  Saved answer limit increased
 NEWS  9  FEB 21  STN AnaVist, Version 1.1, lets you share your STN AnaVist
                  visualization results
 NEWS 10  FEB 22  The IPC thesaurus added to additional patent databases on STN
 NEWS 11  FEB 22  Updates in EPFULL; IPC 8 enhancements added
 NEWS 12  FEB 27  New STN AnaVist pricing effective March 1, 2006
 NEWS 13  FEB 28  MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reload improves functionality
 NEWS 14  FEB 28  TOXCENTER reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 15  FEB 28  REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with more experimental spectral
                  property data
 NEWS 16  MAR 01  INSPEC reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 17  MAR 03  Updates in PATDPA; addition of IPC 8 data without attributes
 NEWS 18  MAR 08  X.25 communication option no longer available after June 2006
 NEWS 19  MAR 22  EMBASE is now updated on a daily basis
 NEWS 20  APR 03  New IPC 8 fields and IPC thesaurus added to PATDPAFULL
 NEWS 21  APR 03  Bibliographic data updates resume; new IPC 8 fields and IPC
                  thesaurus added in PCTFULL
 NEWS 22  APR 04  STN AnaVist $500 visualization usage credit offered
 NEWS 23  APR 12  LINSPEC, learning database for INSPEC, reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 24  APR 12  Improved structure highlighting in FQHIT and QHIT display
                  in MARPAT
 NEWS 25  APR 12  Derwent World Patents Index to be reloaded and enhanced during
                  second quarter; strategies may be affected
 NEWS 26  MAY 10  CA/CAplus enhanced with 1900-1906 U.S. patent records

 NEWS EXPRESS  FEBRUARY 15 CURRENT VERSION FOR WINDOWS IS V8.01a,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 DECEMBER 2005.
               V8.0 AND V8.01 USERS CAN OBTAIN THE UPGRADE TO V8.01a AT
               http://download.cas.org/express/v8.0-Discover/

 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS IPC8     For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

  COMPLETE THE STN SURVEY - APRIL 27 THROUGH MAY 31

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  In an effort to enhance your experience with STN, we would
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  If you provide us with your name, login ID, and e-mail address, you
  will be entered in a drawing to win a free iPod(R).  Your responses
  will be kept confidential and will help us make future improvements
  to STN.

  Take survey: http://www.zoomerang.com/survey.zgi?p=WEB2259HNKWTUW

  Thank you in advance for your participation.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *  STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:13:09 ON 10 MAY 2006

=> FILE REG
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                        SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                              ENTRY     SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                             0.21        0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:13:15 ON 10 MAY 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:     9 MAY 2006  HIGHEST RN 883631-57-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:    9 MAY 2006  HIGHEST RN 883631-57-0

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 6, 2006

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

**********************************************************************
*                                                                    *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from  *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added,    *
* effective March 20, 2005.  A new display format, IDERL, is now     *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information.  *
*                                                                    *
**********************************************************************

Structure search iteration limits have been increased.  See HELP SLIMITS
for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document.  For information

on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

=> ....Testing the current file.... screen

ENTER SCREEN EXPRESSION OR (END):end

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\ANRONGWUCHOW ANTIVIRALS.str
```
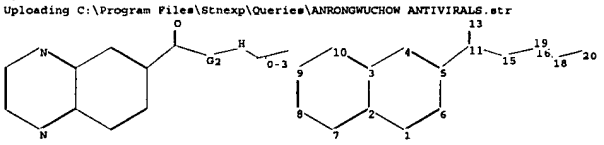
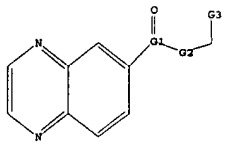



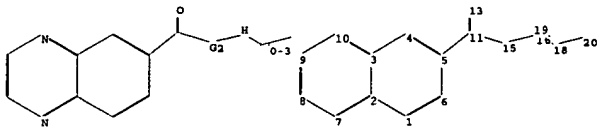

```
chain nodes :
11  13  15  16  18  19
ring nodes :
1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10
ring/chain nodes :
20
chain bonds :
5-11  11-13  11-15  15-16  16-18  16-19  18-20
ring bonds :
1-2  1-6  2-3  2-7  3-4  3-10  4-5  5-6  7-8  8-9  9-10
exact/norm bonds :
11-13  11-15  15-16
exact bonds :
5-11  16-18  16-19  18-20
normalized bonds :
1-2  1-6  2-3  2-7  3-4  3-10  4-5  5-6  7-8  8-9  9-10


G1:C,S

G2:O,N

G3:C,H,S,P

Match level :
1:Atom  2:Atom  3:Atom  4:Atom  5:Atom  6:Atom  7:Atom  8:Atom  9:Atom  10:Atom
11:CLASS  13:CLASS  15:CLASS  16:CLASS  18:CLASS  19:CLASS  20:CLASS



L1      STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> que L1

L2   QUE L1

=> D L1
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1              STR
```



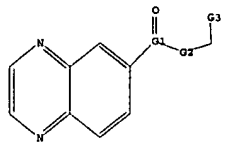
THIS IS FOR CL'S 1, ~~2~~ 3, 4, 6


```
G1 C,S
G2 O,N
G3 [@1],[@2]


Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.


=> S L1
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 12:13:34 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -       530 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED      530 ITERATIONS                                 12 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:          9219 TO    11981
PROJECTED ANSWERS:               33 TO      447

L3           12 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> S L1 SSS FULL
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 12:13:40 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -    10767 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED    10767 ITERATIONS                               329 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L4          329 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> ....Testing the current file.... screen

ENTER SCREEN EXPRESSION OR (END):end


=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\ANRONGWUCHOW ANTIVIRALS.str
```

10/826,439

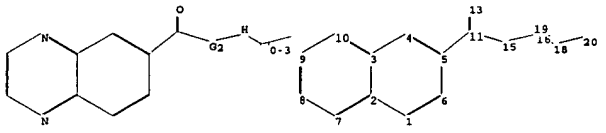


```
chain nodes :
11  13  15  16  18  19
ring nodes :
1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10
ring/chain nodes :
20
chain bonds :
5-11  11-13  11-15  15-16  16-18  16-19  18-20
ring bonds :
1-2  1-6  2-3  2-7  3-4  3-10  4-5  5-6  7-8  8-9  9-10
exact/norm bonds :
11-13  11-15  15-16
exact bonds :
5-11  16-18  16-19  18-20
normalized bonds :
1-2  1-6  2-3  2-7  3-4  3-10  4-5  5-6  7-8  8-9  9-10

G1:C,S

G2:O,N

G3:C,H,S,P

Match level :
1:Atom  2:Atom  3:Atom  4:Atom  5:Atom  6:Atom  7:Atom  8:Atom  9:Atom  10:Atom
11:CLASS  13:CLASS  15:CLASS  16:CLASS  18:CLASS  19:CLASS  20:CLASS



L5      STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> que L5

L6   QUE L5

=> D L5
L5 HAS NO ANSWERS
L5              STR
```

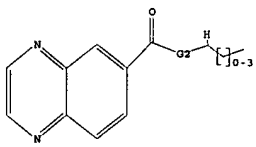


Cl. 2 (BROAD)

```
G1 C,S
G2 O,N
G3 C,H,S,P


Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.


=> S L5
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 12:16:14 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -       530 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED      530 ITERATIONS                                  50 ANSWERS
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:          9219 TO    11981
PROJECTED ANSWERS:              833 TO     1807

L7           50 SEA SSS SAM L5

=> S L5 SSS FULL
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 12:16:19 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -    10767 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED    10767 ITERATIONS                                1540 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L8         1540 SEA SSS FUL L5

=> S L8 NOT L4
L9        1213 L8 NOT L4

=> ....Testing the current file.... screen

ENTER SCREEN EXPRESSION OR (END):end


=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\ANRONGWUCHOW ANTIVIRALS.str
```



```
chain nodes :
11  13  15  16  18  19
ring nodes :
1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10
ring/chain nodes :
20
chain bonds :
5-11  11-13  11-15  15-16  16-18  16-19  18-20
ring bonds :
1-2  1-6  2-3  2-7  3-4  3-10  4-5  5-6  7-8  8-9  9-10
exact/norm bonds :
11-13  11-15  15-16
exact bonds :
5-11  16-18  16-19  18-20
normalized bonds :
1-2  1-6  2-3  2-7  3-4  3-10  4-5  5-6  7-8  8-9  9-10

G1:C,S

G2:O,N

G3:C,H,S,P

Match level :
1:Atom  2:Atom  3:Atom  4:Atom  5:Atom  6:Atom  7:Atom  8:Atom  9:Atom  10:Atom
11:CLASS  13:CLASS  15:CLASS  16:CLASS  18:CLASS  19:CLASS  20:CLASS



L10     STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> que L10

L11  QUE L10

=> D L10
L10 HAS NO ANSWERS
L10             STR
```



Cl. 2.
(SUBSTRUCTURE)

```
G1 C,S
G2 O,N
G3 C,H,S,P


Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.


=> S L10 SUB=L9 FULL
FULL SUBSET SEARCH INITIATED 12:21:05 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SUBSET SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -       987 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED      987 ITERATIONS                                  790 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L12          790 SEA SUB=L9 SSS FUL L10

=> FILE CAPLUS
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY     SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                             379.00      379.21

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:22:02 ON 10 MAY 2006
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 9 May 2006  (20060509/ED)

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They are available for your review at:

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=> S L4 OR L12
            40 L4
           151 L12
L13        181 L4 OR L12
```

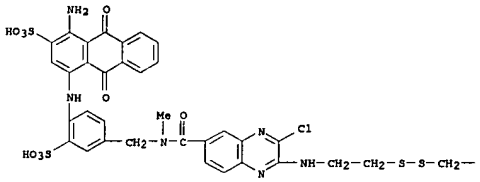
← ALL SEARCHES TOGETHER DISPLAYED 1 - 181.

=> D 1-181 IBIB ABS HITSTR

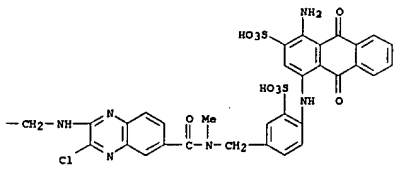
L13 ANSWER 1 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:361356 CAPLUS
TITLE: Preparation of disulfide dyes for dyeing human keratin fibers
INVENTOR(S): Daubresse, Nicolas; Genain, Gilles
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fr.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 39 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006080791	A1	20060420	US 2005-249357	20051014
FR 2876576	A1	20060421	FR 2004-10864	20041014
EP 1647580	A1	20060419	EP 2005-292159	20051013
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
JP 2006111626	A2	20060427	JP 2005-299150	20051013
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2004-10864 A	20041014
			US 2004-629308P P	20041119

AB Disclosed herein is a dyeing composition comprising a particular disulfide dye and a method of dyeing human keratin fibers, such as hair, using this composition This composition makes it possible to obtain particularly fast chromatic colorations. E.g., I was prepared from cystamine-2HCl and Reactive Blue 44. I and other prepared dyes were tested on gray hair.
IT INDEXING IN PROGRESS
IT 883566-67-4P
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of disulfide dyes for dyeing human keratin fibers)
RN 883566-67-4 CAPLUS
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



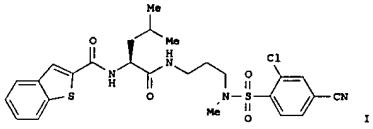
●4 Na



L13 ANSWER 2 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:240647 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:311900
TITLE: Preparation of acyclic 1,3-diamines for use in treatment of diseases associated with TRPV4 channel receptor.
INVENTOR(S): Casillas, Linda N.; Jeong, Jae Uk; Marquis, Robert W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smithkline Beecham Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 152 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006029210	A2	20060316	WO 2005-US31873	20050907
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-607678P P	20040907

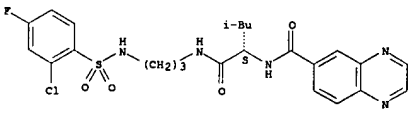
GI



I

AB This invention relates to novel compds. useful in the treatment of diseases associated with TRPV4 channel receptor. E.g., I was prepared from Z-D-DAB(BOC)-OH DCHA and ClCO2Et giving an intermediate which was treated with phthalimide and Ph3P and DEAD giving phenylmethyl (2R)-4-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-2-[(1,3-dioxo-1,3-dihydro-2H-isoindol-2-yl)methyl]butanoate which was treated with HCl and N-(1-benzothien-2-ylcarbonyl)-L-leucine. The resulting intermediate was brominated and treated with 2-chloro-4-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride and the resulting intermediate hydrazinolyzed to give I. Tablets were prepared containing I.
IT 878797-73-0P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of acyclic 1,3-diamines for use in treatment of diseases associated with TRPV4 channel receptor)
RN 878797-73-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(1S)-1-[[[3-[[(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]amino]propyl]amino]carbonyl]-3-methylbutyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

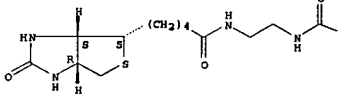


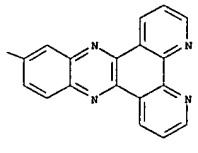
L13 ANSWER 3 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:162602 CAPLUS
TITLE: Nucleic acid intercalators and avidin probes derived from luminescent cyclometalated iridium(III)-dipyridoquinoxaline and -dipyridophenazine complexes
AUTHOR(S): Lo, Kenneth Kam-Wing; Chung, Chi-Keung; Zhu, Nianyong
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology and Chemistry, City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Chemistry--A European Journal (2006), 12(5), 1500-1512
CODEN: CEUJED; ISSN: 0947-6539
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Six luminescent cyclometalatsd cationic redox-active luminescent 2-phenylpyridine iridium(III)-complexes with substituted pyrazino-annelated phenanthroline bidentate ligands were prepared; the DNA and avidin intercalation were assayed by emission titration Reaction of [Ir2(ppy)4Cl2] (ppy = 2-phenylpyridine) with ligands L2 gave complexes I·PF6 [1-3; L2 = dpq, R = H; L2 = dpqs, R = CONHBu; L = dpqB, R = CONH(CH2)2NHQ, where Q = CO(CH2)4C5H7N2OS, biotinyl] and II [4-6; L2 = dppz, R1 = R2 = H; L2 = dppn, R1-R2 = benzo; L2 = dppzB, R2 = H, R1 = CONH(CH2)2NHQ] were designed as luminescent intercalators for DNA and probes for avidin. The crystal structure of complex 4 is reported. The photophys. and electrochem. properties of the complexes 1-6 were also investigated. The binding of these complexes to double-stranded calf thymus DNA and synthetic double-stranded oligonucleotides poly(dA)·poly(dT) and poly(dG)·poly(dC) was investigated by spectroscopic titrns. The interactions between the two biotin-containing complexes 3 and 6 and avidin were studied by 4'-hydroxyazobenzene-2-carboxylic acid (HABA) assays and emission titrns.
IT 882571-97-3P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of cyclometalated luminescent iridium pyrazino-annelated phenanthroline 2-phenylpyridine complexes as DNA intercalators and avidin complexants)
RN 882571-97-3 CAPLUS
CN Quinoxalino[2,3-f][1,10]phenanthroline-11-carboxamide, N-[2-[[5-[(3aS,4S,6aR)-hexahydro-2-oxo-1H-thieno[3,4-d]imidazol-4-yl]-1-oxopentyl]amino]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



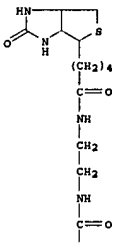


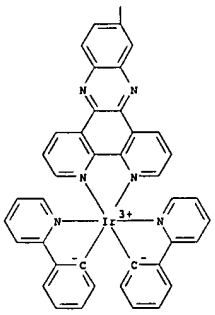
IT 882571-95-1P
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(redox potential, luminescence spectra; preparation of cyclometalated luminescent iridium pyrazino-annelated phenanthroline 2-phenylpyridine

complexes as DNA intercalators and avidin complexants)
RN 882571-95-1 CAPLUS
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

CM 1

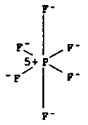
CRN 882571-94-0
CMF C53 H46 Ir N10 O3 S
CCI CCS





CM 2

CRN 16919-18-9
CMF F6 P
CCI CCS

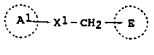


REFERENCE COUNT: 115 THERE ARE 115 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:152549 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:232928
TITLE: Preparation of heterocyclic compounds as novel antimalaria agents
INVENTOR(S): Nakamoto, Kazutaka; Matsukura, Masayuki; Tanaka, Keigo; Inoue, Satoshi; Tsukada, Itaru; Haneda, Toru; Ueda, Norihiro; Abe, Shinya; Sagane, Koji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eisai Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 326 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006016548	A1	20060216	WO 2005-JP14505	20050808
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
WO 2005033079	A1	20050414	WO 2004-JP14063	20040927
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-232617	A 20040809
			WO 2004-JP14063	A 20040927
			JP 2005-82760	A 20050322
			JP 2003-342273	A 20030930
			JP 2004-68186	A 20040310

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:232928
GI

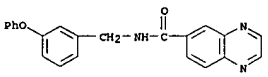


I

AB Antimalaria agents containing compds. represented by the formula (I) (wherein A1 = each optionally substituted 3-pyridyl or 6-quinolyl; X1 = -C(:Y1)-NH-; Y1 = O; E = each optionally substituted furyl, thienyl, or phenyl; provided that A1 may have one to three substituents and E has one or two substituents), salts of the compds., or hydrates of either are disclosed. Thus, a solution of 2-aminonicotinic acid and [[5-(3-chlorobenzyl)furan-2-yl]methyl]amine in DMF was treated with benzotriazol-1-yl-tris(dimethylamino)phosphonium hexafluorophosphate and Et3N and stirred at 80° for 40 min to give 2-amino-N-[5-(3-chlorobenzyl)furan-2-ylmethyl]nicotinamide (II). II showed min. inhibitory concentration of 6.25 μg/mL against yeast expressing plasmodium GWT1 gene (opfGWT1).
IT 849810-87-3P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of heterocyclic compds. such as nicotinamide quinolinecarboxamide derivs. as antimalaria agents)
RN 849810-87-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl]-, mono(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 849810-86-2
CMF C22 H17 N3 O2



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:54368 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:150635
TITLE: Preparation of amino acid amide derivatives as inhibitors of histone deacetylase
INVENTOR(S): Chakravarty, Prasun K.; Colletti, Steven L.; Ingenito, Raffaele; Jones, Philip; Meinke, Peter T.; Muraglia, Ester; Petrocchi, Alessia; Rowley, Michael; Scarpelli, Rita; Steinkuhler, Christian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Istituto di Ricerche di Biologia Molecolare p Angeletti S.p.A., Italy; Merck & Co. Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 161 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006005941	A1	20060119	WO 2005-GB2729	20050711
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-587177P	P 20040712
			US 2004-610707P	P 20040917

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:150635

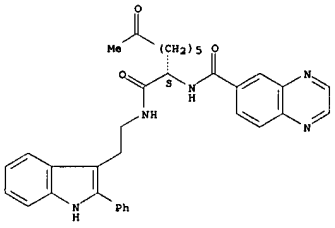
AB The invention relates to compds. R1(CH2)0-3NR5COCH[NR4-X-(CH2)0-3R3](CH2)3-6COR2 [X is CH2, CO, SO2, CONH, CO2, C(S)NH or CONHSO2; R1 is (un)substituted carbalkoxy, amino groups, aryl, aryloxy, cycloalkyl, aryl or heterocyclyl; R2 is H, (un)substituted alkyl, carbamoyl, CF3, cycloalkyl, aryl or heterocyclyl; R3 is H, CF3, oxo, OH, CN, halo, amino groups, (un)substituted carboxylic ester, acyl, sulfonyl groups, etc.; R4 is H or alkyl; R5 is H or together with R1(CH2)0-3N forms (un)substituted piperazinyl] that are inhibitors of histone deacetylase (HDAC) and are useful for treating cancer, neurodegenerative diseases, schizophrenia, stroke and other diseases. Thus, (2S)-2-[[(5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)acetyl]amino]-8-oxo-N-[2-(2-phenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl]nonanamide was prepared by a multistep sequence involving reactions of Me 8-oxononanoate, ethylenediol, (S)-(-)-4-benzyl-2-oxazolidinone, 2-(2-phenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)ethanaminium chloride, and 5-methoxy-2-methyl-3-indolylacetic acid. Compds. of the invention were found to have HDAC inhibitory activity (IC50 < 30 μM).

IT 874154-44-6P 874159-11-2P 874159-15-6P
874159-36-1P 874159-71-4P 874159-77-0P
874160-17-5P 874160-23-3P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of amino acid amide derivs. as inhibitors of histone deacetylase)

RN 874154-44-6 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(1S)-7-oxo-1-[[[2-(2-phenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]octyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

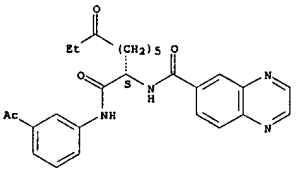
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 874159-11-2 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(1S)-1-[[(3-acetylphenyl)amino]carbonyl]-7-oxononyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

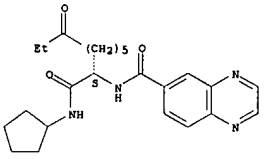
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 874159-15-6 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(1S)-1-[(cyclopentylamino)carbonyl]-7-oxononyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

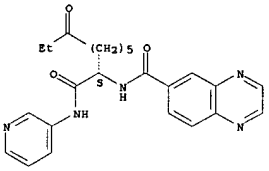
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 874159-36-1 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(1S)-7-oxo-1-[(3-pyridinylamino)carbonyl]nonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

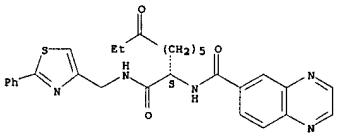
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 874159-71-4 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(1S)-7-oxo-1-[[[(2-phenyl-4-thiazolyl)methyl]amino]carbonyl]nonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

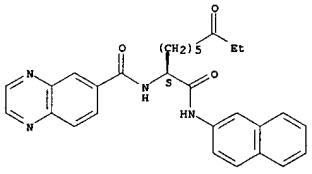
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 874159-77-0 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(1S)-1-[(2-naphthalenylamino)carbonyl]-7-oxononyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

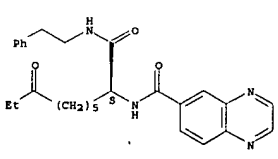
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 874160-17-5 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(1S)-7-oxo-1-[[(2-phenylethyl)amino]carbonyl]nonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

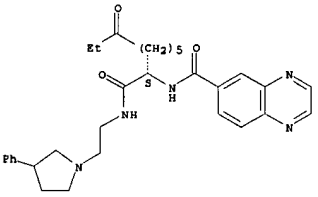
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 874160-23-3 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(1S)-7-oxo-1-[[[2-(3-phenyl-1-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]nonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:16547 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:274236

TITLE: Synthesis and antiprotozoal activity of some new synthetic substituted quinoxalines

AUTHOR(S): Hui, Xu; Desrivot, Julie; Bories, Christian; Loiseau, Philippe M.; Franck, Xavier; Hocquemiller, Reynald; Figadere, Bruno

CORPORATE SOURCE: Address Laboratoire de Pharmacognosie et Groupe Chimiotherapie Antiparasitaire (associe au CNRS-BioCIS) Faculte de Pharmacie, Universite de Paris-Sud, Chatenay-Malabry, 92296, Fr.

SOURCE: Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. (2006), 16(4), 815-820
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X

PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

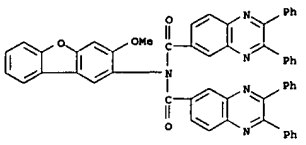
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 144:274236

AB A set of 29 6-aminoquinoxalines and 6-quinoxalinecarboxamides are prepared and evaluated in vitro against several protozoal parasites (Leishmania donovani, Trypanosoma brucei brucei, and Trichomonas vaginalis); four compds. are active as antileishmanial agents with IC50 values of < 20 μM. While none of the brominated quinoxalines or 2,3-diphenylquinoxalines prepared are active as antiprotozoal agents, no other clear structure-activity relationship among the quinoxalines prepared is found.

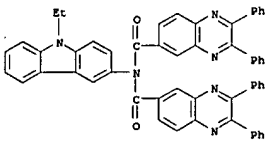
IT 878290-07-4P 878290-12-1P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of aminoquinoxalines and quinoxalinecarboxamides, their antiprotozoal structure-activity relationships, and their activities against Leishmania donovani, Trypanosoma brucei brucei, and Trichomonas vaginalis)

RN 878290-07-4 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(2,3-diphenyl-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]-N-(3-methoxy-2-dibenzofuranyl)-2,3-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 876290-12-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(2,3-diphenyl-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]-N-(9-ethyl-9H-carbazol-3-yl)-2,3-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



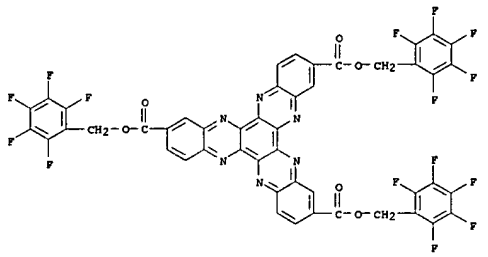
REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1350084 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:88701
TITLE: Charge-transport materials, methods of fabrication thereof, and methods of use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Marder, Seth; Kaafarani, Bilal; Barlow, Steve; Kippelen, Bernhard; Domercq, Benoit; Zhang, Qing; Kondo, Takeshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Georgia Tech Research Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 219 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005123737	A2	20051229	WO 2005-US20998	20050614
WO 2005123737	C2	20060406		

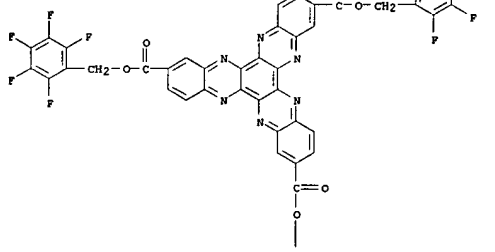
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-579306P P 20040614
AB Briefly described, embodiments of this disclosure include charge-transport materials (e.g., 2,3,8,9,14,15-hexakisdodecylsulfanyl-5,6,11,12,17,18-hexaazatrinaphthylene), methods of forming charge-transport materials, and methods of using the charge-transport materials. The charge-transport materials can be used in organic electronic devices such as organic light-emitting diodes, lasers, photovoltaic cells, photodetectors, active and passive electronic devices, and memories.
IT 872140-83-5P, 5,6,11,12,17,18-Hexaaza-trinaphthylene-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid tripentafluorophenylmethyl ester 872140-84-6P, 5,6,11,12,17,18-Hexaaza-trinaphthylene-2,8,14-tricarboxylic acid tripentafluorophenylmethyl ester
RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(production of charge-transport materials containing hexaazatrinaphthylene for organic electronic devices)
RN 872140-83-5 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, tris[(pentafluorophenyl)methyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

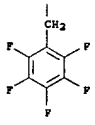


RN 872140-84-6 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,14-tricarboxylic acid, tris[(pentafluorophenyl)methyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

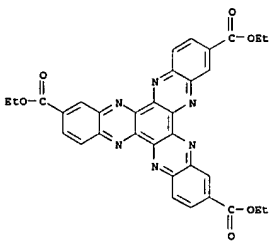
PAGE 1-A



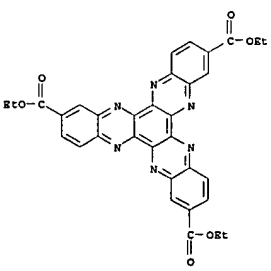
PAGE 2-A



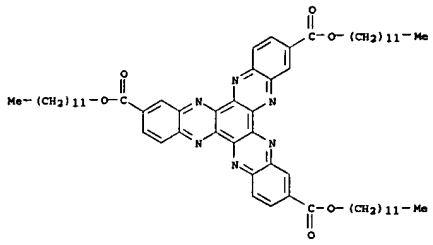
IT 444579-17-3P, 5,6,11,12,17,18-Hiexaaza-trinaphthylene-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid triethyl ester 872140-78-8P, 5,6,11,12,17,18-Hiexaaza-trinaphthylene-2,8,14-tricarboxylic acid triethyl ester 872140-79-9P, 5,6,11,12,17,18-Hexaaza-trinaphthylene-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid tridodecyl ester 872140-80-2P, 5,6,11,12,17,18-Hexaaza-trinaphthylene-2,8,14-tricarboxylic acid tridodecyl ester 872140-81-3P, 5,6,11,12,17,18-Hexaaza-trinaphthylene-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid tris-(2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluoro-butyl) ester 872140-82-4P, 5,6,11,12,17,18-Hexaaza-trinaphthylene-2,8,14-tricarboxylic acid tris-(2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluoro-butyl) ester 872140-85-7P, 5,6,11,12,17,18-Hexaaza-trinaphthylene-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid tris-(2-methyl-butyl) ester 872140-86-8P, 5,6,11,12,17,18-Hexaaza-trinaphthylene-2,8,14-tricarboxylic acid tris-(2-methyl-butyl) ester 872140-87-9P, 5,6,11,12,17,18-Hexaaza-trinaphthylene-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid tris-(2-naphthalen-1-yl-ethyl) ester 872140-88-0P 872140-89-1P, 5,6,11,12,17,18-Hexaaza-trinaphthylene-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid tribenzylester 872140-90-4P, 5,6,11,12,17,18-Hexaaza-trinaphthylene-2,8,14-tricarboxylic acid tribenzylester
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(production of charge-transport materials containing hexaazatrinaphthylene for organic electronic devices)
RN 444579-17-3 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, triethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



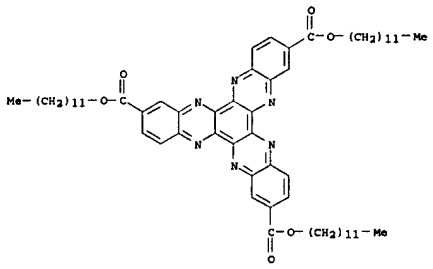
RN 872140-78-8 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,14-tricarboxylic acid, triethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 872140-79-9 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, tridodecyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

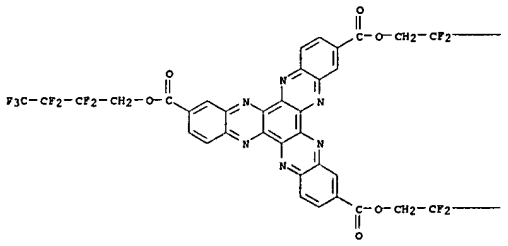


RN 872140-80-2 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,14-tricarboxylic acid, tridodecyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 872140-81-3 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, tris(2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluorobutyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



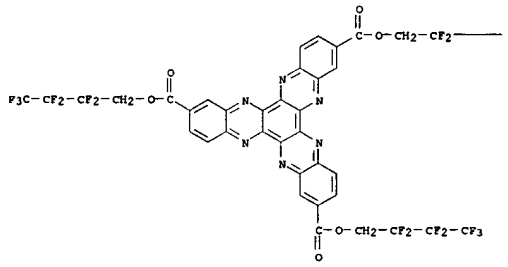
PAGE 1-B

— CF_2-CF_3

— CF_2-CF_3

RN 872140-82-4 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,14-tricarboxylic acid, tris(2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluorobutyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

— CF_2-CF_3

RN 872140-85-7 CAPLUS
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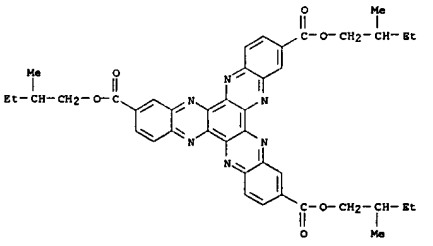
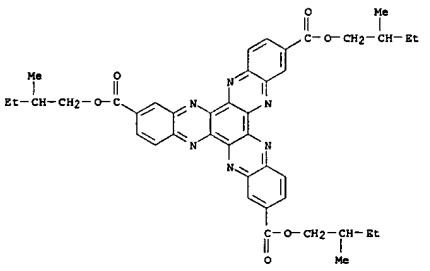


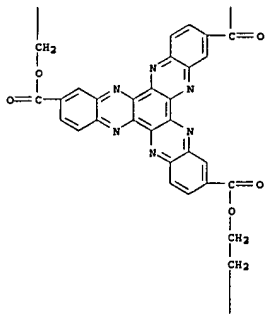
RN 872140-86-8 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,14-tricarboxylic acid, tris(2-methylbutyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 872140-87-9 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, tris[2-(1-naphthalenyl)ethyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

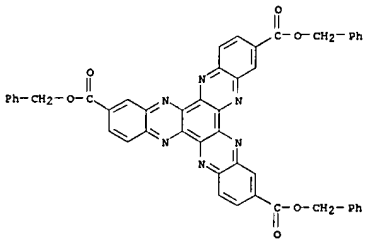
PAGE 1-A

PAGE 2-A

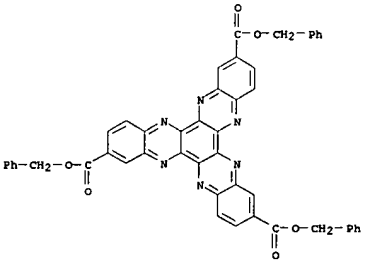


PAGE 3-A

RN 872140-88-0 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,14-tricarboxylic acid, tris[2-(1-naphthalenyl)ethyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

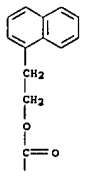


RN 872140-90-4 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,14-tricarboxylic acid, tris(phenylmethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

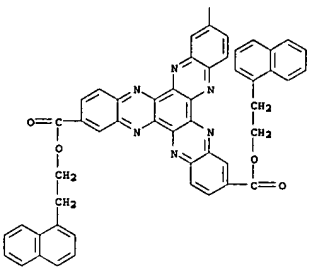


L13 ANSWER 8 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1247836 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:128936
TITLE: Design, Synthesis, and Binding Affinities of Potential Positron Emission Tomography (PET) Ligands for Visualization of Brain Dopamine D3 Receptors
AUTHOR(S): Leopoldo, Marcello; Lacivita, Enza; De Giorgio, Paola; Colabufo, Nicola A.; Niso, Mauro; Berardi, Francesco; Perrone, Roberto
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento Farmaco-Chimico, Universita degli Studi di Bari, Bari, 70125, Italy
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2006), 49(1), 358-365
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

PAGE 1-A

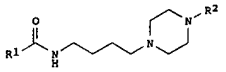


PAGE 2-A



RN 872140-89-1 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, tris(phenylmethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 144:128936
GI

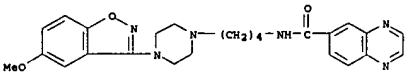


I

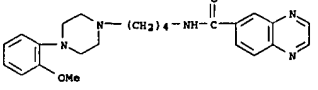
AB The synthesis of compds. I [R1 = 7-methoxybenzofuran-2-yl, quinoxalin-6-yl, 3-(2-pyrimidyl)phenyl, 5-(2-furyl)-3-pyrazolyl, etc.; R2 = 2-MeOC6H4, 2-benzimidazolyl, 5-methoxy-2-benzisoxazolyl, etc.], structurally related to the high-affinity dopamine D3 receptor ligand N-[4-[4-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)piperazin-1-yl]butyl]-7-methoxy-2-benzofurancarboxamide (II), is reported. All compds. were specifically designed as potential PET radioligands for brain D3 receptors visualization, having lipophilicity within a range for high brain uptake and weak nonspecific binding (2 < ClogP < 3.5) and bearing a methoxy substituent for easy access to labeling with the positron emitter isotope 11C. I [R1 = 4-(4-morpholinyl)phenyl, 4-(1-imidazolyl)phenyl, 5-(2-furyl)-3-pyrazolyl; R2 = 5-methoxy-2-benzisoxazolyl] displayed good D3 receptor affinities (Ki values 38.0, 22.6, and 21.3 nM, resp.) and were selective over D2 receptor. Moreover, these compds. were able to permeate the Caco-2 cell monolayer, differently from compound II. Although the goal to identify potential PET radioligands with subnanomolar affinities for D3 receptor was not achieved, the proposed strategy could be a starting point for future developments.

IT 873662-58-9P 873662-69-2P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation, lipophilicity and brain dopamine D3 receptor binding affinities of N-(arylpiperazinyl)butyl heteroarylcarboxamides as potential positron emission tomog. ligands)

RN 873662-58-9 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[4-[4-(5-methoxy-1,2-benzisoxazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 873662-69-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[4-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



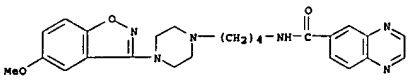
IT 873662-82-9P 873662-89-6P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation, lipophilicity and brain dopamine D3 receptor binding affinities of N-(arylpiperazinyl)butyl heteroarylcarboxamides as potential positron emission tomog. ligands)

RN 873662-82-9 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[4-[4-(5-methoxy-1,2-benzisoxazol-3-yl)-1-piperazinyl]butyl]-, ethanedioate (1:2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

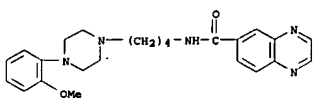
CRN 873662-58-9
CMF C25 H28 N6 O3



CM 2

CRN 144-62-7
CMF C2 H2 O4

RN 873662-89-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[4-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1-piperazinyl]butyl]-, dihydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 HCl

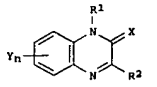
REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1224419 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:454394
TITLE: Preparation of quinoxalin-2-one derivatives as herbicide safeners
INVENTOR(S): Schaper, Wolfgang; Willms, Lothar; Rosinger, Christopher; Hacker, Erwin; Rose, Eckhard; Schmutzler, Dirk
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Cropscience GmbH, Germany
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 97 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005256000	A1	20051117	US 2005-127016	20050511
DE 102004023332	A1	20060119	DE 2004-102004023332	20040512
WO 2005112630	A1	20051201	WO 2005-EP4445	20050426

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

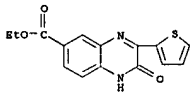
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2004-102004023332A 20040512
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:454394
GI



AB The quinoxalin-2-one derivs. I [X = O or S; Y = halo, cyano, nitro, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, etc.; n = 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; R1 = H, OH, NH2, alkylamino, dialkylamino, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl or alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl or heterocyclyl; R2 = H or (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl or heterocyclyl] or I salts are prepared as herbicide safeners.

IT 869312-47-0P
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation as herbicide safener)

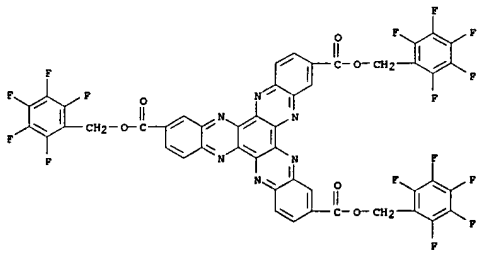
RN 869312-47-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-3-(2-thienyl)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 10 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1184873 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:98799
TITLE: High Charge-Carrier Mobility in an Amorphous Hexaazatrinaphthylene Derivative
AUTHOR(S): Kaafarani, Bilal R.; Kondo, Takeshi; Yu, Junsheng; Zhang, Qing; Dattilo, Davide; Risko, Chad; Jones, Simon C.; Barlow, Stephen; Domercq, Benoit; Amy, Fabrice; Kahn, Antoine; Bredas, Jean-Luc; Kippelen, Bernard; Marder, Seth R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Organic Photonics and Electronics (COPE), School of Chemistry and Biochemistry and School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA, 30332, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2005), 127(47), 16358-16359
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB An isomeric mixture of a tris(pentafluorobenzyl ester) derivative of hexaazatrinaphthylene forms stable amorphous films with an effective charge-carrier mobility of 0.02 cm2/Vs, while the pure 2,8,15-isomer exhibits widely differing morphologies and carrier mobilities (0.001-0.07 cm2/Vs), depending critically on the processing conditions.

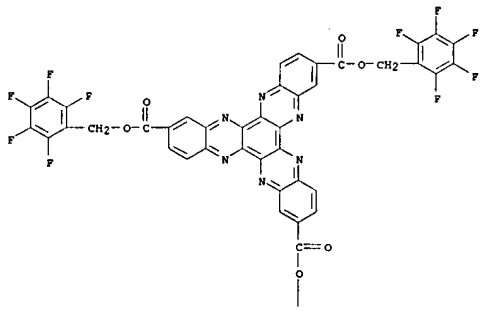
IT 872140-83-5P 872140-84-6P
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(carrier mobility in amorphous hexaazatrinaphthylene derivative)

RN 872140-83-5 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, tris[(pentafluorophenyl)methyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

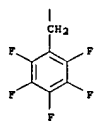


RN 872140-84-6 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,14-tricarboxylic acid, tris[(pentafluorophenyl)methyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

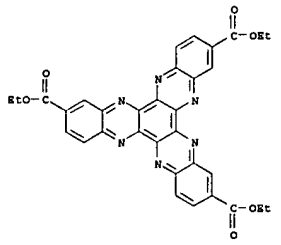


PAGE 2-A

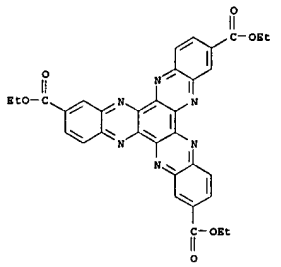


IT 444579-17-3 872140-78-8
RL: PRP (Properties)
(carrier mobility in amorphous hexaazatrinaphthylene derivative)

RN 444579-17-3 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, triethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 872140-78-8 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,14-tricarboxylic acid, triethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1050874 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:326207
TITLE: Preparation and pharmaceutical compositions of pyrrolidine derivatives as inhibitors of dipeptidyl peptidase-iv (DPP-iv)
INVENTOR(S): Akritopoulou-Zanze, Irini; Darczak, Daria; Dinges, Jurgen; Djuric, Stevan W.; Hoff, Ethan D.; Kopecka, Hana A.; Patel, Jyoti R.; Pei, Zhonghua; Shuai, Qi; Sarris, Kathy; Sham, Hing L.; Wiedeman, Paul E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 51 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005215603	A1	20050929	US 2004-795622	20040308
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-795622	20040308
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 143:326207			

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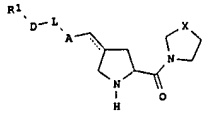

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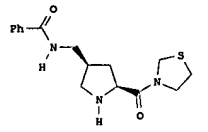


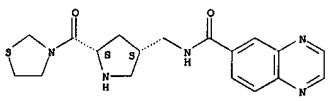
II

AB Title compds. I [R1 = aryl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, etc.; D = CO, O, SO2, CONH, etc.; L = bond, -CH2-, aryl, etc; A = CO, NHSO2, NHCO, etc.; X = CHF, CH2, O, S, etc.], and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, are prepared and disclosed as inhibitors of dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV). Thus, e.g., II was prepared by amidation of (2S,4R)-4-aminomethyl-2-(thiazolidine-3-carbonyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-Bu ester (preparation given) with benzoyl chloride. I were found to inhibit DPP-IV induced fluorescence with inhibitory consts. in a range of about 0.0005 μM to about 7 μM. I should prove useful for the prevention or treatment of diabetes, especially type II diabetes, as well as hyperglycemia, syndrome X, hyperinsulinemia, obesity, atherosclerosis, and various immunomodulatory diseases.

IT 865294-88-8P 865296-56-6P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(drug candidate; preparation of pyrrolidine derivs. as inhibitors of dipeptidyl peptidase-iv (DPP-iv))

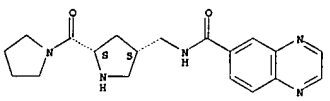
RN 865294-88-8 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[[(3S,5S)-5-(3-thiazolidinylcarbonyl)-3-pyrrolidinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 865296-56-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[[(3S,5S)-5-(1-pyrrolidinylcarbonyl)-3-pyrrolidinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

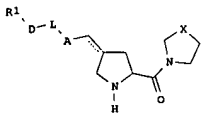
Absolute stereochemistry.



L13 ANSWER 12 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1028081 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:326202
TITLE: Preparation and pharmaceutical compositions of pyrrolidine derivatives as inhibitors of dipeptidyl peptidase-iv (DPP-iv)
INVENTOR(S): Akritopoulou-Zanze, Irini; Darczak, Daria; Dinges, Jurgen; Djuric, Stevan W.; Hoff, Ethan D.; Kopecka, Hana A.; Patel, Jyoti R.; Pei, Zhonghua; Shuai, Qi; Sarris, Kathy; Sham, Hing L.; Wiedeman, Paul E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 50 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005209249	A1	20050922	US 2005-75319	20050308
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-551079P P	20040308
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 143:326202			

GI



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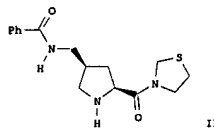


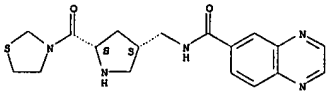
II

AB Title compds. I [R1 = aryl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, etc.; D = CO, O, SO2, CONH, etc.; L = bond, -CH2-, aryl, etc; A = CO, NHSO2, NHCO, etc.; X = CHF, CH2, O, S, etc.], and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, are prepared and disclosed as inhibitors of dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV). Thus, e.g., II was prepared by amidation of (2S,4R)-4-aminomethyl-2-(thiazolidine-3-carbonyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-Bu ester (preparation given) with benzoyl chloride. I were found to inhibit DPP-IV induced fluorescence with inhibitory consts. in a range of about 0.0005 μM to about 7 μM. I should prove useful for the prevention or treatment of diabetes, especially type II diabetes, as well as hyperglycemia, syndrome X, hyperinsulinemia, obesity, atherosclerosis, and various immunomodulatory diseases.

IT 865294-88-8P 865296-56-6P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(drug candidate; preparation of pyrrolidine derivs. as inhibitors of dipeptidyl peptidase-iv (DPP-iv))

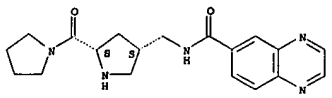
RN 865294-88-8 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[[(3S,5S)-5-(3-thiazolidinylcarbonyl)-3-pyrrolidinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 865296-56-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[[(3S,5S)-5-(1-pyrrolidinylcarbonyl)-3-pyrrolidinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L13 ANSWER 13 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:989948 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:433305
TITLE: Asymmetric cooperativity in tandem hybridization of enantiomeric metal complex-tethered short fluorescent DNA probes
AUTHOR(S): Kitamura, Yusuke; Ihara, Toshihiro; Okada, Kenji; Tsujimura, Yusuke; Shirasaka, Yoshinori; Tazaki, Masato; Jyo, Akinori
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Applied Chemistry and Biochemistry, Kumamoto University, Kumamoto, 860-8555, Japan
SOURCE: Chemical Communications (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (2005), (36), 4523-4525
CODEN: CHCOFS; ISSN: 1359-7345
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

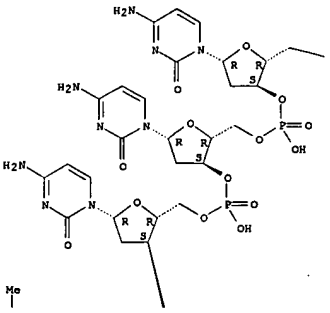
AB The complex [Ru(phen)2(dppz)]2+ (phen = 1,10-phenanthroline, dppz = dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine) was attached to the 5' end of a short oligonucleotide to form conjugates, the Δ-isomer of which showed a high cooperativity during the recognition of the repetitive sequence, while the Λ-isomer did not.

IT 663942-78-7
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(asym. cooperativity during tandem hybridization of enantiomeric metal complex-tethered short fluorescent DNA probes to human telomere repetitive DNA)

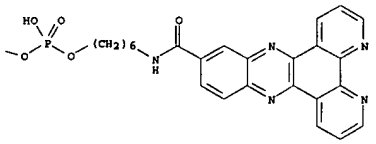
RN 663942-78-7 CAPLUS
CN Adenosine, 2'-deoxy-5'-O-[[[6-[(dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-ylcarbonyl)amino]hexyl]oxy]hydroxyphosphinyl]cytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

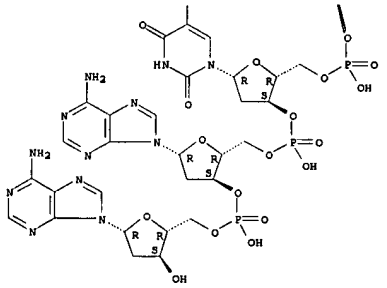
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



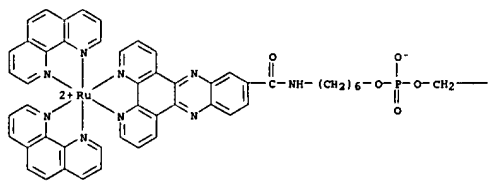
PAGE 2-A



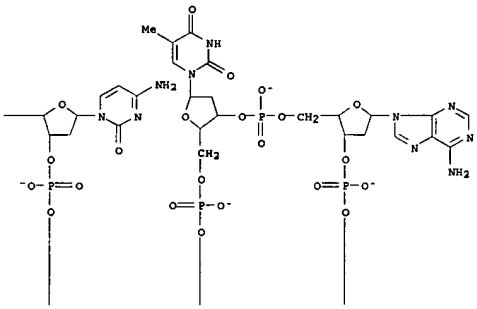
IT 868744-57-4 868744-70-1 868745-17-9
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(asym. cooperativity in tandem hybridization of enantiomeric metal complex-tethered short fluorescent DNA probes)

RN 868744-57-4 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenate(4-), [5'-O-[[[6-[[[(dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-yl-κN4,κN5)carbonyl]amino]hexyl]oxy]hydroxyphosphinyl]-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenosinato(6-)]bis(1,10-phenanthroline-κN1,κN10)-, pentahydrogen, (OC-6-33)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



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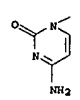
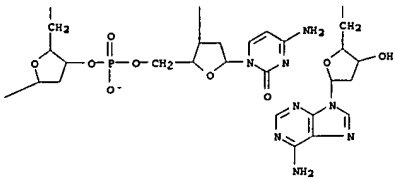


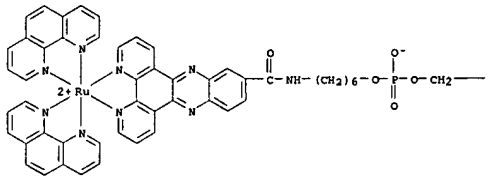
●5 H+

PAGE 2-B



RN 868744-70-1 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenate(4-), [5'-O-[[[6-[[[(dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-yl-κN4,κN5)carbonyl]amino]hexyl]oxy]hydroxyphosphinyl]-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenosinato(6-)]bis(1,10-phenanthroline-κN1,κN10)-, pentahydrogen, (OC-6-33-A)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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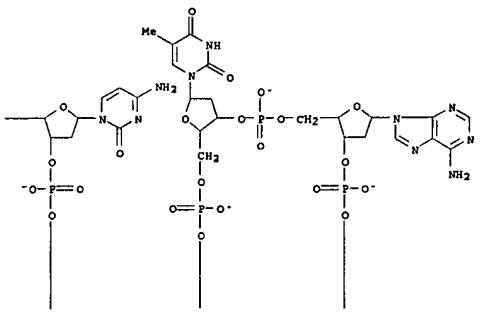
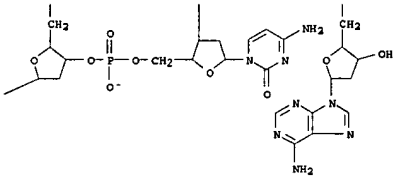


PAGE 2-A

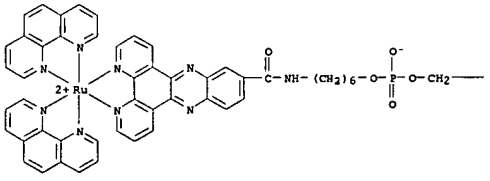
●5 H+

PAGE 2-B

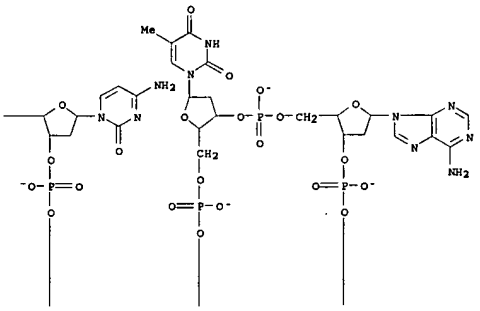


RN 868745-17-9 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenate(4-), [5'-O-[[[6-[[[(dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-yl-κN4,κN5)carbonyl]amino]hexyl]oxy]hydroxyphosphinyl]-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenosinato(6-)]bis(1,10-phenanthroline-κN1,κN10)-, pentahydrogen, (OC-6-33-A)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

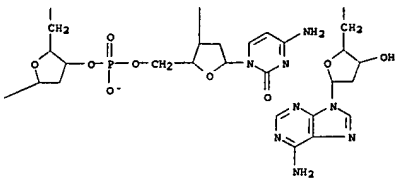


PAGE 1-B



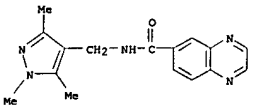
PAGE 2-A

●5 H+



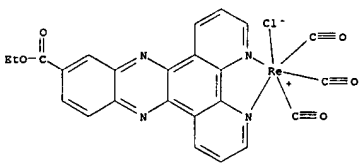
REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 14 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:800492 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:386895
TITLE: A phase-switch purification approach for the expedient removal of tagged reagents and scavengers following their application in organic synthesis
AUTHOR(S): Siu, Jason; Baxendale, Ian R.; Lewthwaite, Russell A.; Ley, Steven V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB2 1EW, UK
SOURCE: Organic & Biomolecular Chemistry (2005), 3(17), 3140-3160
CODEN: OBCRAK; ISSN: 1477-0520
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In this paper a variety of expedient chemical transformations and purifications achieved via a generic catch and release methodol., based on a synthetically inert bipyridyl chelating tag that can be selectively captured with a resin-bound copper(II) species, were reported. Utilizing this approach it was possible to derive many of the same benefits associated with both solid phase synthesis and supported reagent methods.
IT 866789-75-5P
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of amides using amines and carboxylic acid as reactants and N-(cyclohexylcarbonimidoyl)bipyridine amine as coupling agent and study of phase-switch purification approach for expedient removal of tagged reagents and scavengers)
RN 866789-75-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(1,3,5-trimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 61 THERE ARE 61 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

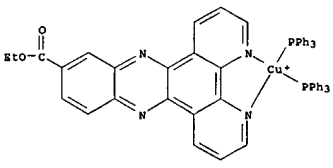
L13 ANSWER 15 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:504199 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:219327
TITLE: Photoexcitation in Cu(I) and Re(I) Complexes Containing Substituted Dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine: A Spectroscopic and Density Functional Theoretical Study
AUTHOR(S): Walsh, Penny J.; Gordon, Keith C.; Lundin, Natasha J.; Blackman, Allan G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Otago, Dunedin, N. Z.
SOURCE: Journal of Physical Chemistry A (2005), 109(26), 5933-5942
CODEN: JPCAFH; ISSN: 1089-5639
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Copper(I) and rhenium(I) complexes [Cu(PPh3)2(dppz-11-COOEt)]BF4, [Cu(PPh3)2(dppz-11-Br)]BF4, [Re(CO)3Cl(dppz-11-COOEt)] and [Re(CO)3Cl(dppz-11-Br)] (dppz-11-COOEt = dipyrido-[3,2a:2',3'c]phenazine-11-carboxylic Et ester, dppz-11-Br = 11-bromo-dipyrido[3,2a:2',3'c]-phenazine) have been studied using Raman, resonance Raman, and transient resonance Raman (TR2) spectroscopy, in conjunction with computational chemical DFT (B3LYP) frequency calcns. with a 6-31G(d) basis set for the ligands and copper(I) centers and an effective core potential (LANL2DZ) for rhenium in the rhenium(I) complexes show close agreement with the exptl. nonresonance Raman spectra. Modes that are phenazine-based, phenanthroline-based, and delocalized across the entire ligand structure were identified. The nature of the absorbing chromophores at 356 nm for ligands and complexes was established using resonance Raman spectroscopy in concert with vibrational assignments from calcns. This anal. reveals that the dominant chromophore for the complexes measured at 356 nm is ligand-centered (LC), except for [Re(CO)3Cl(dppz-11-Br)], which appears to have addnl. chromophores at this wavelength. Calcns. on the reduced complexes, undertaken to model the metal-to-ligand charge transfer (MLCT) excited state, show that the reducing electron occupies a ligand MO that is delocalized across the ligand structure. Resonance Raman spectra (λexc = 514.5 nm) of the reduced rhenium complexes show a similar spectral pattern to that observed in [Re(CO)3Cl(dppz)] •-; the measured bands are therefore attributed to ligand radical anion modes. These bands lie at 1583-1593 cm-1 for [Re(CO)3Cl(dppz-11-COOEt)] and 1611 cm-1 for [Re(CO)3Cl(dppz-11-Br)]. The thermally equilibrated excited states are examined using nanosecond-TR2 spectroscopy (λexc = 354.7 nm). The TR2 spectra of the ligands provide spectral signatures for the 3LC state. A band at 1382 cm-1 is identified as a marker for the 3LC states of both ligands. TR2 spectra of the copper and rhenium complexes of dppz-11-Br show this 3LC band, but it is not prominent in the spectra of [Cu(PPh3)2(dppz-11-COOEt)]+ and [Re(CO)3Cl(dppz-11-COOEt)]. Calcns. suggest that the lowest triplet states of both of the rhenium(I) complexes and [Cu(PPh3)2(dppz-11-Br)]+ are metal-to-ligand charge transfer in nature, but the lowest triplet state of [Cu(PPh3)2(dppz-11-COOEt)]+ appears to be LC in character.
IT 767350-96-9 853914-90-6
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(Raman spectroscopy and DFT calcns. in study of ground- and excited states of Cu(I) and Re(I) complexes with dipyridophenazine ligands)
RN 767350-96-9 CAPLUS
CN Rhenium, tricarbonylchloro(ethyl dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxylate-κN4,κN5)-, (OC-6-44)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 853914-90-6 CAPLUS
CN Copper(1+), (ethyl dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxylate-κN4,κN5)bis(triphenylphosphine)-, (T-4)-, tetrafluoroborate(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

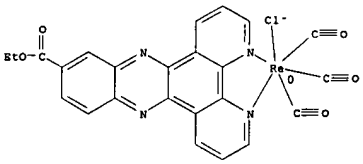
CRN 853914-89-3
CMF C57 H44 Cu N4 O2 P2
CCI CCS



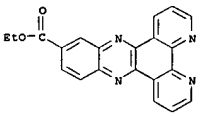
CM 2

CRN 14874-70-5
CMF B F4
CCI CCS

IT 862288-29-7
RL: PRP (Properties)
(Raman spectroscopy and DFT calcns. in study of ground- and excited states of Cu(I) and Re(I) complexes with dipyridophenazine ligands)
RN 862288-29-7 CAPLUS
CN Rhenate(1-), tricarbonylchloro(ethyl dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxylate-κN4,κN5)-, (OC-6-44)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 853914-87-1
RL: PRP (Properties)
(ligand; Raman spectroscopy and DFT calcns. in study of ground- and excited states of Cu(I) and Re(I) complexes with dipyridophenazine ligands)
RN 853914-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



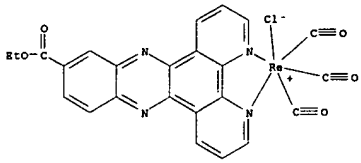
REFERENCE COUNT: 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 16 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:339438 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:70403
TITLE: Complexes of Functionalized Dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]-phenazine: A Synthetic, Spectroscopic, Structural, and Density Functional Theory Study
AUTHOR(S): Lundin, Natasha J.; Walsh, Penny J.; Howell, Sarah L.; McGarvey, John J.; Blackman, Allan G.; Gordon, Keith C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, MacDiarmid Institute for Advanced Materials and Nanotechnology, University of Otago, Dunedin, N. Z.
SOURCE: Inorganic Chemistry (2005), 44(10), 3551-3560
CODEN: INOCAJ; ISSN: 0020-1669
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 143:70403
AB The ligands 11-bromodipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine and Et dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxylate were prepared and coordinated to Ru(II), Re(I), and Cu(I) metal centers. The electronic effects of substitution of dipyrido[2,3-a:3',2'-c]phenazine (dppz) were studied by spectroscopy and electrochem., and some photophys. properties were studied. The crystal structures of [Re(L)(CO)3Cl] (L = Et dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxylate or 11-bromodipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine) are presented. D. functional theory calcns. on the complexes show only small deviations in bond lengths and angles (most bonds within 0.02 Å, most angles within 2°) from the

crystallog. data. Also, the vibrational spectra of the strongest Raman and IR bands are predicted to within an average 6 cm-1 for [Re(L)(CO)3Cl] and [Cu(L)(triphenylphosphine)2]BF4 (in the 1000-1700 cm-1 region). Spectroscopic and electrochem. evidence suggest that reduction of the complex causes structural changes across the entire dppz ligand. This is unusual as dppz-based ligands typically have electrochem. properties that suggest charge localization with reduction on the phenazine portion of the ligand. The excited-state lifetimes of the complexes were measured, and they range from ca. 200 Ns for the [Ru(L)(2,2'-bipyridine)2](PF6)2 complexes to over 2 μs for [Cu(11-bromodipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine)(PPh3)2](BF4) at room temperature The emission spectra suggest that the unusually long-lived excited states of the Cu complexes result from metal-to-ligand charge transfer (MLCT) transitions as they are completely quenched in MeOH. Electroluminescent films may be fabricated from these compds.; they show MLCT state emission even at low doping levels [<0.1% by weight in poly(vinylcarbazole) polymer matrix].

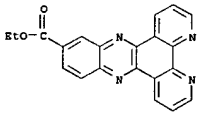
IT 767350-96-9P
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(preparation, crystal structure, exptl. and calculated mol. structure, fluorescence, reduction potentials, vibrational spectra and application in electroluminescent film)

RN 767350-96-9 CAPLUS
CN Rhenium, tricarbonylchloro(ethyl dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxylate-κN4,κN5)-, (OC-6-44)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 853914-87-1P
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation, mol. structure from DFT calcns., fluorescence, reduction potentials and complexation with copper, rhenium and ruthenium)

RN 853914-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 853914-91-7P 853914-95-1P
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(preparation, mol. structure from DFT calcns., fluorescence, reduction potentials of)

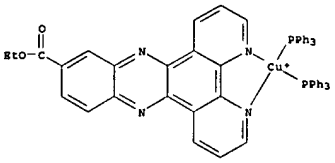
RN 853914-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Copper(1+), (ethyl dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxylate-κN4,κN5)bis(triphenylphosphine)-, (T-4)-, tetrafluoroborate(1-), monohydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 853914-90-6
CMF C57 H44 Cu N4 O2 P2 . B F4

CM 2

CRN 853914-89-3
CMF C57 H44 Cu N4 O2 P2
CCI CCS



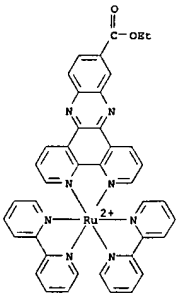
CM 3

CRN 14874-70-5
CMF B F4
CCI CCS

RN 853914-95-1 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenium(2+), bis(2,2'-bipyridine-κN1,κN1')(ethyl dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxylate-κN4,κN5)-, (OC-6-31)-, bis[hexafluorophosphate(1-)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

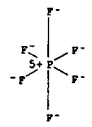
CM 1

CRN 853914-94-0
CMF C41 H30 N8 O2 Ru
CCI CCS



CM 2

CRN 16919-18-9
CMF F6 P
CCI CCS



REFERENCE COUNT: 60 THERE ARE 60 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

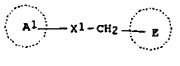
L13 ANSWER 17 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:324138 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:392428
TITLE: Preparation of heterocyclic compounds as antifungal agents
INVENTOR(S): Nakamoto, Kazutaka; Tsukada, Itaru; Tanaka, Keigo; Matsukura, Masayuki; Haneda, Toru; Inoue, Satoshi; Ueda, Norihiro; Abe, Shinya; Hata, Katsura; Watanabe, Naoaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eisai Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 418 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005033079	A1	20050414	WO 2004-JP14063	20040927
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
WO 2006016548	A1	20060216	WO 2005-JP14505	20050808
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NO, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 2003-342273	A	20030930
JP 2004-68186	A	20040310
JP 2004-232617	A	20040809
WO 2004-JP14063	A	20040927
JP 2005-82760	A	20050322

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:392428
GI



I

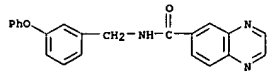
AB The title compds., e.g. I [ring A1 is optionally substituted 3-pyridyl, optionally substituted quinolyl, etc.; X1 is NHCO, etc.; and ring E is furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, Ph, pyridyl, tetrazolyl, thiazolyl, or pyrazolyl; provided that A1 may have one to three substituents and E has one or two substituents], are prepared 2,6-Diamino-N-(5-(4-fluorophenoxy)furan-2-ylmethyl)nicotinamide was prepared in a multistep process. Compds. of this invention in vitro showed MIC values of 0.1 μg/mL to 6.25 μg/mL against Candida.

IT 849810-87-3P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of heterocyclic compds. as antifungal agents)

RN 849810-87-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl]-, mono(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 849810-86-2
CMF C22 H17 N3 O2



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

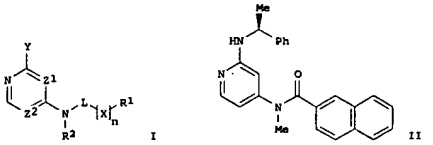
REFERENCE COUNT: 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 18 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:324132 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:392427
TITLE: Preparation of N-heterocyclyl amides and sulfonamides as p38 kinase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Dugar, Sundeep; McEnroe, Glen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Scios Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 195 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005033072	A2	20050414	WO 2004-US32403	20040930
WO 2005033072	A3	20060112		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-507633P P 20030930
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:392427
GI

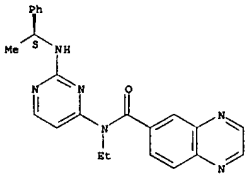


AB The title compds. I [R1 = alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl; L = CO, SO2; X = O, CO, (un)substituted CH2, NH; n = 0-3; R2 = H, alkyl, aryl, etc.; Y = (un)substituted NH2, OH; one of Z1 and Z2 = CH, and the other is either CH or N], useful for inhibiting p38 kinase, were prepared E.g., a multi-step synthesis of (1S)-II, starting from 4-amino-2-chloropyridine and 2-naphthoyl chloride, was given. The compds. I were tested against p38α kinase in the diluted whole blood assay (biol. data were given for representative compds. I). The pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound I is disclosed.

IT 849746-04-9P 849748-62-5P 849748-71-6P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of N-heterocyclyl amides and sulfonamides as p38 kinase inhibitors)

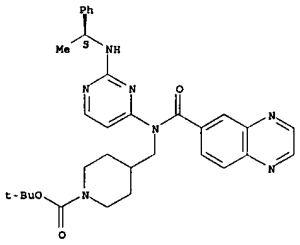
RN 849746-04-9 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-ethyl-N-[2-[[(1S)-1-phenylethyl]amino]-4-pyrimidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



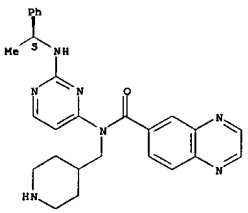
RN 849748-62-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-[[[2-[[(1S)-1-phenylethyl]amino]-4-pyrimidinyl](6-quinoxalinylcarbonyl)amino]methyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 849748-71-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-[[(1S)-1-phenylethyl]amino]-4-pyrimidinyl]-N-(4-piperidinylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



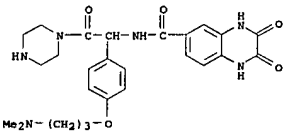
L13 ANSWER 19 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:122600 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:191201
TITLE: Antimicrobial biaryl compounds
INVENTOR(S): Jefferson, Elizabeth Anne; Swayze, Eric E.; Seth, Punit P.; Robinson, Dale E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 25 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 630,122.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005032805	A1	20050210	US 2004-914256	20040809
US 6849660	B1	20050201	US 2000-630122	20000801

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-630122 A2 20000801
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:191201
AB Provided are antibacterial biaryl compds. having micromolar MIC activity against Gram-neg. and Gram-pos. pathogens, including a methicillin-resistant S. aureus strain. Other embodiments of invention are methods of treating bacterial infection in a mammal by administering to the mammal an effective amount of a compound described herein. The inhibitory effect of some of the compds. on bacterial translation was determined

IT 797770-86-6
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antibacterial biaryl compds. in relation to inhibiting bacterial translation and overcoming methicillin resistance)

RN 797770-86-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[1-[4-[3-(dimethylamino)propoxy]phenyl]-2-oxo-2-(1-piperazinyl)ethyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



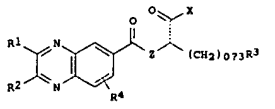
L13 ANSWER 20 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:99161 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:198098
TITLE: Preparation of quinoxalinecarboxamides as antivirals
INVENTOR(S): An, Haoyun; Rong, Frank; Wu, Jim; Harris, Clayton; Chow, Suetying
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 18 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005026923	A1	20050203	US 2004-826439	20040415

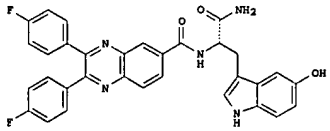
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-463257P P 20030415
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:198098
GI

APPLICANTS !

10/826,439



I



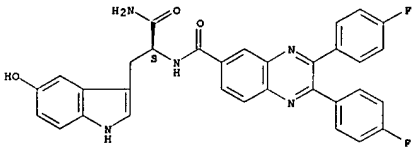
II

AB Title compds. [I; Z = NH, O; X = OH, NH2, OR, NHR, NR2, SR; R1, R2 = H, (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, fused aryl, heterocyclyl, fused heterocyclyl; R1R2 = atoms to form a 5-6 membered ring; R3 = (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, fused aryl, heterocyclyl, fused heterocyclyl; R, R4 = H, (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, fused aryl, heterocyclyl, fused heterocyclyl], were prepared Thus, title compound (II), (preparation from L-5-hydroxytryptophan, 3,4-diaminobenzoic acid, and 4-fluorobenzyl given) showed inhibitory activity with IC50 <10 μM in an hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS5B replicon assay.

IT 835922-72-0P 835922-73-1P 835922-74-2P
835922-76-4P 835922-78-6P 835922-79-7P
835922-81-1P 835922-82-2P 835922-95-7P
835922-96-8P 835922-97-9P 835922-98-0P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of quinoxalinecarboxamides as antivirals)

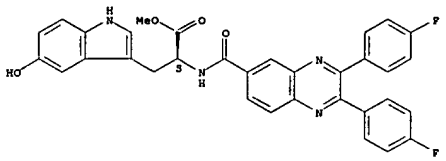
RN 835922-72-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(1S)-2-amino-1-[(5-hydroxy-1H-indol-3-yl)methyl]-2-oxoethyl]-2,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



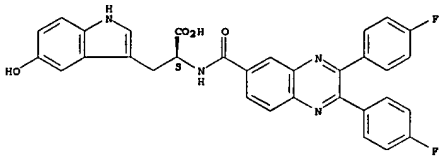
RN 835922-73-1 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-[[2,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



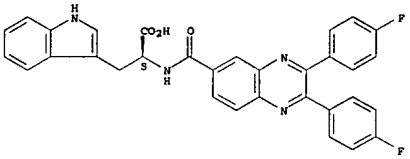
RN 835922-74-2 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-[[2,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



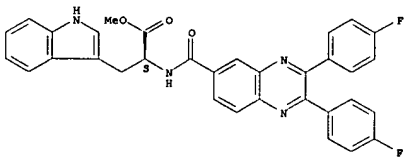
RN 835922-76-4 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-[[2,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



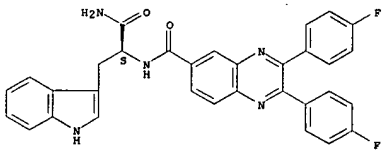
RN 835922-78-6 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-[[2,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



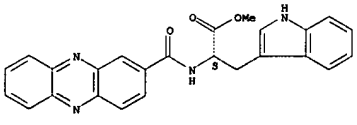
RN 835922-79-7 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(1S)-2-amino-1-(1H-indol-3-ylmethyl)-2-oxoethyl]-2,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



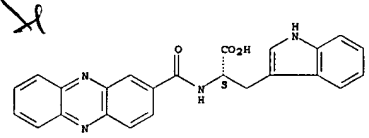
RN 835922-81-1 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-(2-phenazinylcarbonyl)-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



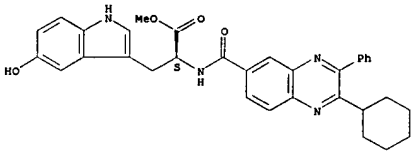
RN 835922-82-2 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-(2-phenazinylcarbonyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



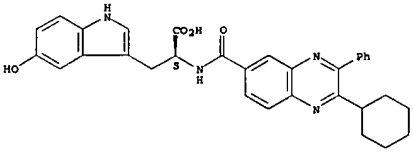
RN 835922-95-7 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-[(2-cyclohexyl-3-phenyl-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



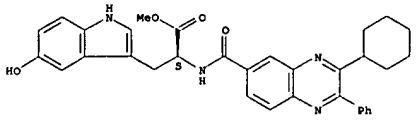
RN 835922-96-8 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-[(2-cyclohexyl-3-phenyl-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]-5-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



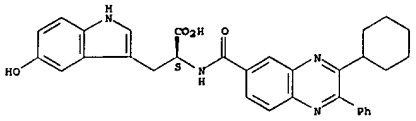
RN 835922-97-9 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-[(3-cyclohexyl-2-phenyl-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



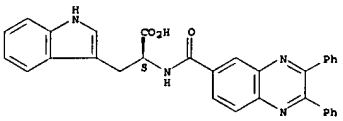
RN 835922-98-0 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-[(3-cyclohexyl-2-phenyl-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]-5-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



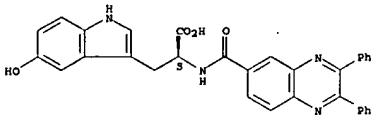
IT 835922-83-3 835922-84-4 835922-85-5
835922-86-6 835922-87-7 835922-89-9
835922-90-2 835922-92-4
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of quinoxalinecarboxamides as antivirals)
RN 835922-83-3 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-[(2,3-diphenyl-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



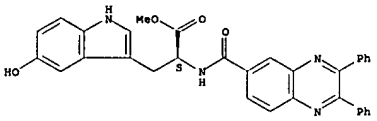
RN 835922-84-4 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-[(2,3-diphenyl-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]-5-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



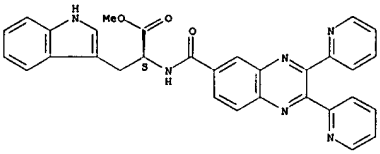
RN 835922-85-5 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-[(2,3-diphenyl-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 835922-86-6 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-[(2,3-di-2-pyridinyl-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

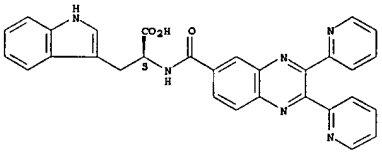
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 835922-87-7 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-[(2,3-di-2-pyridinyl-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

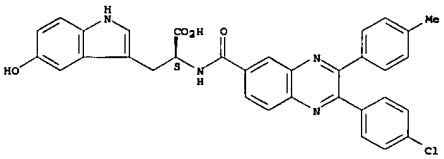
Absolute stereochemistry.

A APPLICANTS



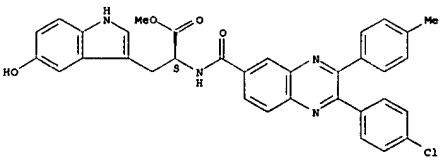
RN 835922-89-9 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-[[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(4-methylphenyl)-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



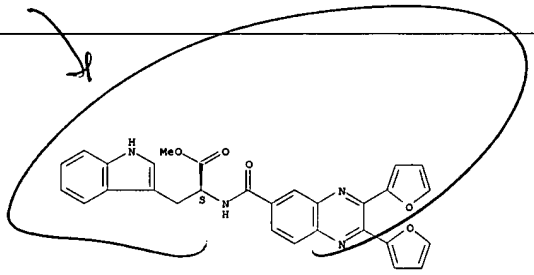
RN 835922-90-2 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-[[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(4-methylphenyl)-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 835922-92-4 CAPLUS
CN L-Tryptophan, N-[(2,3-di-2-furanyl-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

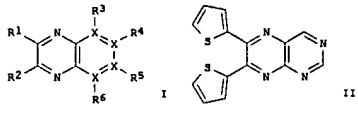


L13 ANSWER 21 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:71069 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:176856
TITLE: Preparation of quinoxaline and pyrido[2,3-b]pyrazine derivatives as PKB inhibitors for treatment of cancers
INVENTOR(S): Kawakami, Joel; Duncton, Matthew; Sherman, Dan; He, Hai-Ying; Kiselyov, Alexander; Pytowski, Bronek
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imclone Systems Incorporated, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 126 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005007099	A2	20050127	WO 2004-US21834	20040709
WO 2005007099	A3	20050414		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-486339P P 20030710
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:176856
GI

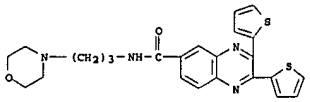


AB Title compds. represented by the formula I [wherein X = N or C; R1, R2 = independently H, (cyclo)alkyl, alkoxy, heterocyclyl(alkyl), (hetero)aryl, (hetero)aralkyl, (un)substituted amino; R3-R6 = independently H, cyano, (hetero)aryl, (cyclo)alkyl, etc.; with a proviso] were prepared as PKB inhibitors. For example, reaction of 4,5-diaminopyrimidine with

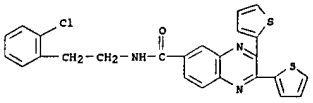
2,2'-thenyl gave II in 19% yield. I were tested for inhibition of PKB in PKBα, PKBβ and PKBγ in vitro kinase assay. Thus, I and their pharmaceutical compns. are useful as PKB inhibitors for the treatment of cancers, or the inhibition of tumor growth.

IT 443111-01-1P, 2,3-Bis(thiophen-2-yl)quinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid [3-(morpholin-4-yl)propyl]amide 443111-36-2P, 2,3-Bis(thiophen-2-yl)quinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid [2-(2-chlorophenyl)ethyl]amide 443111-45-3P, 2,3-Bis(thiophen-2-yl)quinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid [2-(morpholin-4-yl)ethyl]amide 832080-84-9P, 2-Chloro-3-(thiophen-2-yl)-6-quinoxalinecarboxylic acid [2-(2-chlorophenyl)ethyl]amide 832080-85-0P, 2-[[2-(Pyridin-4-yl)ethyl]amino]-3-(thiophen-2-yl)quinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid [2-(2-chlorophenyl)ethyl]amide 832080-86-1P, 2-[(Benzyl)(methyl)amino]-3-(thiophen-2-yl)quinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid [2-(2-chlorophenyl)ethyl]amide 832082-00-5P, 2,3-Bis(thiophen-2-yl)quinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid [2-(2-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]amide 832082-01-6P, 2,3-Bis(thiophen-2-yl)quinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid [2-(2-tolyl)ethyl]amide 832082-02-7P, 2,3-Bis(thiophen-2-yl)quinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid [2-(2-pyridyl)ethyl]amide 832082-03-8P, 2,3-Bis(thiophen-2-yl)quinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid [2-(3-pyridyl)ethyl]amide 832082-04-9P, 2,3-Bis(thiophen-2-yl)quinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid [2-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]amide 832082-05-0P, 2,3-Bis(thiophen-2-yl)quinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid N-[3-(phenyl)propyl]amide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of quinoxaline and pyrido[2,3-b]pyrazine derivs. as PKB inhibitors for treatment of cancers)

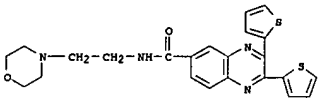
RN 443111-01-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[3-(4-morpholinyl)propyl]-2,3-di-2-thienyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



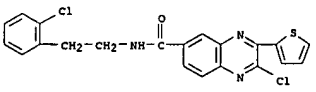
RN 443111-36-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(2-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-2,3-di-2-thienyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



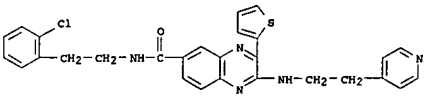
RN 443111-45-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]-2,3-di-2-thienyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



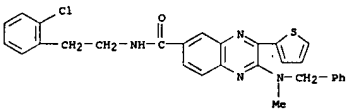
RN 832080-84-9 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2-chloro-N-[2-(2-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-3-(2-thienyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



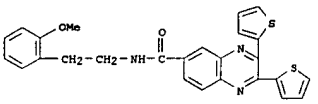
RN 832080-85-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(2-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-2-[[2-(4-pyridinyl)ethyl]amino]-3-(2-thienyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



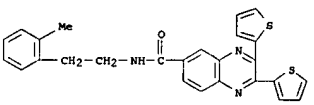
RN 832080-86-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(2-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-2-[methyl(phenylmethyl)amino]-3-(2-thienyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



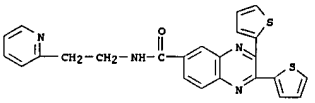
RN 832082-00-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(2-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-2,3-di-2-thienyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



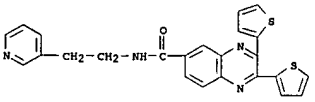
RN 832082-01-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(2-methylphenyl)ethyl]-2,3-di-2-thienyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



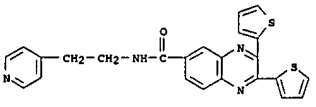
RN 832082-02-7 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(2-pyridinyl)ethyl]-2,3-di-2-thienyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



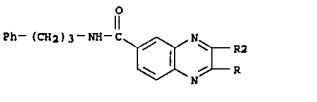
RN 832082-03-8 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(3-pyridinyl)ethyl]-2,3-di-2-thienyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 832082-04-9 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(4-pyridinyl)ethyl]-2,3-di-2-thienyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 832082-05-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-(3-phenylpropyl)-2,3-di-2-thienyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

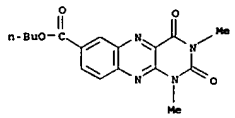


L13 ANSWER 22 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:11522 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:261107
TITLE: Preparation and redox properties of N,N,N-1,3,5-trialkylated flavin derivatives and their activity as redox catalysts
AUTHOR(S): Linden, Auri A.; Hermanns, Nina; Ott, Sascha; Krueger, Lars; Baeckvall, Jan-E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Organic Chemistry, Stockholm University, Stockholm, 106 91, Swed.
SOURCE: Chemistry--A European Journal (2005), Volume Date 2004, 11(1), 112-119
CODEN: CEUJED; ISSN: 0947-6539
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 142:261107

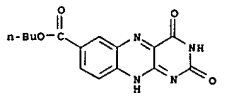
AB Eight different flavin derivs. have been synthesized and the electronic effects of substituents in various positions on the flavin redox chemical were investigated. The redox potentials of the flavins, determined by cyclic voltammetry, correlated with their efficiency as catalysts in the H2O2 oxidation of Me p-tolyl sulfide. Introduction of electron-withdrawing groups increased the stability of the reduced catalyst precursor.

IT 845753-36-8P 845753-39-1P 845753-44-8P 845753-46-0P
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and redox properties of N,N,N-1,3,5-trialkylated flavin derivs. and activity as redox catalysts)

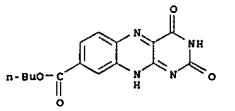
RN 845753-36-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[g]pteridine-7-carboxylic acid, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,3-dimethyl-2,4-dioxo-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



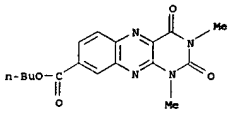
RN 845753-39-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[g]pteridine-7-carboxylic acid, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 845753-44-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[g]pteridine-8-carboxylic acid, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 845753-46-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[g]pteridine-8-carboxylic acid, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,3-dimethyl-2,4-dioxo-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

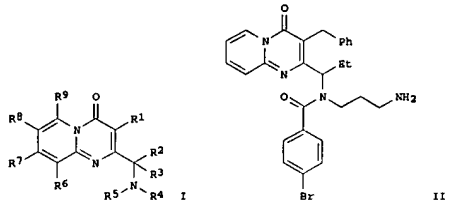


REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 23 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1154708 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:93843
TITLE: Preparation of pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-ones as anticancer agents
INVENTOR(S): Wang, Weibo; Constantine, Ryan N.; Lagniton, Liana M.; Pecchi, Sabina; Burger, Matthew T.; Desai, Manoj C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chiron Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 78 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

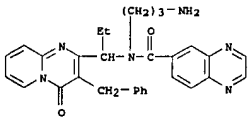
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004113335	A2	20041229	WO 2004-US19158	20040617
WO 2004113335	A3	20050324		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2004249730	A1	20041229	AU 2004-249730	20040617
CA 2528771	AA	20041229	CA 2004-2528771	20040617
US 2005085490	A1	20050421	US 2004-870707	20040617
EP 1636225	A2	20060322	EP 2004-776639	20040617
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-480180P	P 20030620
			WO 2004-US19158	W 20040617

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:93843
GI



AB The title compds. I [R1 = H, alkyl, aryl, etc.; R2, R3 = H, alkyl, aryl, etc.; or R2 and R3 taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a 3-7 membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring; R4 = H, alkyl, aryl, etc.; R5 = H, alkyl, aryl, etc.; R6-R9 = H, halo, NO2, etc.], useful, either alone or in combination with at least one addnl. therapeutic agent, in the prophylaxis or treatment of proliferative diseases, were prepared E.g., a multi-step synthesis of II, starting from 2-aminopyridine and Et 4-chloroacetoacetate, was given. Certain compds. I were shown to have a KSP inhibitory activity at an IC50 of less than about 25 μM. The compns. that include a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and one or more of the pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidinyl compds. I, either alone or in combination with at least one addnl. therapeutic agent, were disclosed.

IT 817205-84-8P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-ones as anticancer agents)
RN 817205-84-8 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-(3-aminopropyl)-N-[1-[4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-4H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-2-yl]propyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

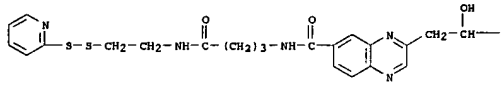


L13 ANSWER 24 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:976488 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:130137
TITLE: Immunochemical detection of 3-deoxyglucosone in serum
AUTHOR(S): Uchida, Yoshiaki; Kurano, Yoshihiro; Endo, Tomohiro; Aoyama, Misao; Ito, Satoru
CORPORATE SOURCE: Research and Development Division, Fujirebio Inc., Hachioji, Tokyo, 192-0031, Japan
SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (2004), 325(3), 1090-1098
CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

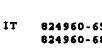
AB 3-Deoxyglucosone (3-DG) is a metabolite of glucose that is thought to lead to the production of advanced glycation end products in diabetes. The previous assay for 3-DG in serum was based on a multi-step protocol, including derivatization, extraction, HPLC separation, and detection. In the current studies, we established a monoclonal antibody that recognizes the 3-DG-derivative, which is generated by the reaction of 3-DG and a 2,3-diamino-benzene derivative Attachment of a biotin moiety to the 2,3-diamino-benzene ring via a linker allowed development of a highly sensitive chemiluminescent enzyme immunoassay for 3-DG equivalent Unlike the previous assay, this method does not require extraction of 3-DG derive. from serum. Treatment of 3-DG in serum with the DAB-link-biotin produced a quinoxaline derivative, which was specifically recognized by the monoclonal antibody. Using this assay, we found that serum 3-DG was higher in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats than in normal control rats ($25_{\pm}5.6$ vs. $9.8_{\pm}1.1$ μg/L). This simple assay may allow the monitoring of conditions leading to the accumulation of advanced glycation end products and evaluation of the risk of complications in diabetic patients.

IT 824960-70-5
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(serum 3-deoxyglucosone is higher in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats)
RN 824960-70-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[4-oxo-4-[[2-(2-pyridinyldithio)ethyl]amino]butyl]-3-(2,3,4-trihydroxybutyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



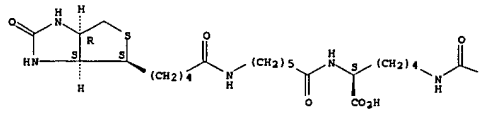
PAGE 1-B



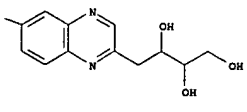
IT 824960-65-8 824960-66-9 824960-67-0
824960-68-1 825637-48-7
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(serum 3-deoxyglucosone is higher in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats)
RN 824960-65-8 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N2-[6-[[5-[(3aS,4S,6aR)-hexahydro-2-oxo-1H-thieno[3,4-d]imidazol-4-yl]-1-oxopentyl]amino)-1-oxohexyl]-N6-[[2-(2,3,4-trihydroxybutyl)-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



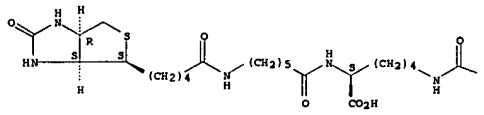
PAGE 1-B



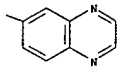
RN 824960-66-9 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N2-[6-[[5-[(3aS,4S,6aR)-hexahydro-2-oxo-1H-thieno[3,4-d]imidazol-4-yl]-1-oxopentyl]amino)-1-oxohexyl]-N6-(6-quinoxalinylcarbonyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



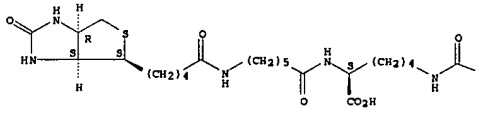
PAGE 1-B



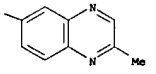
RN 824960-67-0 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N2-[6-[[5-[(3aS,4S,6aR)-hexahydro-2-oxo-1H-thieno[3,4-d]imidazol-4-yl]-1-oxopentyl]amino]-1-oxohexyl]-N6-[(2-methyl-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



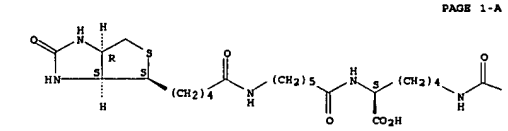
PAGE 1-B



RN 824960-68-1 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N6-[[2-(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]-N2-[6-[[5-[(3aS,4S,6aR)-hexahydro-2-oxo-1H-thieno[3,4-d]imidazol-4-yl]-1-oxopentyl]amino]-1-oxohexyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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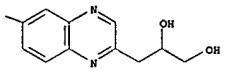
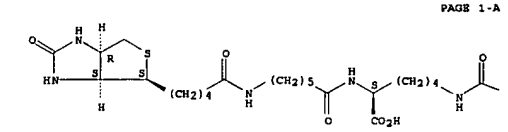


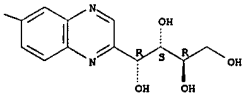
RN 825637-48-7 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, N2-[6-[[5-[(3aS,4S,6aR)-hexahydro-2-oxo-1H-thieno[3,4-d]imidazol-4-yl]-1-oxopentyl]amino]-1-oxohexyl]-N6-[[2-[(1R,2S,3R)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroxybutyl]-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

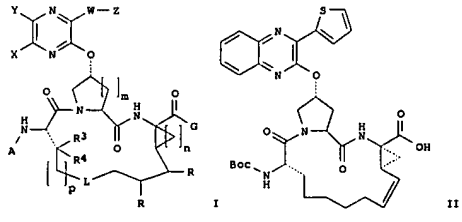
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 25 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:927005 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:395806
TITLE: Preparation of quinoxalinyl macrocyclic hepatitis C serine protease inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Nakajima, Suanne; Sun, Ying; Tang, Datong; Xu, Gouyou; Porter, Brian; Or, Yat Sun; Wang, Zhe; Miao, Zhenwei
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Enanta Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 131 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004093798	A2	20041104	WO 2004-US11841	20040416
WO 2004093798	A3	20051208		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2004231987	A1	20041104	AU 2004-231987	20040416
CA 2522561	AA	20041104	CA 2004-2522561	20040416
US 2004266668	A1	20041230	US 2004-826743	20040416
EP 1615613	A2	20060118	EP 2004-750236	20040416
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-418759 A 20030418
US 2003-509071P P 20030418
WO 2004-US11841 W 20040416

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:395806
GI



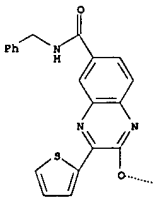
AB The invention relates to macrocyclic compds. I [A is H, CO2R1, COR2, CONHR2, CSNHR2 or SO2R2; G is OH, alkoxy, NHSO2R1, COR2, CO2R1 or CONHR2; L is S, SCH2, SO2, O, COCH2, CHMeCH2, etc.; m, n = 0-2; p = 0-4; R2 is a bond or H2; R1 is H, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl,heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl or heterocycloalkyl; R2 is any group given for R1 or mono- or dialkylamino or -arylamino; R3, R4 not defined; X and Y taken together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form (un)substituted aryl or heteroaryl; W is absent, O, S, NH, C(O)NR1 or NR1; Z is H, -CN, -SCN, -NCO, -NCS, NHNH2, N3, halo, cycloalkyl, aryl, etc.] or their pharmaceutically-acceptable salts, esters or prodrugs which inhibit serine protease activity, particularly the activity of hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS3-NS4A protease. The compds. of the invention interfere with the life cycle of the hepatitis C virus and are also useful as antiviral agents. Thus, macrocycle II (Boc = tert-butoxycarbonyl) was prepared via peptide coupling and ring-closing metathesis reactions.

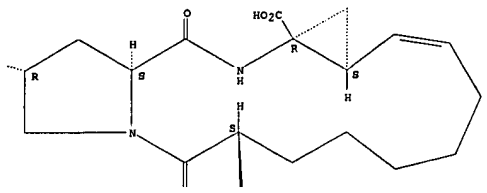
IT 787600-64-0P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of quinoxalinyl cyclic peptides as hepatitis C serine protease inhibitors)

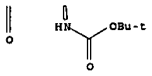
RN 787600-64-0 CAPLUS
CN Cyclopropa[e]pyrrolo[1,2-a][1,4]diazacyclopentadecine-14a(5H)-carboxylic acid, 6-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-1,2,3,6,7,8,9,10,11,13a,14,15,16,16a-tetradecahydro-5,16-dioxo-2-[[6-[[(phenylmethyl)amino]carbonyl]-3-(2-thienyl)-2-quinoxalinyl]oxy]-, (2R,6S,13aS,14aR,16aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.

PAGE 1-A







L13 ANSWER 26 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:857399 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:343478
TITLE: Use of small molecule compounds for immunopotentiation
INVENTOR(S): Valiante, Nicholas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chiron Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 146 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004087153	A2	20041014	WO 2004-US10331	20040329
WO 2004087153	A3	20050317		

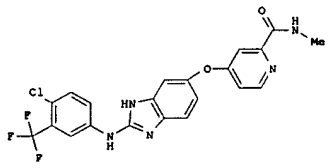
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2520124	AA	20041014	CA 2004-2520124	20040329
US 2005136065	A1	20050623	US 2004-814480	20040329
EP 1608369	A2	20051228	EP 2004-758593	20040329

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2003-458888P	P	20030328
	WO 2004-US10331	W	20040329

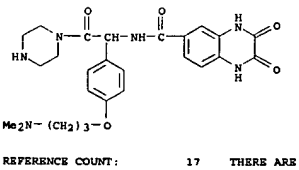
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:343478
GI



I

AB The invention provides immunostimulatory compns. comprising a small mol. immunopotentiator (SMIP) compound and methods of administration thereof. Also provided are methods of administering a SMIP compound in an effective amount to enhance the immune response of a subject to an antigen. Further provided are compns. and methods of administering SMIP compds. alone or in combination with another agent for the treatment of cancer, infectious diseases and/or allergies/asthma. Preparation of selected compds., e.g. I, is included.
IT 654634-24-9
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(small mol. compds. for immunopotentiation)
RN 654634-24-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[b]phenazine-2-carboxylic acid, 6,11-dihydro-6,11-dioxo-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L13 ANSWER 27 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:791916 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:3310
TITLE: Optimizing the antibacterial activity of a lead structure discovered by SAR by MS technology
AUTHOR(S): Jefferson, Elizabeth A.; Seth, Punit P.; Robinson, Dale E.; Winter, Dana K.; Miyaji, Alycia; Risen, Lisa M.; Osgood, Stephen A.; Bertrand, Myra; Swayze, Eric S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ibis Therapeutics, Isis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Carlsbad, CA, 92008, USA
SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (2004), 14(21), 5257-5261
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 142:3310
AB We report on lead optimization of a compound that was originally discovered to bind bacterial 23S rRNA near the L11 binding site and inhibit translation in vitro, but lacked detectable antibacterial activity. In this study, we were able to generate compds. with antibacterial activity against Gram-neg. and Gram-pos. pathogens, including a methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus strain.
IT 797770-86-6P
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(optimizing the antibacterial activity of a lead structure)
RN 797770-86-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[1-[4-[3-(dimethylamino)propoxy]phenyl]-2-oxo-2-(1-piperazinyl)ethyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 28 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:515470 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:71352
TITLE: Preparation of biphenylaminobenzoates and related compounds as modulators of peroxisome proliferator activated receptor γ (PPARγ) type receptors as drugs and cosmetics.
INVENTOR(S): Clary, Laurence; Collette, Pascal; Rivier, Michel; Jomard, Andre
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Galderma Research & Development, S.N.C., Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 90 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004052840	A1	20040624	WO 2003-EP15010	20031211

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

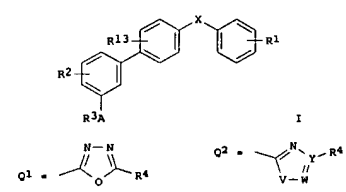
FR 2848553	A1	20040618	FR 2002-15751	20021212
CA 2506732	AA	20040624	CA 2003-2506732	20031211
AU 2003302909	A1	20040630	AU 2003-302909	20031211
EP 1572629	A1	20050914	EP 2003-808292	20031211

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

BR 2003016193	A	20050927	BR 2003-16193	20031211
JP 2006509798	T2	20060323	JP 2004-558089	20031211
US 2006009484	A1	20060112	US 2005-149551	20050610

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	FR 2002-15751	A	20021212
	US 2002-434382P	P	20021219
	WO 2003-EP15010	W	20031211

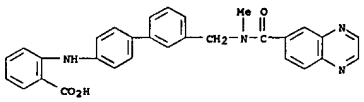
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:71352
GI



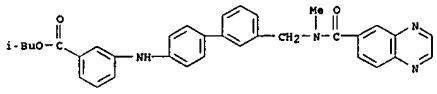
I

AB Title compds. [I; R1 = Q1, Q2, COR5; R2 = H, halo, OH, NO2, alkyl, alkoxy, polyether, amino, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl; R3 = (CH2)t(NR15)u[C(O,N)]zR16, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, 9-fluorenylmethyl; R4 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl; R5 = OH, O(CH2)nR6, amino, etc.; R6 = aryl, aralkyl heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, NHCOR7, NHCO2R7, NR7R8; A = (CH2)m(NR10)p(CO)qDr, (CH2)m(NR10)p(CS)qDr; D = O, S, CH2, NR11; R8, R10, R11 = H, alkyl; X = O, S, CH2, NR9; R9 = H, alkyl, aralkyl; R7, R12, R15 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl; R16 = R15, NHCOR7, NHCO2R7, NR7R8; V = O, S, NQ; Q = H, alkyl; W = N, CR12; m, p, q, r = 0, 1; n = 1-3; t, u, z = 0-4; with provisos], were prepared Thus, N-(4'-bromobiphenyl-3-ylmethyl)-N-methyl-6-(2-methoxyethoxymethoxy)naphthalene-2-carboxamide (preparation given), Pd(OAc)2, Me anthranilate, and Cs2CO3 were successively introduced into a solution of BINAP in PhMe followed by heating at 100° for 8 h to give 83% Me 2-[3'-[[[6-(2-methoxyethoxymethoxy)naphthalene-2-carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]biphenyl-4-ylamino]benzoate. This was stirred 8 h with NaOH in THF/MeOH/H2O to give 50% 2-[3'-[[[6-(2-methoxyethoxymethoxy)naphthalene-2-carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]biphenyl-4-ylamino]benzoic acid. The latter in a crossover-curve PPAR transactivation test showed PPAR γ activity with Kd apparent = 30 nM.
IT 706779-77-3P 706779-85-3P 706779-92-2P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(claimed compound; preparation of biphenylaminobenzoates and related compds. as modulators of peroxisome proliferator activated receptor γ)

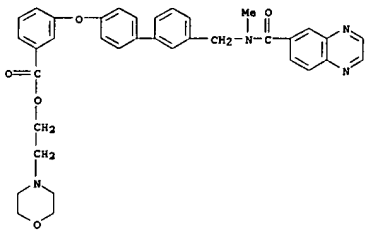
RN 706779-77-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3'-{[methyl(6-quinoxalinylcarbonyl)amino]methyl}[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 706779-85-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[3'-[[methyl(6-quinoxalinylcarbonyl)amino]methyl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]amino]-, 2-methylpropyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

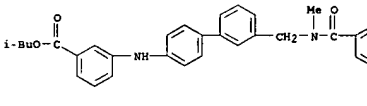


RN 706779-92-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[3'-[[methyl(6-quinoxalinylcarbonyl)amino]methyl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]-, 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

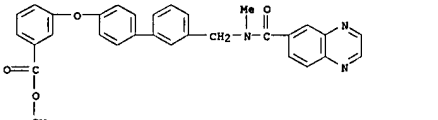


L13 ANSWER 29 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:492324 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:59705
TITLE: New amino biphenyl compounds as modulators of peroxisome proliferator-activated γ-receptors (PPAR γ) for cosmetic or pharmaceutical compositions
INVENTOR(S): Clary, Laurence; Collette, Pascal; Rivier, Michel; Jomard, Andre
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Galderma Research & Development, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 47 pp.

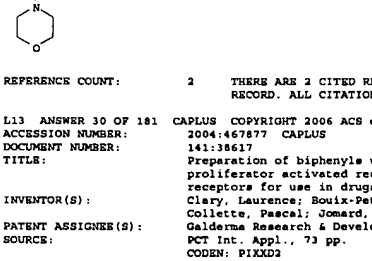
RN 706779-77-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[3'-{[methyl(6-quinoxalinylcarbonyl)amino]methyl}[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 706779-85-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[3'-[[methyl(6-quinoxalinylcarbonyl)amino]methyl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]amino]-, 2-methylpropyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 706779-92-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[[3'-[[methyl(6-quinoxalinylcarbonyl)amino]methyl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]-, 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 30 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:467877 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:38617
TITLE: Preparation of biphenyle which activate peroxisome proliferator activated receptor- γ (PPARγ) receptors for use in drugs and cosmetics.
INVENTOR(S): Clary, Laurence; Bouix-Peter, Claire; Rivier, Michel; Collette, Pascal; Jomard, Andre
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Galderma Research & Development, S.N.C., Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004048351	A2	20040610	WO 2003-EP15002	20031121
WO 2004048351	A3	20040812		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, SE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2847580	A1	20040528	FR 2002-14793	20021125
FR 2847580	B1	20060303		
CA 2506523	AA	20040610	CA 2003-2506523	20031121
AU 2003294025	A1	20040618	AU 2003-294025	20031121
EP 1567509	A2	20050831	EP 2003-789439	20031121
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003015951	A	20050913	BR 2003-15951	20031121
US 2006004048	A1	20060105	US 2005-135499	20050524
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2002-14793 A	20021125
			US 2002-430698P P	20021204
			WO 2003-EP15002 W	20031121

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:38617
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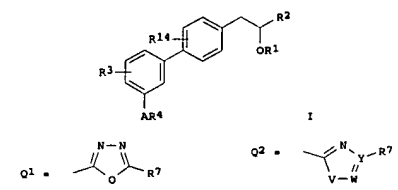
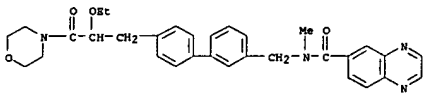


AB Title compds. [I; R1 = alkyl, (substituted) Ph, N-protected α-amino acid, etc.; R2 = Q1, Q2, COR8; R3 = H, halo, alkyl, OH, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aryloxy, polyether residue, NO2, amino; R4 = alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, etc.; A = (CH2)z(NR12)y(CO)xDw, etc.; w, x, y, z = 0, 1; D = O, S, CH2, NR13; V = O, N, S; W = N, CR10; Y = N, C; R7= H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl; R8 = O(CH2)vR9, OH, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aryloxy, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, etc.; R9 = aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, etc.; R10 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl; R12, R13 = H, alkyl; R14 = halo; v = 1-3], were prepared Thus, HATU, PS-carbodiimide resin, [4'-[2-ethoxy-2-(5-propyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]biphenyl-3-ylmethyl]methylamine (preparation given), and 6-(2-methoxyethoxymethoxy)naphthalene-2-carboxylic acid were stirred together in DMF/CH2Cl2 for 18 h at room temperature to give a residue which was stirred 5 h with MP-carbonate resin in DMF/CH2Cl2 to give 100% N-[4'-[2-ethoxy-2-(5-propyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]biphenyl-3-ylmethyl]-N-methyl-6-(2-methoxyethoxymethoxy)naphthalene-2-carboxamide. In a crossed-curve PPAR γ activation test, the latter showed Kd app = 250 nM.
IT 692780-94-2P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(claimed compound; preparation of biphenyls which activate peroxisome proliferator activated receptor- γ receptors for use in drugs and cosmetics)
RN 692780-94-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[[4'-[2-ethoxy-3-(4-morpholinyl)-3-oxopropyl][1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 31 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:433750 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:7131
TITLE: Preparation of quinazolines and analogs as Akt inhibitors and indoles as protein kinase inhibitors for use in synergistic combination therapy for the treatment of cancer
INVENTOR(S): Barnett, Stanley F.; Defeo-Jones, Deborah D.; Hartman, George D.; Huber, Hans E.; Stirdivant, Steven M.; Heimbrook, David C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 121 pp., which
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2004102360	A1	20040527	US 2003-678565		20031003
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-422312P	P	20021030
			US 2003-460911P	P	20030407

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:7131
GI

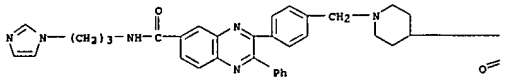
* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The present invention relates to methods of treating cancer using a combination of at least two Akt inhibitors I [wherein Q = (un)substituted heterocyclyl, aryl; U, V, W, and X = independently CH, N; Y, Z = independently CH, N, provided that at least one of Y and Z = N; n = 0-3; p = 0-2; q = 0-4; R1, R2, R7 = independently halo, CN, OH, CHO, NO2, or (un)substituted (cyclo)alkyl(oxy), alkenyl(oxy), alkynyl(oxy), heterocyclyl(oxy), acyl, carboxy, carbamoyl(oxy), ureido, sulfamoyl, etc.; R3, R4 = independently H, (perfluoro)alkyl; or CR3R4 = cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts or stereoisomers thereof] or a combination of I and a protein kinase inhibitor II [wherein G = H2, O; X = C, N, SO0-2, O; m = 0-2; n = 0-2; p = 0-6; q = 0-4; R1 = independently H, halo, or (un)substituted (cyclo)alkyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, carbamoyl, amino, acyl, sulfamoyl, carboxy, etc.; R2 = H or (un)substituted (cyclo)alkyl(oxy), amino, aryloxy, heterocyclyloxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, etc.; R5 = independently H, halo, NO2, CN, or (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carboxy, acyl, sulfamoyl, carbamoyl, ureido, amino, etc.; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts or stereoisomers thereof], optionally in combination with a third compound Examples include syntheses for I and II and assays demonstrating Akt inhibitor activity, antitumor activity, and the synergistic effect of combinations of AKT inhibitors and/or protein kinase inhibitors on caspase 3 activity. For instance, III •HCl was prepared in an 8-step reaction sequence culminating with the cycloaddn. of 4-(2-aminoprop-2-yl)benzil and o-phenylenediamine using glacial acetic acid in H2O, followed by work up with chloroform and ethanolic HCl. III •HCl, a selective Akt1 and Akt2 inhibitor, demonstrated a 3.2-fold in caspase 3 activation over control compared to a 1.2-fold increase for a protein kinase inhibitor. Combination treatment produced a 9-fold increase in caspase 3 activation.

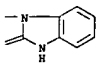
IT 612847-33-3P 612847-34-4P 612847-42-4P
612847-43-5P 612848-56-3P 612848-57-4P
612848-59-6P 612848-61-0P 695816-06-9P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(antitumor agent; preparation of quinazolines and analogs as Akt inhibitors and indoles as protein kinase inhibitors for use in synergistic combination therapy for treatment of cancer)

RN 612847-33-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-[3-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)propyl]-2-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

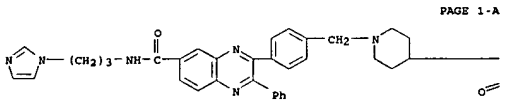


RN 612847-34-4 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-[3-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)propyl]-2-phenyl-, bis(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

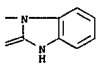
CM 1

CRN 612847-33-3
CMF C40 H38 N8 O2

PAGE 1-A



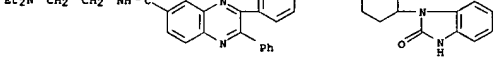
PAGE 1-B



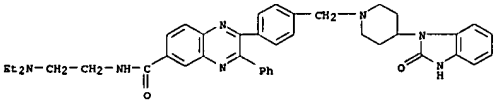
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 612847-42-4 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



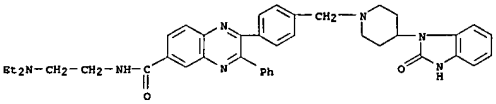
RN 612847-43-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 612848-56-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-3-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 612847-43-5
CMF C40 H43 N7 O2



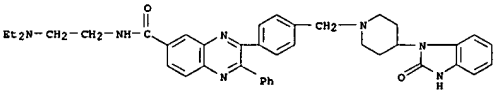
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 612848-57-4 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 612847-42-4
CMF C40 H43 N7 O2



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

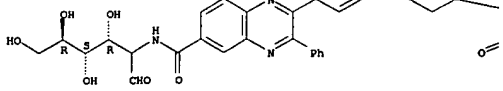
RN 612848-59-6 CAPLUS
CN D-arabino-Hexose, 2-deoxy-2-[[[2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-3-phenyl-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]amino]-, (2ξ)-, trifluoroacetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

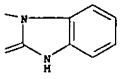
CRN 612848-58-5
CMF C40 H40 N6 O7

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

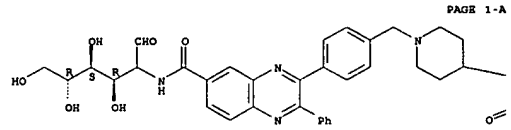
RN 612848-61-0 CAPLUS
CN D-arabino-Hexose, 2-deoxy-2-[[[3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]amino]-, (2ξ)-, trifluoroacetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 612848-60-9
CMF C40 H40 N6 O7

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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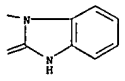


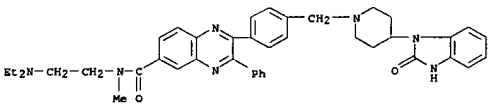
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 695816-06-9 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-methyl-3-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 695816-05-8
CMF C41 H45 N7 O2



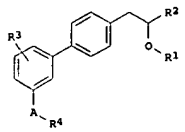
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

L13 ANSWER 32 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:432769 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:429035
TITLE: Preparation of biaromatic compounds as PPAR receptors and their use in cosmetic or pharmaceutical compositions
INVENTOR(S): Clary, Laurence; Bouix, Peter Claire; Rivier, Michel; Collette, Pascal; Jomard, Andre
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Galderma Research & Development, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 45 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

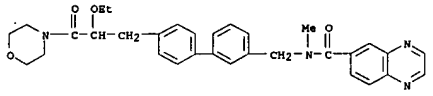
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2847580	A1	20040528	FR 2002-14793	20021125
FR 2847580	B1	20060303		
CA 2506523	AA	20040610	CA 2003-2506523	20031121
WO 2004048351	A2	20040610	WO 2003-EP15002	20031121
WO 2004048351	A3	20040812		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2003294025	A1	20040618	AU 2003-294025	20031121
EP 1567509	A2	20050831	EP 2003-789439	20031121
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
BR 2003015951	A	20050913	BR 2003-15951	20031121
US 2006004048	A1	20060105	US 2005-135499	20050524
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2002-14793 A	20021125
			US 2002-430698P P	20021204
			WO 2003-EP15002 W	20031121

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:429035
GI



I

AB The invention relates to new biarom. compds. I and their method of preparation, and their use in cosmetic or pharmaceutical compns. intended for use in human or veterinary medicine (such as cardiovascular diseases, immunity diseases and/or diseases related to the metabolism of the lipids). Thus, N-[4'-[2-ethoxy-2-(5-propyl-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-biphenyl-3-dimethyl]-N-methyl-4-phenoxy-benzamide (II) was prepared by the reaction of 4-Phenoxy-benzoic acid with [4'-[2-ethoxy-2-(5-propyl-5-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-yl)-ethyl]-biphenyl-3-ylmethyl]-methyl-amine. The specific affinity of the composition for PPAR- γ is shown. A tablet contained II 0.001, starch 0.114, dicalcium phosphate 0.020, silica 0.020, lactose 0.030, talc 0.010, and magnesium stearate 0.005 g.
IT 692780-94-2
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of biarom. compds. as activators of PPAR receptors and their uses in cosmetic or pharmaceutical compns.)
RN 692780-94-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[[4'-[2-ethoxy-3-(4-morpholinyl)-3-oxopropyl][1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl]methyl]-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

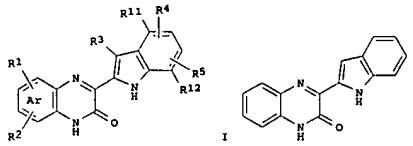


REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 33 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:430796 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:7139
TITLE: Preparation of indolylquinoxalinones for treating hyperproliferative disorders and diseases associated with angiogenesis
INVENTOR(S): Ladouceur, Gaetan H.; Bear, Brian; Bi, Cheng; Brittelli, David R.; Burke, Michael J.; Chen, Gang; Cook, James; Dumas, Jacques; Sibley, Robert; Turner, Michael R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Pharmaceuticals Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 217 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004043950	A1	20040527	WO 2003-US36003	20031110
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2505819	AA	20040527	CA 2003-2505819	20031110
AU 2003290744	A1	20040603	AU 2003-290744	20031110
EP 1565455	A1	20050824	EP 2003-783328	20031110
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003016169	A	20050927	BR 2003-16169	20031110
CN 1738814	A	20060222	CN 2003-80108639	20031110
JP 2006509840	T2	20060323	JP 2005-507146	20031110
US 2006004011	A1	20060105	US 2005-534215	20050506
NO 2005002796	A	20050609	NO 2005-2796	20050609
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-425490P	P 20021112
			US 2003-460915P	P 20030407
			US 2003-484202P	P 20030630
			WO 2003-US36003	W 20031110

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:7139
GI



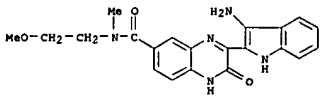
I

II

AB The invention relates to title compds. I [wherein Ar = 6-membered aromatic ring containing 0-2 N atoms; R1 and R2 = independently H, halo, CF3, acyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, or (un)substituted alkyl, alkoxy, amino, pyrrolidinyl, Ph, etc.; R3 = H, alkyl, OH, NO2, NH2, alkylamino, alkoxyamino, or (un)substituted benzoylamino; R4 = H, OH, halo, CN, acyl, sulfamoyl, trialkylsiloxy, tetrazolyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, pyrimidinyl, oxazolyl, furanyl, or (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, amino, oxadiazolyl, Ph, pyridyl(oxy), carbamoyl; R11 and R12 = independently H, F, or Cl with the proviso that when one of R11 and R12 = F or Cl, the other must be H; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters thereof]. The invention also relates to the use of I and their pharmaceutical compns. for treating hyperproliferative disorders and diseases associated with angiogenesis (no data). &examples include representative syntheses for compds. of the invention, pharmaceutical compns. comprising them, and tumor model assays (no specific data given). For instance, N-Boc-indole was coupled with di-Me oxalate using t-BuLi to give tert-Bu 2-[methoxy(oxo)acetyl]-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (72%). Cyclization of the dione with 1,2-phenylenediamine in AcOH afforded the quinoxalinone II (77%).

IT 694531-65-2P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(antiproliferative and angiogenesis inhibitor; preparation of indolylquinoxalinones for treating hyperproliferative disorders and diseases associated with angiogenesis)

RN 694531-65-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-(3-amino-1H-indol-2-yl)-1,2-dihydro-N-(2-methoxyethyl)-N-methyl-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



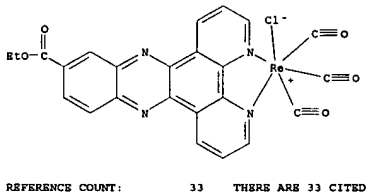
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 34 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:379708 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:322446
TITLE: Picosecond time-resolved infrared investigation into the nature of the lowest excited state of fac-[Re(Cl)(CO)3(CO2Et-dppz)] (CO2Et-dppz = dipyrido[3,2a:2',3'c]phenazine-11-carboxylic ethyl ester)
AUTHOR(S): Kuimova, Marina K.; Grills, David C.; Matousek, Pavel; Parker, Anthony W.; Sun, Xue-Zhong; Towrie, Michael; George, Michael W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Chemistry, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, UK
SOURCE: Vibrational Spectroscopy (2004), 35(1-2), 219-223 CODEN: VISPEK; ISSN: 0924-2031
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The photophysics of the fac-[Re(Cl)(CO)3(CO2Et-dppz)] (CO2Et-dppz = dipyrido[3,2a:2',3'c]phenazine-11-carboxylic Et ester) was studied with picosecond time-resolved IR (ps-TRIR) spectroscopy in metal carbonyl (2100-1800 cm-1) and organic ester (1800-1600 cm-1) spectral regions. The ps-TRIR spectra in both regions give evidence for the formation of a metal-to-ligand charge transfer (MLCT) excited state. The magnitude of ν(C.tplbond.O) shift in the metal carbonyl region of the excited state relative to those of the ground state allows the excited state to be described more precisely as a d π(Re) → π (phenazine) 3MLCT state.

IT 767350-96-9P
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(photophysics of tricarbonylchloro(dipyrido[phenazinecarboxylic Et ester)rhenium complex studied with picosecond time-resolved IR spectroscopy)

RN 767350-96-9 CAPLUS
CN Rhenium, tricarbonylchloro(ethyl dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxylate-κN4,κN5)-, (OC-6-44)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

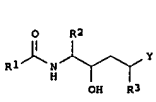


REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 35 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:372867 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:375191
TITLE: Preparation of heteroaryl-hexanoic acid amides which are CCR1 antagonists useful as immunomodulatory agents
INVENTOR(S): Brown, Matthew F.; Gaweco, Anderson S.; Gladue, Ronald P.; Kath, John C.; Poss, Christopher S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Inc, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 63 pp. CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004087571	A1	20040506	US 2003-687015	20031016
WO 2004039375	A1	20040513	WO 2003-IB4614	20031020
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003267800	A1	20040525	AU 2003-267800	20031020
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-422579P	P 20021030
			WO 2003-IB4614	W 20031020

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:375191
GI



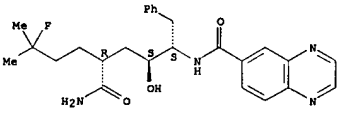
I

AB The title compds. [I; R1 = (un)substituted heteroaryl; R2 = (un)substituted phenyl-(CH2)m-, naphthyl-(CH2)m-, cycloalkyl-(CH2)m-, alkyl or heteroaryl-(CH2)m-; m = 0-4; R3 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl-(CH2)n-, heterocycloalkyl-(CH2)n-, heteroaryl-(CH2)n-, aryl-(CH2)n-; n = 0-6; R3 and the carbon to which it is attached form (un)substituted and/or fused 5-7 membered carbocyclic ring; Y = heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, (un)substituted H2N-sulfonyl, C(:X)NH2; X = O, S, (un)substituted NH; R4 = H, alkyl, OH, alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyCO, cycloalkyl-(CH2)p-, (un)substituted heterocycloalkyl-(CH2)p-, heteroaryl-(CH2)p-, phenyl-(CH2)p- or naphthyl-(CH2)p-; p = 0-4] which are CCR1 antagonists useful as immunomodulatory agents, were prepared E.g., a multi-step synthesis of quinoxaline-2-carboxylic acid [1(S)-benzyl-4(R)-benzylcarbamoyl-7-fluoro-2(S)-hydroxy-7-methyloctyl]amide, was given. All of the compds. I that were tested showed IC50 of <25 μM in the chemotaxis assay.

IT 212789-54-3P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of heteroaryl-substituted hexanamides as CCR1 antagonists useful as immunomodulatory agents)

RN 212789-54-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(1S,2S,4R)-4-(aminocarbonyl)-7-fluoro-2-hydroxy-7-methyl-1-(phenylmethyl)octyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

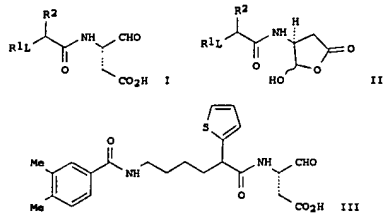


L13 ANSWER 36 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:991296 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:41822
TITLE: Preparation of acylamino(formyl)propanoic acids as caspase-1 inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Allen, Darin; Fahr, Bruce; Oslob, Johan; Raimundo, Brian C.; Romanowski, Michael J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sunesis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003103599	A2	20031218	WO 2003-US18021	20030605
WO 2003103599	A3	20040708		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003238948	A1	20031222	AU 2003-238948	20030605

US 2004048895	A1	20040311	US 2003-456458	20030605
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-386501P	P 20020605
			WO 2003-US18021	W 20030605

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:41822
GI



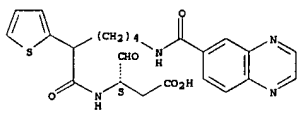
AB Compds. of formulas I and II [R1, R2 = aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl; L = linker] are prepared as caspase-1 inhibitors for the treatment of diseases such as inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis or sepsis. The compds. can also be used for preserving or storing mammalian organs or tissues by reducing apoptotic cell death. Thus, III was prepared in several steps.

IT 634203-91-1P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of acylamino(formyl)propanoic acids as caspase-1 inhibitors)

RN 634203-91-1 CAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 4-oxo-3-[[1-oxo-6-[(6-quinoxalinylcarbonyl)amino]-2-(2-thienyl)hexyl]amino]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



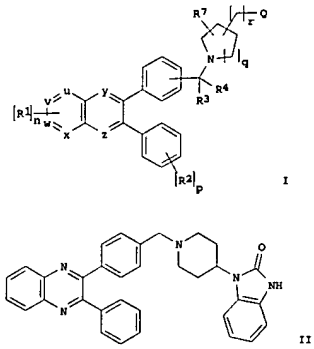
L13 ANSWER 37 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:836848 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	139:350754
TITLE:	Preparation of 2,3-diphenylquinoxaline derivatives as inhibitors of Akt activity for treating cancer
INVENTOR(S):	Bilodeau, Mark T.; Duggan, Mark E.; Hartnett, John C.; Lindsley, Craig W.; Manley, Peter J.; Wu, Zhicai; Zhao, Zhijian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Merck & Co., Inc., USA

SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 228 pp.			
	CODEN: PIXXD2			
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent			
LANGUAGE:	English			
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1			
PATENT INFORMATION:				

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003086394	A1	20031023	WO 2003-US10442	20030404
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2480800	AA	20031023	CA 2003-2480800	20030404
AU 2003223467	A1	20031027	AU 2003-223467	20030404
EP 1496896	A1	20050119	EP 2003-719597	20030404
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2005533010	T2	20051104	JP 2003-583413	20030404
US 2005222155	A1	20051006	US 2004-510069	20041004
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-370847P	P 20020408
			US 2002-417174P	P 20021009
			WO 2003-US10442	W 20030404

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:350754
GI



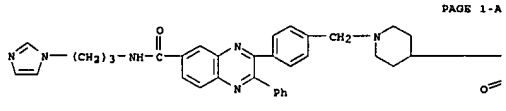
AB The title compds. comprising a 2,3-diphenylquinoxaline moiety [I; u, v, w and x = CH, N; y, z = CH, N (provided that at least one of y and z = N); Q = NR5R6, (un)substituted aryl, heterocyclyl; R1 = alkenyl, halo, CN, etc.; R2 = OH, CN, CO2H, etc.; R3, R4 = H, alkyl, perfluoroalkyl; or R3 and R4 are combined to form (CH2)t wherein one of the carbon atoms is optionally replaced by O, SOm, (un)substituted NHCO, N(COH); R5, R6 = H, aryl, heterocyclyl, etc.; or NR5R6 = monocyclic or bicyclic heterocycle; R7 = halo, CN, CO2H, etc.; n = 0-3; p = 0-2; t = 2-6; m = 0-2; q = 0-4; r = 0-1] and their salts which inhibit the activity of Akt, a serine/threonine protein kinase, were prepared E.g., a 2-step synthesis of the quinoxaline II [starting from 4-bromomethylbenzil and 4-(2-keto-1-benzimidazolinyl)piperidine], was given. The exemplified compds. I were found to have IC50 of ≤ 50 μM against one or more of Akt1, Akt2 and Akt3. The invention is further directed to chemotherapeutic compns. containing the compds. I and methods for treating cancer comprising administration of the compds. I.

IT 612847-33-3P 612847-34-4P 612847-42-4P
612847-43-5P 612848-56-3P 612848-57-4P
612848-58-5P 612848-59-6P 612848-60-9P
612848-61-0P 616868-43-0P 616868-44-1P
616868-45-2P 616868-46-3P 616868-47-4P
616868-48-5P 616868-49-6P 616868-50-9P
616868-51-0P 616868-52-1P 616868-53-2P
616868-54-3P 616868-55-4P 616868-56-5P
616868-67-8P 616868-68-9P 616868-69-0P
616868-70-3P 616868-71-4P 616868-72-5P
616868-73-6P 616868-74-7P 616868-75-8P
616868-76-9P 616868-77-0P 616868-78-1P
616868-79-2P 616868-80-5P 616868-81-6P
616868-82-7P 616869-39-7P 616869-40-0P
616869-41-1P 616869-42-2P 616869-89-7P
616869-90-0P 616869-92-2P 616869-95-5P
616870-60-1P 616870-81-6P 616870-82-7P
616870-84-9P 616870-87-2P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of 2,3-diphenylquinoxaline derivs. as inhibitors of Akt activity for treating cancer)

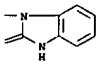
RN 612847-33-3 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-[3-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)propyl]-2-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



RN 612847-34-4 CAPLUS

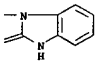
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-[3-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)propyl]-2-phenyl-, bis(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 612847-33-3
CMF C40 H38 N8 O2

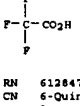
PAGE 1-A

PAGE 1-B



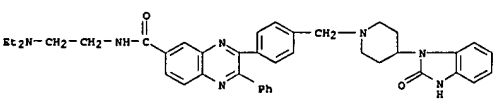
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2



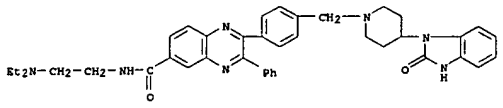
RN 612847-42-4 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 612847-43-5 CAPLUS

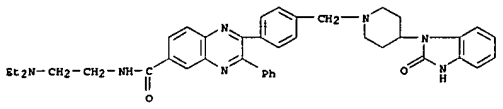
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 612848-56-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-3-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 612847-43-5
CMF C40 H43 N7 O2



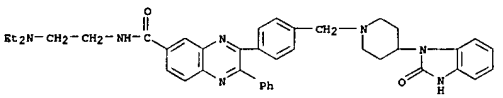
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 612848-57-4 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

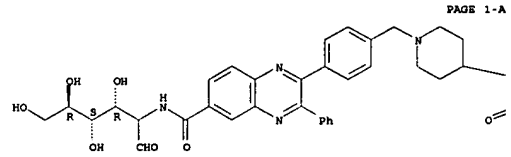
CRN 612847-42-4
CMF C40 H43 N7 O2



RN 612848-58-5 CAPLUS
CN D-arabino-Hexose, 2-deoxy-2-[[[2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-3-phenyl-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]amino]-, (2ξ)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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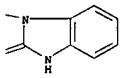


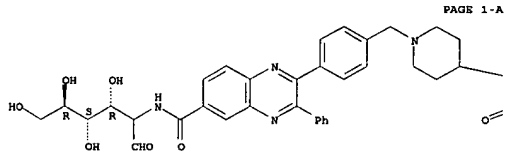
RN 612848-59-6 CAPLUS
CN D-arabino-Hexose, 2-deoxy-2-[[[2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-3-phenyl-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]amino]-, (2ξ)-, trifluoroacetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 612848-58-5
CMF C40 H40 N6 O7

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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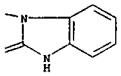


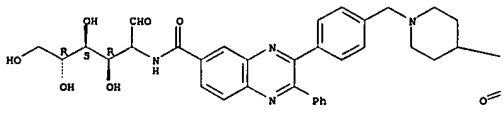
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 612848-60-9 CAPLUS
CN D-arabino-Hexose, 2-deoxy-2-[[[3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]amino]-, (2ξ)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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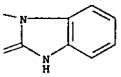


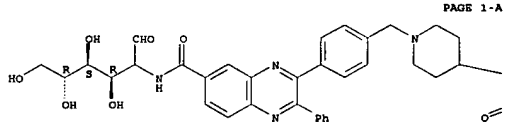
RN 612848-61-0 CAPLUS
CN D-arabino-Hexose, 2-deoxy-2-[[[3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]amino]-, (2ξ)-, trifluoroacetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 612848-60-9
CMF C40 H40 N6 O7

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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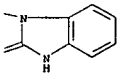


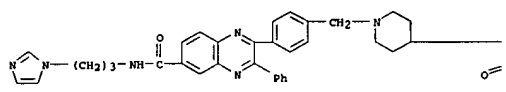
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 616868-43-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-

yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-[3-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)propyl]-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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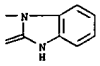
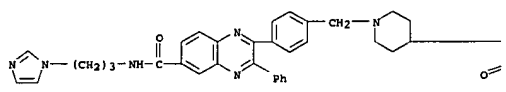


RN 616868-44-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-[3-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)propyl]-3-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 616868-43-0
CMF C40 H38 N8 O2

PAGE 1-A



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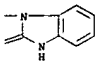
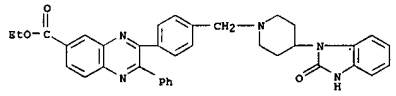


CM 2

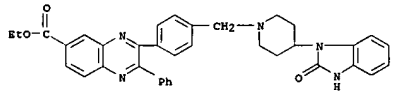
CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2



RN 616868-48-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl-, ethyl ester, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

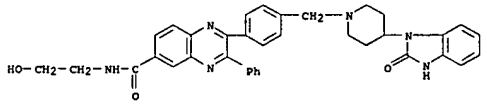
CRN 616868-47-4
CMF C36 H33 N5 O3



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

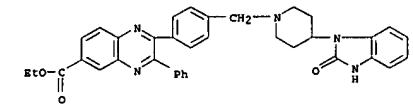
RN 616868-49-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 616868-50-9 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

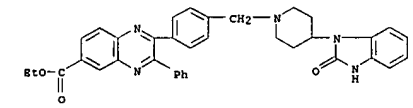
RN 616868-45-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-3-phenyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 616868-46-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-3-phenyl-, ethyl ester, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 616868-45-2
CMF C36 H33 N5 O3

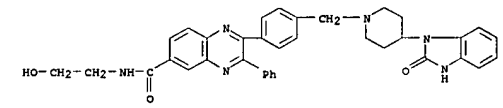


CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 616868-47-4 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

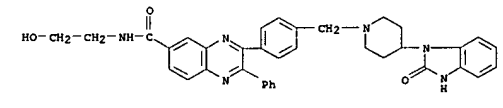
CRN 616868-49-6
CMF C36 H34 N6 O3



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

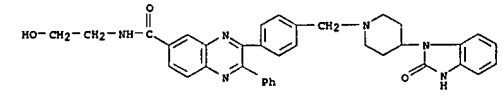
RN 616868-51-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 616868-52-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

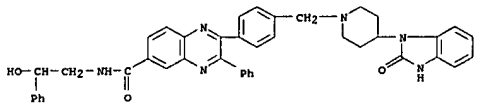
CRN 616868-51-0
CMF C36 H34 N6 O3



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

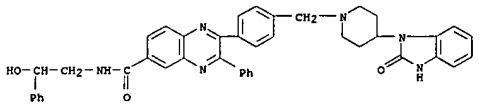
RN 616868-53-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 616868-54-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)-3-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 616868-53-2
CMF C42 H38 N6 O3



CM 2

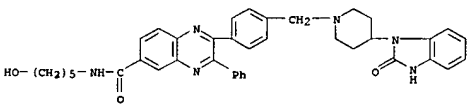
CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 616868-55-4 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(5-hydroxypentyl)-3-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

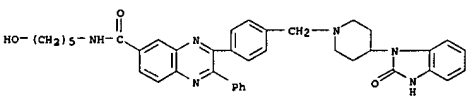
CRN 616868-67-8
CMF C39 H40 N6 O3



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 616868-69-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(5-hydroxypentyl)-2-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

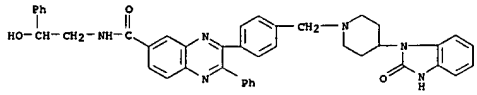


RN 616868-70-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(5-hydroxypentyl)-2-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 616868-69-0
CMF C39 H40 N6 O3

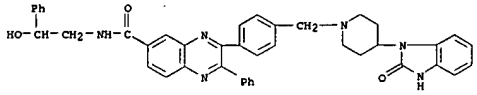
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)-2-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 616868-56-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)-2-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

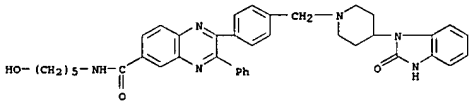
CRN 616868-55-4
CMF C42 H38 N6 O3



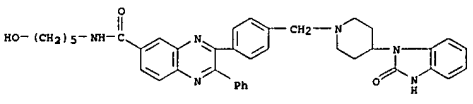
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 616868-67-8 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(5-hydroxypentyl)-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 616868-68-9 CAPLUS

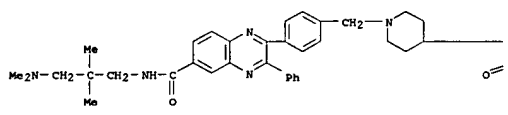


CM 2

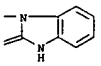
CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 616868-71-4 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-[3-(dimethylamino)-2,2-dimethylpropyl]-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

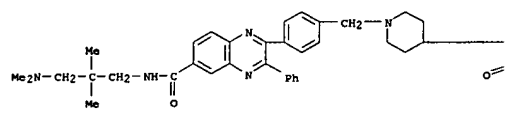


RN 616868-72-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-[3-(dimethylamino)-2,2-dimethylpropyl]-3-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

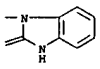
CM 1

CRN 616868-71-4
CMF C41 H45 N7 O2

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

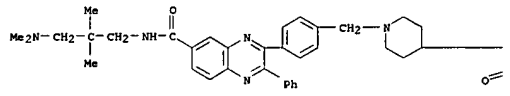


CM 2

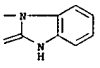
CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 616868-73-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-[3-(dimethylamino)-2,2-dimethylpropyl]-2-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



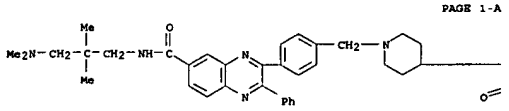
RN 616868-74-7 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-[3-(dimethylamino)-2,2-dimethylpropyl]-2-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

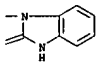
CM 1

CRN 616868-73-6
CMF C41 H45 N7 O2

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

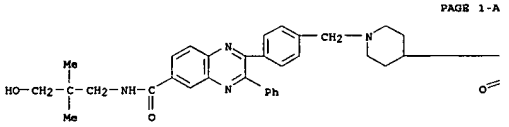


CM 2

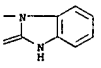
CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 616868-75-8 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl)-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

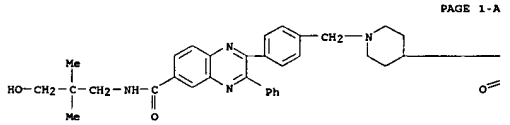


RN 616868-76-9 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl)-3-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

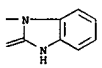
CM 1

CRN 616868-75-8
CMF C39 H40 N6 O3

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

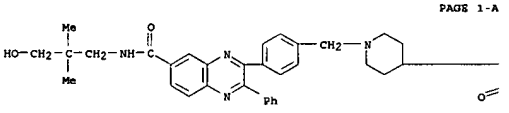


CM 2

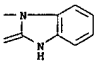
CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 616868-77-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl)-2-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

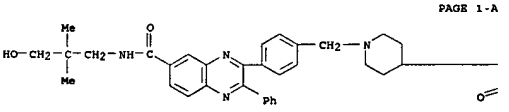


RN 616868-78-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl)-2-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

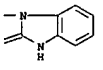
CM 1

CRN 616868-77-0
CMF C39 H40 N6 O3

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

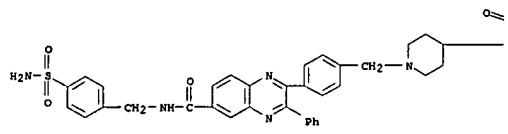


CM 2

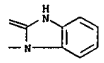
CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 616868-79-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[[4-(aminosulfonyl)phenyl]methyl]-2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

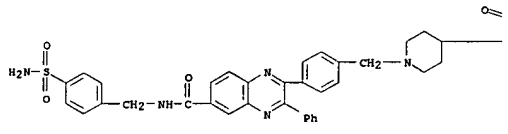


RN 616868-80-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[[4-(aminosulfonyl)phenyl]methyl]-2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-3-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

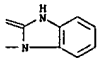
CM 1

CRN 616868-79-2
CMF C41 H37 N7 O4 S

PAGE 1-A

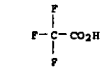


PAGE 1-B



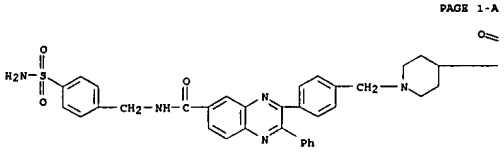
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

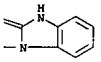


RN 616868-81-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[[4-(aminosulfonyl)phenyl]methyl]-3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

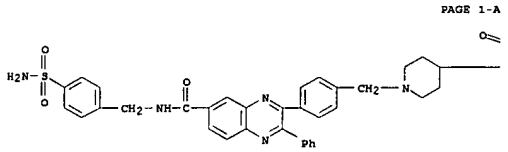


RN 616868-82-7 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[[4-(aminosulfonyl)phenyl]methyl]-3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 616868-81-6
CMF C41 H37 N7 O4 S

PAGE 1-A



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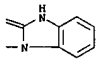
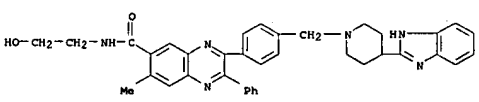


CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

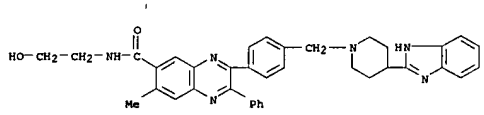
RN 616869-39-7 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-7-methyl-2-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 616869-40-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-7-methyl-2-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

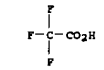
CM 1

CRN 616869-39-7
CMF C37 H36 N6 O2

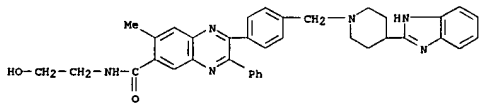


CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2



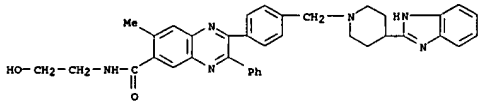
RN 616869-41-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2-[4-[[4-(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-7-methyl-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 616869-42-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2-[4-[[4-(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-7-methyl-3-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 616869-41-1
CMF C37 H36 N6 O2



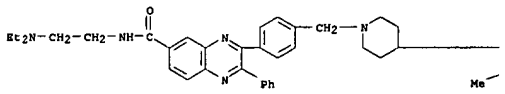
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1

CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 616869-89-7 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-3-[4-[[4-(2-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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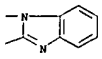
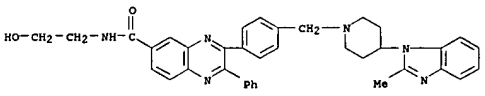
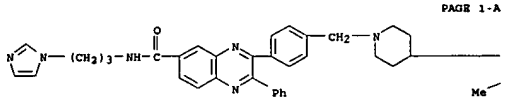


RN 616869-90-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3-[4-[[4-(2-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 616869-92-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[3-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)propyl]-3-[4-[[4-(2-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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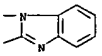
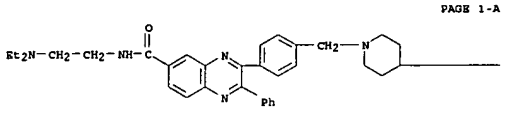


RN 616869-95-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-3-[4-[[4-(5-fluoro-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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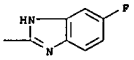
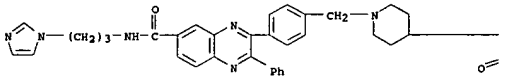


RN 616870-60-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-[3-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)propyl]-2-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 612847-33-3
CMF C40 H38 N8 O2

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

CM 2

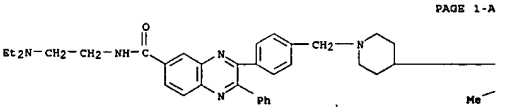
CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 616870-81-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-3-[4-[[4-(2-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 616869-89-7
CMF C41 H45 N7 O

PAGE 1-A



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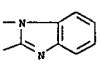


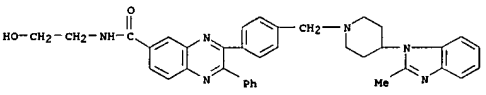
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 616870-82-7 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3-[4-[[4-(2-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 616869-90-0
CMF C37 H36 N6 O2



CM 2

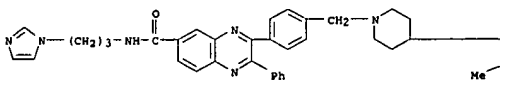
CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 616870-84-9 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[3-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)propyl]-3-[4-[[4-(2-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 616869-92-2
CMF C41 H40 N8 O

PAGE 1-A



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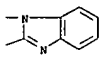


CM 2

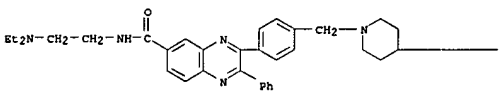
CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 616870-87-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-3-[4-[[4-(5-fluoro-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 616869-95-5
CMF C40 H42 F N7 O

PAGE 1-A



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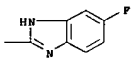

CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 38 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:518232 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:323527
TITLE: Preparation of triazolo[4,3-b]pyridazines and 2,3-diarylquinazolines for the treatment of cancer
INVENTOR(S): Barnett, Stanley F.; Defeo-Jones, Deborah; Haskell, Kathleen M.; Huber, Hans E.; Nahas, Deborah D.; Lindsley, Craig W.; Zhao, Zhijian; Hartman, George D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 170 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003084473	A2	20031016	WO 2003-US10632	20030404
WO 2003084473	A3	20040212		
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RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG		
AU 2003226301	A1	20031020	AU 2003-226301	20030404
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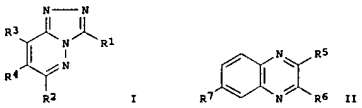


AB Triazolo[4,3-b]pyridazines I [R1 = (un)substituted Ph, furyl, thienyl, pyridinyl; R2 = substituted NH2, OH; R3 = H, R4 = (un)substituted cycloalkyl, aryl; R3R4 = (un)substituted CH:CHCH:CH] and quinazolines II [R5, R6 = (un)substituted Ph; R7 = H, alkyl, halogen, OH, alkoxy] were prepared for use as inhibitors of one or two of the isoforms of Akt, a serine/threonine protein kinase, acting particularly on the pleckstrin homol. domain of Akt. Thus, 3,6-dichloropyridazine was converted to its 4-cyclobutyl derivative which was cyclized with BzNHNH2 and aminated to give I [R1 = Ph, R2 = NHCH2CMe2CH2NMe2, R3 = H, R4 = cyclobutyl]. This compound had IC50 for inhibition of Akt1 of 1.4 μM.

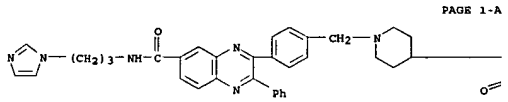
IT 612847-34-4P 612847-42-4P 612847-43-5P 612848-56-3P 612848-57-4P 612848-59-6P 612848-61-0P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of triazolo[4,3-b]pyridazines and 2,3-diarylquinazolines for the treatment of cancer)

RN 612847-34-4 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-N-[3-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)propyl]-2-phenyl-, bis(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 612847-33-3
CMF C40 H38 N8 O2

PAGE 1-A



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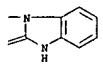
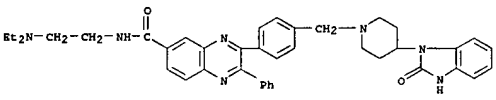


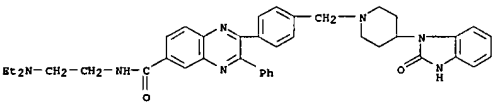
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 612847-42-4 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



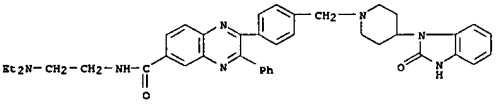
RN 612847-43-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-3-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 612848-56-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-3-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 612847-43-5
CMF C40 H43 N7 O2



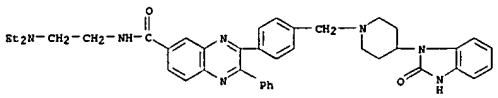
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

RN 612848-57-4 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl-, trifluoroacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 612847-42-4
CMF C40 H43 N7 O2



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

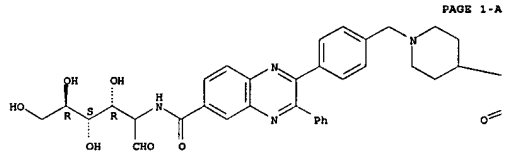
RN 612848-59-6 CAPLUS
CN D-arabino-Hexose, 2-deoxy-2-[[[2-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-3-phenyl-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]amino]-, (2ξ)-, trifluoroacetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 612848-58-5
CMF C40 H40 N6 O7

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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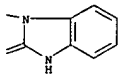


CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

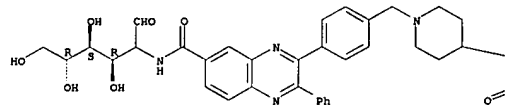
RN 612848-61-0 CAPLUS
CN D-arabino-Hexose, 2-deoxy-2-[[[3-[4-[[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-1-piperidinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-phenyl-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]amino]-, (2ξ)-, trifluoroacetate (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 612848-60-9
CMF C40 H40 N6 O7

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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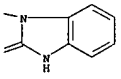


CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

L13 ANSWER 39 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:677647 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:217939
TITLE: Highly enhanced duplex stability of dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-modified oligonucleotide conjugate
AUTHOR(S): Kitamura, Yusuke; Ihara, Toshihiro; Shirasaka, Yoshinori; Mitsuru, Tomonori; Tazaki, Masato; Jyo, Akinori
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Applied Chemistry and Biochemistry, Kumamoto University, Kumamoto, 860-8555, Japan
SOURCE: Nucleic Acids Research Supplement (2003), 3(3rd International Symposium on Nucleic Acids Chemistry [and] 30th Symposium on Nucleic Acids Chemistry in Japan, 2003), 95-96
CODEN: NARSCE
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine (DPPZ) or 1,10-phenanthroline (Phen) was tethered to the 5'-end of a short oligonucleotide (ODN) to generate two ODN conjugates. The conjugates formed stable duplexes with complementary 6 mer (d(TTAGGG)), which is one unit of telomeric repeats of human. The melting temperature of the duplex with DPP2 conjugate was higher than that of the corresponding duplex with unmodified 6 mer by 19.6 °C. This stabilization is enormous compared with those observed in other ODN conjugates reported previously. It would be attributed to the effective interaction of tethered heteroarom. groups with DNA base stack of the duplex.

IT 663942-79-8P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and thermodn. of highly enhanced duplex stability of dipyridophenazine-modified oligodeoxyribonucleotide conjugates)

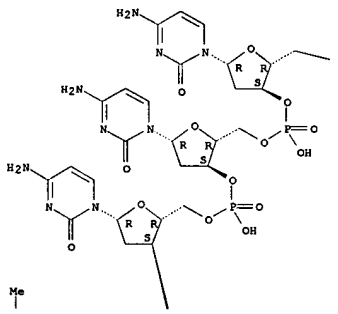
RN 663942-79-8 CAPLUS
CN Guanosine, thymidylyl-(3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-, complex with 2'-deoxy-5'-O-[[[6-[(dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-ylcarbonyl)amino]hexyl]oxy]hydroxyphosphinyl]cytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenosine (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

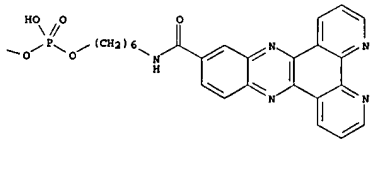
CRN 663942-78-7
CMF C82 H96 N26 O37 P6

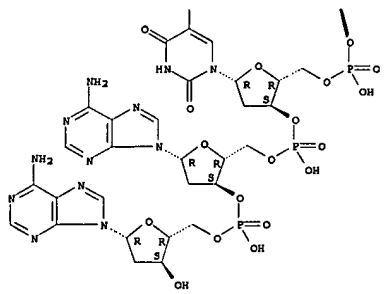
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

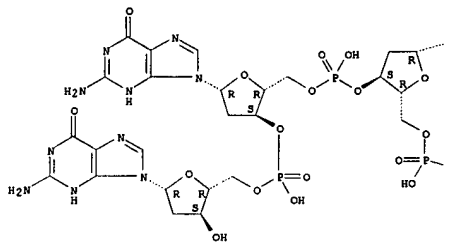


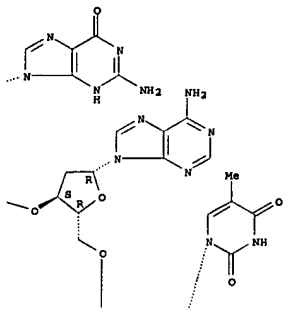


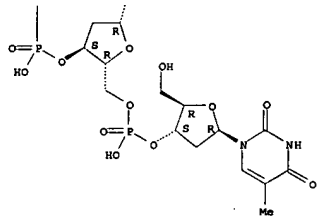
CM 2

CRN 117490-04-7
CMF C60 H75 N24 O35 P5

Absolute stereochemistry.







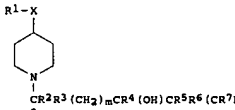
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 40 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:656742 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:197375
TITLE: Preparation of piperidinyl alcohols as chemokine receptor modulators for treatment of diseases such as asthma
INVENTOR(S): Alcaraz, Lilian; Furber, Mark; Purdie, Mark; Springthorpe, Brian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Astrazeneca A.B., Swed.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 166 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003068743	A1	20030821	WO 2003-SE258	20030217
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2472822	AA	20030821	CA 2003-2472822	20030217
AU 2003206554	A1	20030904	AU 2003-206554	20030217
BR 2003007477	A	20041109	BR 2003-7477	20030217
EP 1478624	A1	20041124	EP 2003-705600	20030217
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 2005107428	A1	20050519	US 2003-504936	20030217
CN 1633414	A	20050629	CN 2003-804130	20030217
JP 2005525341	T2	20050825	JP 2003-567874	20030217
ZA 2004006509	A	20050915	ZA 2004-6509	20040816
NO 2004003899	A	20041117	NO 2004-3899	20040917
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			SE 2002-465 A	20020218
			SE 2002-2673 A	20020909
			WO 2003-SE258 W	20030217

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 139:197375; MARPAT 139:197375
GI

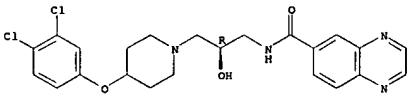


AB The invention provides piperidinyl alcs. (shown as I; variables defined below; e.g. N-[(2R)-3-[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]-2-hydroxypropyl]-2-(methylsulfonyl)benzamide) for use as modulators of chemokine receptor (especially CCR3) activity for use in, for example, treating asthma. For I: X is CH2, O, S(O)2 or NR10; Y is a bond, CH2, NR35, CH2NH, CH2NHC(O), CH(OH), CH(NHCOR33), CH(NHSO2R34), CH2O or CH2S; Z is C(O), or when Y is a bond Z can also be S(O)2; R1 is (un)substituted aryl, (un)substituted heterocyclyl or C4-6 cycloalkyl fused to a benzene ring; addnl. details are given in the claims. Percent inhibition at 3 nM eotaxin of eotaxin-mediated human eosinophil chemotaxis is tabulated for 16 examples of I, e.g. 106 % for N-[(2R)-3-[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]-2-hydroxypropyl]-1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline-4-carboxamide. Histamine H1 receptor binding activity was determined for the same compds., e.g. pKi = 8.4 for N-[(2R)-3-[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]-2-hydroxypropyl]-1-oxo-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline-4-carboxamide. 49 Example prepns. of intermediates and 234 of I are included. For example, to prepare N-[(2R)-3-[4-(3,4-Dichlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]-2-hydroxypropyl]-2-(methylsulfonyl)benzamide (0.055 g), a mixture of 2-(methylsulfonyl)benzoic acid (0.063 g), (2R)-1-amino-3-[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]propan-2-ol (0.1 g) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.1 mL) in dry DMF (3 mL) was cooled to 0° with stirring; 2-(1H-9-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (0.13 g) was added and the mixture was stirred at 0° for 1-2 h. The invention also provides a process for making 4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)piperidine, which is useful as an intermediate for making certain compds. of the invention. The process comprises (a) reacting 4-hydroxypiperidine with a suitable base in a suitable solvent at room temperature; and (b) heating the mixture so produced and 1,2-dichloro-4-fluorobenzene at 50-90°, or at reflux of the solvent used.

IT 583882-05-7P, N-[(2R)-3-[4-(3,4-Dichlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl]-2-hydroxypropyl]quinoxaline-6-carboxamide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(drug candidate; preparation of piperidinyl alcs. as chemokine receptor modulators for treatment of diseases such as asthma)

RN 583882-05-7 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(2R)-3-[4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-piperidinyl]-2-hydroxypropyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 41 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:376819 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:385173
TITLE: Preparation of N,N'-substituted-1,3-diamino-2-hydroxypropanes for treating Alzheimer's disease
INVENTOR(S): Varghese, John; Maillard, Michel; Jagodzinska, Barbara; Beck, James P.; Gailunas, Andrea; Fang, Larry; Sealy, Jennifer; Tenbrink, Ruth; Freskos, John; Mickelson, John; Samala, Lakshman; Hom, Roy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Elan Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA; Pharmacia & Upjohn Company
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 1243 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003040096	A2	20030515	WO 2002-US36072	20021108
WO 2003040096	A3	20040506		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2466284	AA	20030515	CA 2002-2466284		20021108
WO 2003040096	A2	20030515	WO 2002-XA36072		20021108
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
US 2004171881	A1	20040902	US 2002-291318		20021108
EP 1453789	A2	20040908	EP 2002-793909		20021108
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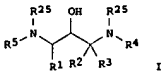
BR 2002014035	A	20050426	BR 2002-14035		20021108
JP 2005520791	T2	20050714	JP 2003-542142		20021108
CN 1759095	A	20060412	CN 2002-826786		20021108
ZA 2004003578	A	20051010	ZA 2004-3578		20040511
NO 2004002359	A	20040806	NO 2004-2359		20040607

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
	US 2001-337122P	P	20011108
	US 2001-344086P	P	20011228
	US 2002-345635P	P	20020103
	WO 2002-US36072	W	20021108

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:385173

GI



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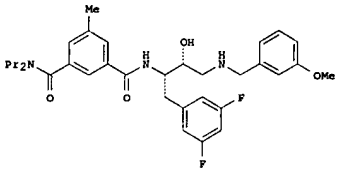


II

AB The title compds. [I; R1 = (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, etc.; R2 = H, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, etc.; R3 = H, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, etc.; or R2 and R3 are taken together with the carbon to which they are attached to form a carbocycle of 3-7 carbon atoms, optionally where one carbon atom is replaced by a heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O, S, SO2, (un)substituted NH; R4 = alkyl, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, etc.; R5 = R6X (wherein X = CO, SO2, (un)substituted CH2; R6 = (un)substituted Ph, naphthyl, indanyl, etc.); R25 = H, alkyl, alkoxy, etc.] which have activity as inhibitors of β-secretase and are therefore useful in treating a variety of disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, were prepared E.g., a multi-step synthesis of (1S,2R)-II, starting from (2S)-2-[(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-3-(3,5-difluorophenyl)propanoic acid, was given. The compds. I showed IC50 of < 20 μM in cell free inhibition assay utilizing a synthetic APP substrate. This is a Part 1 of 1-2 series.

IT 527725-62-8P

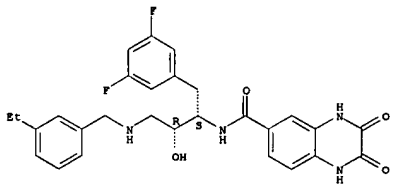
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of N,N'-substituted-1,3-diamino-2-hydroxypropanes for treating Alzheimer's disease)

RN 527725-62-8 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(1S,2R)-1-[(3,5-difluorophenyl)methyl]-3-[[(3-ethylphenyl)methyl]amino]-2-hydroxypropyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L13 ANSWER 42 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:282533 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	138:304304
TITLE:	Preparation of difluoroalkene derivatives as pest control agents containing the same, and intermediate therefor
INVENTOR(S):	Abe, Tetsuya; Tamai, Ryuji; Ito, Minoru; Tamaru, Masatoshi; Yano, Hiroyuki; Takahashi, Satoru; Muramatsu, Norimichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Kumiai Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan; Ihara Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 195 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1
PATENT INFORMATION:	

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003029211	A1	20030410	WO 2002-JP10142	20020930

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,

UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1439169	A1	20040721	EP 2002-775265		20020930
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK					
US 2004248872	A1	20041209	US 2004-491128		20040329

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
	JP 2001-299687	A	20010928
	JP 2002-142329	A	20020517
	WO 2002-JP10142	W	20020930

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:304304

AB The difluoroalkenyl heterocyclecarboxylate, -thiocarboxylates, or dithiocarboxylate derive. represented by the general formula Q-C(:L1)-L2-(CH2)n-C(CF3):CF2 or pharmacol. acceptable salts thereof (wherein L1 and L2 are the same or different and each represents oxygen or sulfur; n is an integer of 2 to 8; and Q represents an optionally substituted 5- to 12-membered heterocyclic group having any desired heteroatom selected among nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur wherein the heteroatom in the heterocyclic ring is a nitrogen, it may be oxidized to N-oxide), which are useful as insecticides, acaricides, and nematocides, are prepared These compds. are sufficiently effective in controlling various pests even when used in a small dose and are highly safe for crops, natural enemies to the pests, and animals. Thus, 4-phenyl-1,2,3-thiadiazole-5-carboxylic acid 0.23, 6,6-difluoro-5-methyl-5-hexenol 0.17, and 4-dimethylaminopyridine 0.13 g were dissolved in 4 mL CH2Cl2, treated with 0.29 g 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride at room temperature, and stirred for 20 h to give 6,6-difluoro-5-methyl-5-hexenyl 4-phenyl-1,2,3-thiadiazole-5-carboxylate (I). I and 4,4-difluoro-3-methyl-3-butenyl 6-butoxy-2-methylpyrimidine-4-carboxylate at 500 ppm controlled ≥90% 4th instar larvae of Nilaparvata lugens.

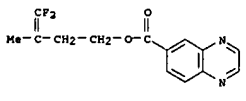
IT 509100-31-6P

RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of difluoroalkenyl heterocyclecarboxylate and -thiocarboxylates as pest control agents such as insecticides, acaricides, and nematocides)

RN 509100-31-6 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 4,4-difluoro-3-methyl-3-butenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 43 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:889219 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	137:379407
TITLE:	Colorimetric sensor compositions and methods
INVENTOR(S):	Seeler, Jonathan; Andrioletti, Bruno; Try, Andrew Carl; Black, Christopher
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	USA
SOURCE:	U.S., 30 pp. CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1
PATENT INFORMATION:	

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6482949	B1	20021119	US 2000-579040	20000526
US 2003162960	A1	20030828	US 2002-222028	20020816

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
	US 1999-136467P	P	19990528
	US 2000-579040	A3	20000526

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:379407

AB The present invention provides novel compds. exemplified by pyrrolic nitrogens used as anion and neutral species recognition elements with an aromatic core as a signal group. Described are methods for the synthesis of various pyrrole aryl compds. as well as various applications for these compds. Methods of use include the binding and detection of specific analytes in a mixture and, in some examples, the separation of the analyte from the mixture Addnl. methods of use include the transport of therapeutic agents and the sensing of components, degradants, and impurities in foodstuffs.

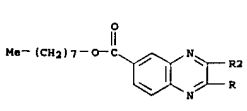
IT 475476-81-4P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(colorimetric sensor compns. and methods based on pyrrole-aryl compds. for anion and neutral species recognition and determination)

RN 475476-81-4 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-di-1H-pyrrol-2-yl-, octyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 44 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:808500 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	138:34814
TITLE:	Synthesis of the DNA-[Ru(tpy)(dppz)(CH3CN)]2+ conjugates and their photo cross-linking studies with the complementary DNA strand
AUTHOR(S):	Ossipov, Dimitri; Gohil, Suresh; Chattopadhyaya, Jyoti
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Biomedical Center, Department of Bioorganic Chemistry, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, S-751 23, Swed.
SOURCE:	Journal of the American Chemical Society (2002), 124(45), 13416-13433

CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 138:34814

AB We here report our studies on the conjugation of photoreactive Ru2+ complex to oligonucleotides (ODNs), which give a stable duplex with the complementary target DNA strand. These functionalized DNA duplexes bearing photoreactive Ru2+ complex can be specifically photolyzed to give the reactive aqua derivative, [Ru(tpy)(dppz)(H2O)]2+-ODN (tpy = 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine; dppz = dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine), in situ, which successfully cross-links to give photoproduct(s) in the duplex form with the target complementary DNA strand. Thus, the stable precursor of the aquaruthenium complex, the monofunctional polypyridyl ruthenium complex [Ru(tpy)(dppz)(CH3CN)]2+, has been site-specifically tethered to ODN, for the first time, by both solid-phase synthesis and postsynthetic modifications. (i) In the first approach, pure 3'-[Ru(tpy)(dppz)(CH3CN)]2+-ODN conjugate has been obtained in 42% overall yield (from the monomer blocks) by the automated solid-phase synthesis on a support labeled with [Ru(tpy)(dppz)Cl]+ complex with subsequent liberation of the crude conjugate from the support under mild conditions and displacement of the Cl- ligand by acetonitrile in the coordination sphere of the Ru2+ label. (ii) In the second approach, the single-modified (3'- or 5'- or middle-modified) or 3',5'-bis-modified Ru2+-ODN conjugates were prepared in 28-50% yield by an amide bond formation between an active ester of the metal complex and the ODNs conjugated with an amino linker. The pure conjugates were characterized unambiguously by UV-visible (UV-vis) absorption spectroscopy, enzymic digestion followed by HPLC quantitation, PAGE (PAGE), and mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF as well as by ESI). [Ru(tpy)(dppz)(CH3CN)]2+-ODNs form highly stabilized ODN·DNA duplexes compared to the unlabeled counterpart (ΔTm varies from 8.4 to 23.6°) as a result of intercalation of the dppz moiety; they undergo clean and selective photodissocn. of the CH3CN ligand to give the corresponding aqua complex, [Ru(tpy)(dppz)(H2O)]2+-ODNs (in the aqueous medium), which is evidenced from the change of their UV-vis absorption properties and the detection of the naked Ru2+-ODN ions generated in the course of the matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF) mass spectrometric anal. Thus, when [Ru(tpy)(dppz)(CH3CN)]2+-ODN conjugate was hybridized to the complementary guanine (G)-rich target strand (T), and photolyzed in a buffer (pH 6.8), the corresponding aqua complex formed in situ immediately reacted with the G residue of the opposite strand, giving the cross-linked product. The highest yield (34%) of the photo cross-linked product obtained was with the ODN carrying two reactive Ru2+ centers at both 3'- and 5'-ends. For ODNs carrying only one Ru2+ complex, the yield of the cross-linked adduct in the corresponding duplex is found to decrease in the following order: 3'-Ru2+-ODN (22%) > 5'-Ru2+-ODN (9%) > middle-Ru2+-ODN (7%). It was also found that the photo cross-coupling efficiency of the tethered Ru2+ complex with the target T strand decreased as the stabilization of the resulting duplex increased: 3'-Ru2+-ODN (VI·T) (ΔTmb = 7°) < 5'-Ru2+-ODN (V·T) (ΔTmb = 16°) < middle-Ru2+-ODN (VII·T) (ΔTmb = 24.3°, Table 2). This shows that, with the rigidly packed structure, as in the duplex with middle-Ru2+-ODN, the metal center flexibility is considerably reduced, and consequently the accessibility of target G residue by the aquaruthenium moiety becomes severely restricted, which results in a poor yield in the cross-coupling reaction. The cross-linked product was characterized by PAGE, followed by MALDI-TOF MS.

IT 478818-94-9P 478819-02-2P 478819-70-4P
478819-77-1P 478819-80-6P
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(DNA-[Ru(tpy)(dppz)(CH3CN)]2+ conjugates and their photo crosslinking studies with complementary DNA strand shows enhanced thermal and nuclease stability)

RN 478818-94-9 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenium(2+), (acetonitrile)(N-ethyldipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide-κN4,κN5)(2,2':6',2''-terpyridine-κN1,κN1',κN1'')-, (OC-6-43)-, bis[hexafluorophosphate(1-)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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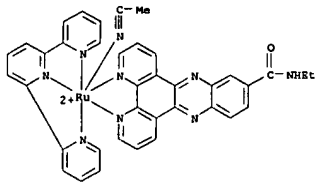
CRN 478818-93-8
CMF C38 H29 N9 O Ru
CCI CCS



CM 2

CRN 16919-18-9
CMF F6 P
CCI CCS

RN 478819-02-2 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenium(2+), aqua(N-ethyldipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide-κN4,κN5)(2,2':6',2''-terpyridine-κN1,κN1',κN1'')-, (OC-6-43)-, bis[hexafluorophosphate(1-)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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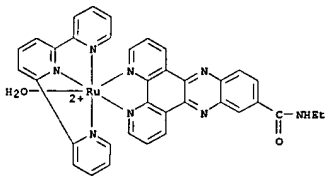
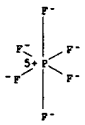
CRN 478819-01-1
CMF C36 H28 N8 O2 Ru
CCI CCS



CM 2

CRN 16919-18-9
CMF F6 P
CCI CCS

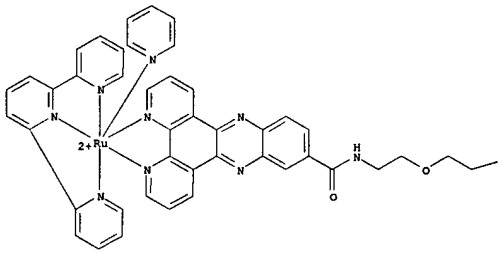


RN 478819-70-4 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenium(2+), [N-[2-[2-[2-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl]dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide-κN4,κN5](pyridine)(2,2':6',2''-terpyridine-κN1,κN1',κN1'')-, (OC-6-32)-, bis[hexafluorophosphate(1-)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 478819-69-1
CMF C48 H45 N9 O6 Ru
CCI CCS

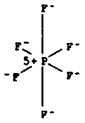
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

CM 2

CRN 16919-18-9
CMF F6 P
CCI CCS

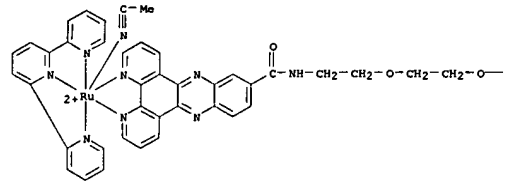


RN 478819-77-1 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenium(2+), (acetonitrile)(N-[2-[2-[2-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl]dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide-κN4,κN5](2,2':6',2''-terpyridine-κN1,κN1',κN1'')-, (OC-6-43)-, bis[hexafluorophosphate(1-)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 478819-76-0
CMF C45 H43 N9 O6 Ru
CCI CCS

PAGE 1-A



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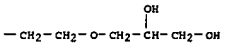
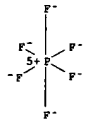


CM 2

CRN 16919-18-9
CMF F6 P
CCI CCS



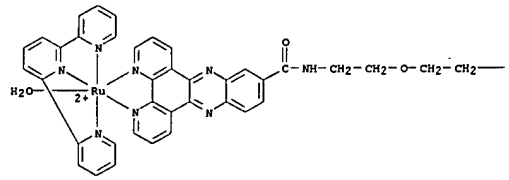
RN 478819-80-6 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenium(2+), aqua[N-[2-[2-[2-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl]dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide-κN4,κN5](2,2':6',2''-terpyridine- κN1,κN1',κN

1'')-, (OC-6-43)-, bis[hexafluorophosphate(1-)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 478819-79-3
CMF C43 H42 N8 O7 Ru
CCI CCS

PAGE 1-A



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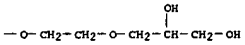
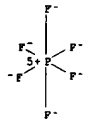


CM 2

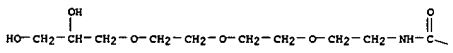
CRN 16919-18-9
CMF F6 P
CCI CCS



IT 478415-63-3P 478415-64-4P 478819-41-9P
478819-51-1P 478819-57-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(DNA-[Ru(tpy)(dppz)(CH3CN)]2+ conjugates and their photo crosslinking studies with complementary DNA strand shows enhanced thermal and nuclease stability)

RN 478415-63-3 CAPLUS
CN Dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide, N-[2-[2-[2-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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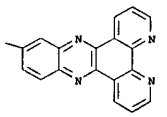
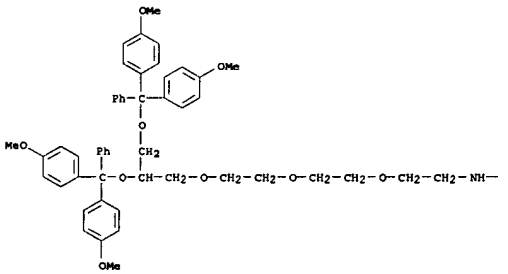


RN 478415-64-4 CAPLUS
CN Dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide, N-[11-[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethoxy]-14,14-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-14-phenyl-3,6,9,13-tetraoxatetradec-1-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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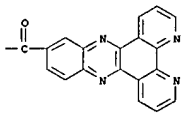
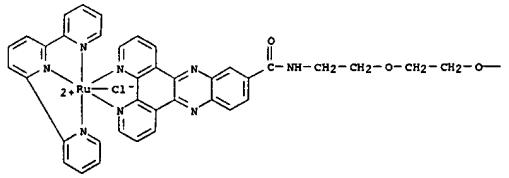


RN 478819-41-9 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenium(1+), chloro[N-[2-[2-[2-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl]dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide-κN4,κN5](2,2':6',2''-terpyridine- κN1,κN1',κN 1'')-, (OC-6-43)-, hexafluorophosphate(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 478819-40-8
CMF C43 H40 Cl N8 O6 Ru
CCI CCS

PAGE 1-A



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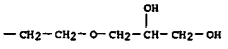
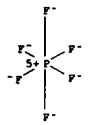


CM 2

CRN 16919-18-9
CMF F6 P
CCI CCS

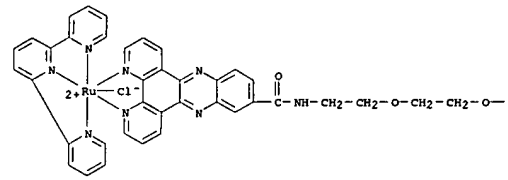


RN 478819-51-1 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenium(1+), chloro[N-[11-hydroxy-14,14-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-14-phenyl-3,6,9,13-tetraoxatetradec-1-yl]dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide-κN4,κN5](2,2':6',2''-terpyridine-κN1,κN1',κN1'')-, (OC-6-43)-, hexafluorophosphate(1-) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 478819-50-0
CMF C64 H58 Cl N8 O8 Ru
CCI CCS

PAGE 1-A



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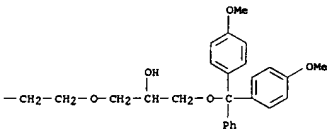
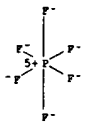


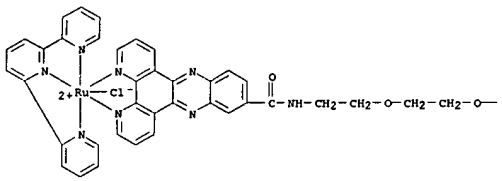
CM 2

CRN 16919-18-9
CMF F6 P
CCI CCS



RN 478819-57-7 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenium, chloro[mono[2-(bis(4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethoxy]-1-[12-(dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-yl- κN4,κN5)-12-oxo-2,5,8-trioxa-11-azadodec-1-yl]ethyl] butanedioato](2,2':6',2''-terpyridine-κN1,κN1',κN1'')-, (OC-6-43)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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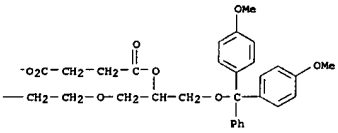
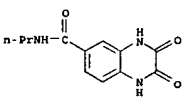


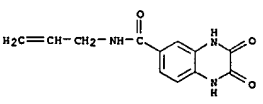
REFERENCE COUNT: 71 THERE ARE 71 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 45 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:558411 CAPLUS

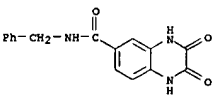
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:257239
TITLE: SAR by MS: A Ligand Based Technique for Drug Lead Discovery Against Structured RNA Targets
AUTHOR(S): Swayze, Eric E.; Jefferson, Elizabeth A.; Sannes-Lowery, Kristin A.; Blyn, Lawrence B.; Risen, Lisa M.; Arakawa, Satoshi; Osgood, Stephen A.; Hofstadler, Steven A.; Griffey, Richard H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ibis Therapeutics, A Division of Isis Pharmaceuticals Inc., Carlsbad, CA, 92008, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2002), 45(18), 3816-3819
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 137:257239
AB A technique for lead discovery vs. RNA targets utilizing mass spectrometry (MS) screening methods is described. The structure-activity relationships (SAR) derived from assaying weak binding motifs allows the pharmacophores discovered to be elaborated via "SAR by MS" to higher affinity ligands. Application of this strategy to a subdomain of the 23S rRNA afforded a new class of compds. with functional activity.
IT 462119-54-6 462119-55-7 462119-56-8
RL: CST (Combinatorial study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); USES (Uses)
(SAR by MS: ligand-based technique for drug lead discovery against structured RNA targets)
RN 462119-54-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-N-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 462119-55-7 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-N-2-propenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

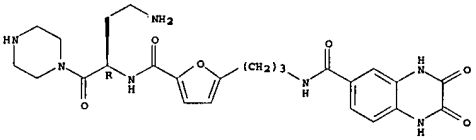


RN 462119-56-8 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-N-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 462119-69-3P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(SAR by MS: ligand-based technique for drug lead discovery against structured RNA targets)
RN 462119-69-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[3-[5-[[[(1R)-3-amino-1-(1-piperazinylcarbonyl)propyl]amino]carbonyl]-2-furanyl]propyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



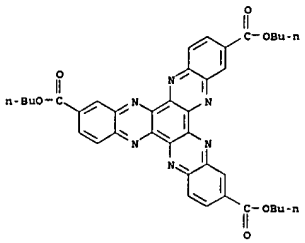
REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 46 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:501576 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:208794
TITLE: Electron-deficient columnar plastic crystals
AUTHOR(S): Bock, Harald; Babeau, Annick; Seguy, Isabelle; Jolinat, Pascale; Destruel, Pierre
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre de Recherche Paul Pascal, CNRS, Pessac, 33600, Fr.
SOURCE: ChemPhysChem (2002), 3(6), 532-535
CODEN: CPCHFT; ISSN: 1439-4235
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The compound 5,6,11,12,17,18-hexaazatrinaphthylene-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid (I) was synthesized from hexaketocyclohexane octahydrate and 3,4-diaminobenzoic acid which were refluxed in glacial acetic acid. The synthesis of the corresponding esters of I (R = Et, Pr, Bu, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, n-nonyl, 1-ethylpropyl, 2-methylpropyl, 2-ethylbutyl, 2-ethoxyethyl, 2-isopropoxyethyl, rac-3-methoxybutyl, and di(ethoxymethyl)methyl) is also described. Furthermore, the compound 3',5',3'',5'',3''',5'''-hexapentyloxycarbonyl-2,4,6-triphenyl-1,3,5-triazine was prepared by transesterification of the hexamethyl homolog which was refluxed with K2CO3, 1-pentanol, and 1-bromopentane. The compds. were characterized by XRD, MS, 1H-NMR spectroscopy, DSC, optical-absorption spectroscopy, and cyclic voltammetry. They form columnar mesophases with a widely differing degree of order going from highly fluidic nematic via hexagonal liquid crystallinity to plastic crystallinity. The electron

transport in the strongly electron-deficient compound I is discussed.

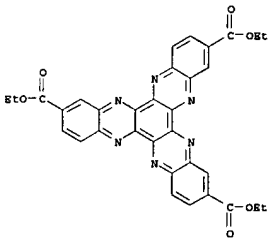
IT 444579-19-5P
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(preparation and electronic and optical properties of)

RN 444579-19-5 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, tributyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 444579-17-3P 444579-18-4P 444579-20-8P
444579-21-9P 444579-22-0P 444579-23-1P
444579-24-2P 444579-25-3P 444579-26-4P
444579-27-5P 444579-28-6P 444579-29-7P
444579-30-0P 444579-31-1P
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(preparation and liquid-crystalline transition temps. of)

RN 444579-17-3 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, triethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 444579-18-4 CAPLUS
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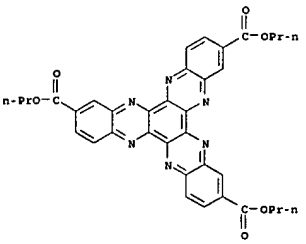
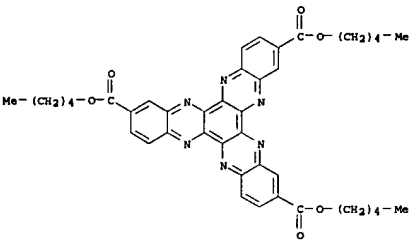
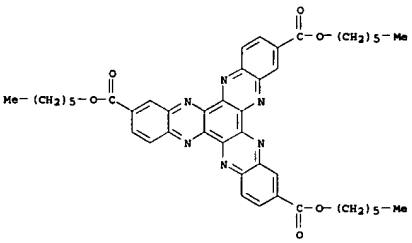


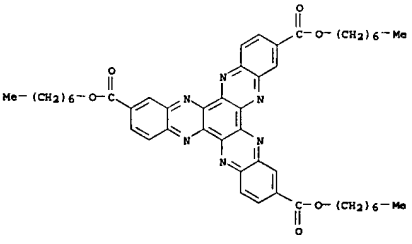
RN 444579-20-8 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, tripentyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



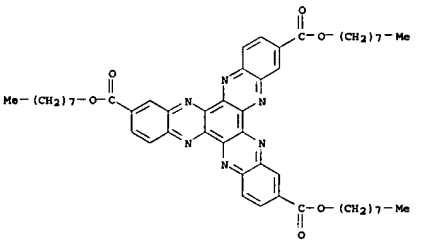
RN 444579-21-9 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, trihexyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



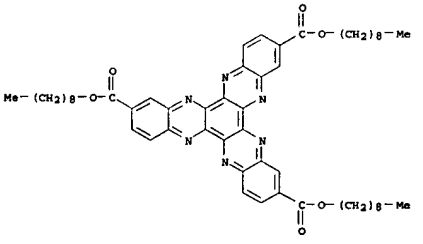
RN 444579-22-0 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, triheptyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



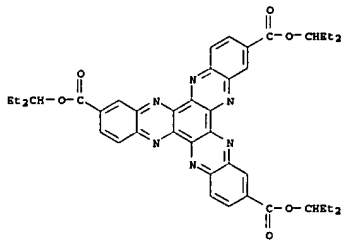
RN 444579-23-1 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, trioctyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



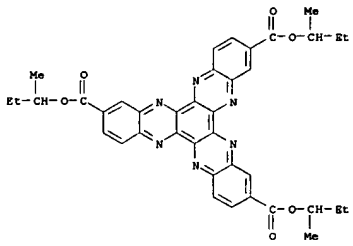
RN 444579-24-2 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, trinonyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



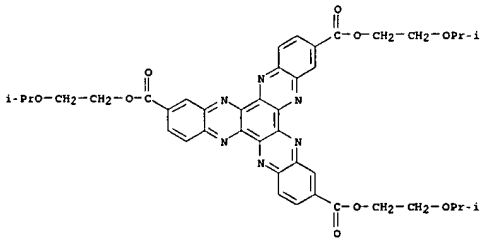
RN 444579-25-3 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, tris(1-ethylpropyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



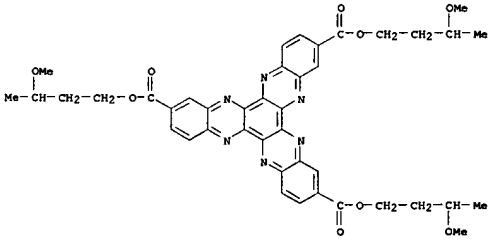
RN 444579-26-4 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, tris(1-methylpropyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



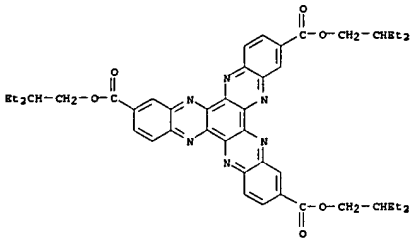
RN 444579-27-5 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, tris(2-ethylbutyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 444579-30-0 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, tris(3-methoxybutyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 444579-31-1 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, tris[2-ethoxy-1-(ethoxymethyl)ethyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 444579-28-6 CAPLUS
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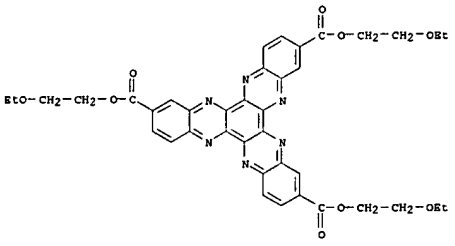
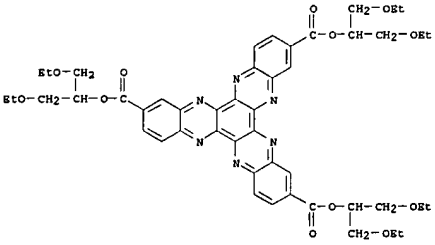


RN 444579-29-7 CAPLUS
CN Diquinoxalino[2,3-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-2,8,15-tricarboxylic acid, tris[2-(1-methylethoxy)ethyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 47 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:481308 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:194994
TITLE: New Inhibitors of Bacterial Protein Synthesis from a Combinatorial Library of Macrocycles
AUTHOR(S): Jefferson, Elizabeth A.; Arakawa, Satoshi; Blyn, Lawrence B.; Miyaji, Alycia; Osgood, Stephen A.; Ranken, Raymond; Risen, Lisa M.; Swayze, Eric E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ibis Therapeutics, A Division of Isis Pharmaceuticals Inc., Carlsbad, CA, 92008, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2002), 45(16), 3430-3439
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A mixture-based combinatorial library of 14-membered macrocycles was synthesized to target rRNA and uncover a new class of antibacterial agents. High-throughput screening identified a macrocyclic mixture that inhibited cell-free-coupled transcription/translation in Escherichia coli-derived exts., with an IC50 value in the 25-50 μM range. In a follow-up library of 64 single macrocycles, 8 gave IC50 values ranging from 12 to 50 μM in the cell-free protein synthesis inhibition assay. Some of the macrocycles were screened in a translation inhibition assay, and IC50 values generally paralleled those obtained in the uncoupled transcription/translation assay. Addnl. analogs were prepared in a preliminary structure-activity relation study, and more potent macrocycles were identified with low micromolar activity (IC50 values = 2-3 μM). Some of these macrocycles displayed antibacterial activity against lipopolysaccharide mutant E. coli bacterial cells (IC50 values = 12-50 μM).

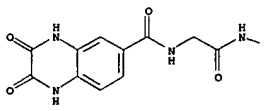
IT 452338-59-9 452338-60-2 452338-61-3
452338-62-4 452338-63-5
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(new inhibitors of bacterial protein synthesis from a combinatorial library of macrocycles)

RN 452338-59-9 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-[[(3S,6S,9S)-9-amino-3-[3-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]propyl]-6-[(4-aminophenyl)methyl]-3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12-decahydro-5,8,12-trioxo-2H-1,4,7,11-

benzoxatriazacyclotetradecin-14-yl]amino]-2-oxoethyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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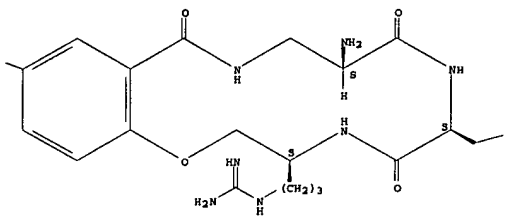
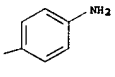


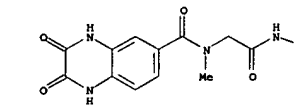
PAGE 1-C



RN 452338-60-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-[[(3S,6S,9S)-9-amino-3-[3-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]propyl]-6-[(4-aminophenyl)methyl]-3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12-decahydro-5,8,12-trioxo-2H-1,4,7,11-benzoxatriazacyclotetradecin-14-yl]amino]-2-oxoethyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-N-methyl-2,3-dioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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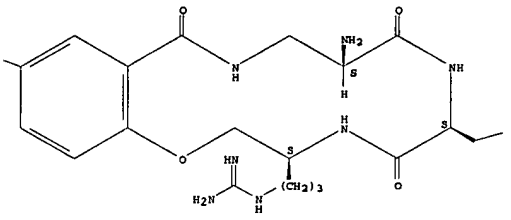

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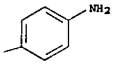

RN 452338-61-3 CAPLUS
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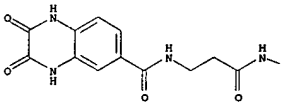
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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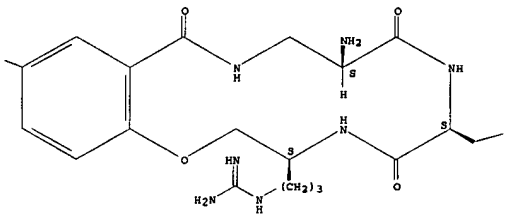

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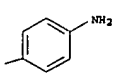

RN 452338-62-4 CAPLUS
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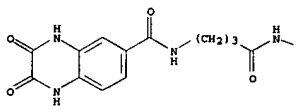
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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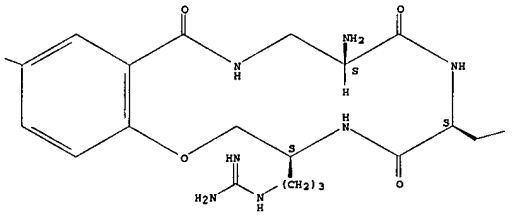
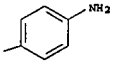


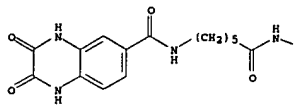
PAGE 1-C



RN 452338-63-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[6-[[(3S,6S,9S)-9-amino-3-[3-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]propyl]-6-[(4-aminophenyl)methyl]-3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12-decahydro-5,8,12-trioxo-2H-1,4,7,11-benzoxatriazacyclotetradecin-14-yl]amino]-6-oxohexyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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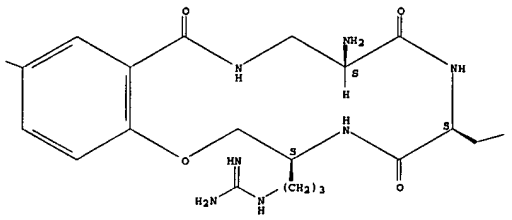

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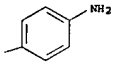


REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 48 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:184970 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:221460
TITLE: Improvements relating to water treatment
INVENTOR(S): Walker, Gavin Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Queen's University of Belfast, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002020152	A1	20020314	WO 2001-GB3994	20010906
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2001086052	A5	20020322	AU 2001-86052	20010906
EP 1322415	A1	20030702	EP 2001-965407	20010906
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2004020859	A1	20040205	US 2003-363563	20030602
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2000-22049 A	20000908
			WO 2001-GB3994 W	20010906

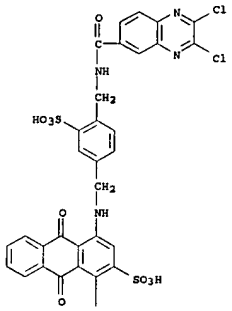
AB A process for obtaining an adsorbent/flocculant material comprises heating dolomite to around 800°. The heated dolomite is washed with a suitable material able to increase its surface porosity, such as by removing any magnesium oxide from the surface pores. One particular washing substance is borax buffer. Use of the adsorbent/flocculant material of the invention to adsorb one or more substances such as nitrates and phosphates from a material such as water, is also described.

IT 206058-73-3, Levafix Brilliant Blue E-B
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(water treatment using treated dolomite as adsorbent/flocculant)

RN 206058-73-3 CAPLUS

CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]amino]methyl]-3-sulfophenyl]methyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



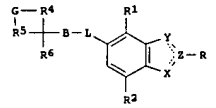
PAGE 2-A

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 49 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:157741 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:200190
TITLE: Benzimidazoles and analogues and their use as neutrophil inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Bush, Rodney Dean; Hershberger, Paul Mitchell; Young, Judith Anne; Kasibhatla, Bhavani
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002016327	A1	20020228	WO 2001-US25224	20010810
WO 2002016327	C1	20020801		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2001081246	A5	20020304	AU 2001-81246	20010810
US 2004006104	A1	20040108	US 2003-368261	20030218
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-227201P P	20000823
			WO 2001-US25224 A1	20010810

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:200190
GI



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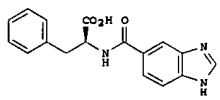


II

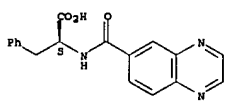
AB Title compds. I [X, Y = heteroatoms wherein at least X or Y is (un)substituted nitrogen; Z = C, two C atoms or a heteroatom; R = alkyl, aromatic ring, carbocyclic aliphatic ring, halo, haloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocylyl, H, OH, NH2, SH, OCH3; R1-2 = alkyl, aromatic, carbocyclic aliphatic, halo(alkyl), heteroalkyl, heterocyclic aliphatic, H; L = C:O-A-NR3, NR3-A-C:O, R3N-A-C:O-A-NR3; A = alkyl, bond; R3 = alkyl, aromatic ring, carbocyclic aliphatic ring, haloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocylyl, H; B = alkyl, haloalkyl, heteroalkyl, bond; G = nil or a substituent that links R4-5 into a cyclic ring structure; if G is nil, R4 = alkyl-carboxy, aryl-carboxy, etc.; R5 = H, alkyl, aromatic ring, carbocyclic aliphatic ring, halo(alkyl), heteroalkyl, heterocyclic aliphatic ring, etc.; R6 = alkyl, aromatic ring, carbocyclic aliphatic ring, halo, haloalkyl, heteroalkyl, lower heteroalkyl, etc.] were prepared For instance, 5-benzimidazolecarboxylic acid was coupled to L-phenylalanine benzyl ester (DMF, EDAC, HOBt, Et3N) and the resulting amide debenzylated (MeOH, H2-Pd/C) to give II. Compds. I are useful for the treatment and prevention of diseases and conditions associated with undesirable or abnormal inflammatory responses, such as ischemia-reperfusion injury..

IT 401791-70-6P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(drug; benzimidazoles and analogs and use as neutrophil inhibitors)

RN 401791-70-6 CAPLUS

CN L-Phenylalanine, N-(6-quinoxalinylcarbonyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

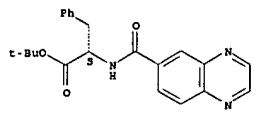


IT 401791-58-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; benzimidazoles and analogs and use as neutrophil inhibitors)

RN 401791-58-0 CAPLUS

CN L-Phenylalanine, N-(6-quinoxalinylcarbonyl)-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 50 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:107059 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:151182
TITLE: Antimicrobial biaryl compounds
INVENTOR(S): Jefferson, Elizabeth Ann; Swayze, Eric
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Isis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002009648	A2	20020207	WO 2001-US24067	20010801
WO 2002009648	A3	20020627		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6849660	B1	20050201	US 2000-630122	20000801
CA 2418121	AA	20020207	CA 2001-2418121	20010801
AU 2001080944	A5	20020213	AU 2001-80944	20010801
EP 1305028	A2	20030502	EP 2001-959380	20010801
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004519421	T2	20040702	JP 2002-515203	20010801

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-630122 A 20000801
WO 2001-US24067 W 20010801

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:151182
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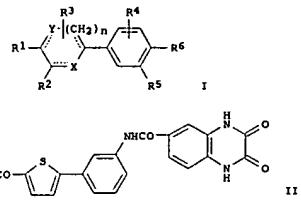
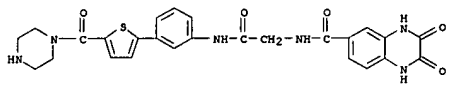


AB Biaryls I [X = CH, O, S, N, NH; Y = CH, N; n = 0, 1; one of R1 and R2 = (un)substituted CONRH2, COQNH2, CH2NH2, SO2NH2 and the other is H or R3; one of R5 and R6 = NHCOR7, NHSO2R7, NHS(O)R7 and the other is H, R4; Q = amino acid or peptide residue; R3 = H, halogen, (un)substituted NH2, NHCOR7; R4 = H, halogen, hydroxyl, amino, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl; R7 = H, amino, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, 5-16 member carbocycle or heterocycle] were prepd for use as antimicrobial agents. Thus, polymer-supported piperazine was acylated with 5-bromo-2-thiophenecarboxylic acid, coupled with 3-H2NC6H4B(OH)2, and acylated with 2,3-dioxobenzopyrazine-6-carboxylic acid to give the biaryl II. In a coupled bacterial transcription-translation assay II had an IC50 of 25 μM.
IT 395648-38-1P
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of acylaminobiarylcarboxamides as bactericides)
RN 395648-38-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-N-[2-oxo-2-[[3-[5-(1-piperazinylcarbonyl)-2-thienyl]phenyl]amino]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 51 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:863510 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:5913
TITLE: Preparation of substituted N-[(aminoiminomethyl or aminomethyl)phenyl]propyl amides as Factor Xa inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Klein, Scott I.; Guertin, Kevin R.; Spada, Alfred P.; Paula, Heinz W.; Gong, Yong; Mcgarry, Daniel G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis Pharmaceuticals Products Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 131 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 884,405.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6323227	B1	20011127	US 1999-259528	19990226
US 6080767	A	20000627	US 1997-884405	19970627
WO 9900356	A1	19990107	WO 1998-US13550	19980626
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-9485P P 19960102
US 1997-884405 A2 19970627
WO 1998-US13550 A1 19980626
WO 1996-US20770 A2 19961223

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:5913
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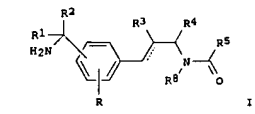

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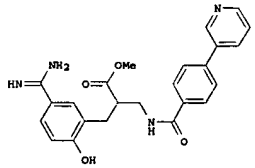
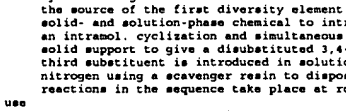


II

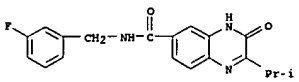
AB Title compds. I [R = H, OH, NH2; R1 = R2 = H; or R1R2 = :NR9; R3 = H, CO2R6, COR6, CON(R6)2, CH2OR7, CH2SR7; R4 = H, alkyl, alkyl-Q, thioheterocyclyl, (CH2CH2)nAr, (CH:CH)nAr, CH2Ar; R5 = alk(en/yn)yl, cycloalk(en)yl, heterocycl(en)yl, aryl, heteroaryl, fused systems, etc.; R6 = H, lower alkyl; R7 = H, lower alkyl, aralkyl, lower acyl, aroyl, heteroaroyl; R8 = H, lower alkyl; R9 = H, R1O2C, R1OO, HO, cyano, R1OCO, OHC, lower alkyl, O2N, Y1'Y2'N; R10 = alkyl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl; Y1', Y2' = H, alkyl; Q = R7O, R7S, Y1Y2N; Y1, Y2 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl; or one of Y1 and Y2 = acyl or aroyl and the other is as given; Ar = aryl or heteroaryl; n = 0-2] and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, prodrugs, N-oxides, hydrates, and solvates are useful as Factor Xa inhibitors. For example, 4-(pyridin-3-yl)benzoic acid was amidated with tert-Bu 3-aminopropionate-HCl via the acid chloride, and the resulting β-acylamino ester underwent a sequence of (1) α-alkylation with 5-iodo-2-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]benzyl bromide, (2) acidic deprotection of the MEM group, and conversion to the Me ester, (3) Pd-catalyzed cyanation of the iodide, and (4) Pinner reaction and ammonolysis of the nitrile, to give title compound II. Three example compds. showed Ki values of 19.0-94.0 nM in a Factor Xa assay, 46 nM to 1.72 μM in a trypsin assay, and 477 nM to 2.71 μM in a thrombin assay.
IT 219673-02-6P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of substituted [(aminoiminomethyl)- or [(aminomethyl)phenyl]propyl amides as Factor Xa inhibitors)
RN 219673-02-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenepropanoic acid, 3-(aminoiminomethyl)- α-[1-[(6-quinoxalinylcarbonyl)amino]ethyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 52 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:587526 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:318478
TITLE: Traceless, Self-Cleaving Solid- and Solution-Phase Parallel Synthesis of 3,4,7-Trisubstituted 3,4-Dihydroquinoxalin-2-ones
AUTHOR(S): Laborde, Edgardo; Peterson, Brian T.; Robinson, Louise
CORPORATE SOURCE: Telik Inc., South San Francisco, CA, 94080, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Combinatorial Chemistry (2001), 3(6), 572-577
CODEN: JCCHFF; ISSN: 1520-4766
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 135:318478

AB This article describes a new methodol. for the parallel synthesis of 3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2-ones containing three points of diversity. The synthesis begins with com. available resin-bound α-amino acids as the source of the first diversity element and employs a combination of solid- and solution-phase chemical to introduce the other two. The key step is an intramol. cyclization and simultaneous traceless cleavage from the solid support to give a disubstituted 3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2-one. The third substituent is introduced in solution by N-alkylation of the aniline nitrogen using a scavenger resin to dispose of excess reagent. All the reactions in the sequence take place at room temperature without the need to use strong acids or to maintain an inert atmospheric, thereby preserving the chiral integrity of the starting α-amino acid and facilitating the generation of libraries in a high-throughput parallel format.
IT 367941-10-4P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(traceless self-cleaving solid- and solution-phase parallel synthesis of 3,4,7-trisubstituted 3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2-ones)
RN 367941-10-4 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(3-fluorophenyl)methyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(1-methylethyl)-3-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

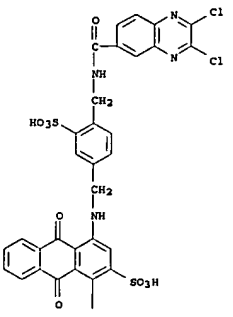
L13 ANSWER 53 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:466005 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:319476
TITLE: Cold pad-batch dyeing of Lyocell
AUTHOR(S): Siedow, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: DyStar Textilfarben GmbH y Co., Frankfurt am Main, Germany
SOURCE: Revista de Quimica Textil (2001), 151, 42, 44-46, 48-53
CODEN: RQTED3; ISSN: 0300-3418
PUBLISHER: Asociacion Espanola de Quimicos y Coloristas Textiles
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Spanish

AB Methods to reduce crease and rub marks on Lyocell fabrics and suitable cold pad-batch dyeing processes, i.e., soda and silicate, are described. Finishing methods and reagents for woven fabrics with a peach skin effect (fleece) and with a smooth (non-fibrillated) surface are outlined. Operation conditions for cold pad-batch dyeing of Lyocell were determined and dyed Lyocell was compared to viscose fabrics in terms of color intensity, dye affinity, tailing test, fixing yield, washing-out, etc. Types of cold pad-batch process include soda process for Levafix dyes, water glass methods for Remazol dyes; recommendations are given for dye selection for each type.

IT 206058-73-3, Levafix Brilliant Blue E-B
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(dye selection and parameters for cold pad-batch dyeing and finishing of Lyocell)

RN 206058-73-3 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]amino]methyl]-3-sulfophenyl]methyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

●2 Na

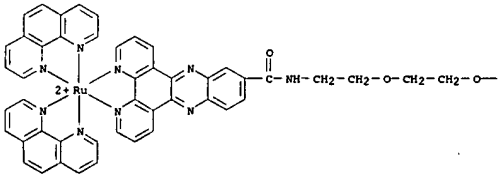
L13 ANSWER 54 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:214540 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:30391
TITLE: Synthesis of [Ru(phen)2dppz]2+-tethered oligo-DNA and studies on the metallointercalation mode into the DNA duplex
AUTHOR(S): Ossipov, Dimitri; Pradeepkumar, P. I.; Holmer, Melcer; Chattopadhyaya, Jyoti
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Bioorganic Chemistry Biomedical Center, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Swed.
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2001), 123(15), 3551-3562
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 135:30391

AB To explore the binding properties of [Ru(phen)2dppz]2+ complex (phen = 1,10-phenanthroline, dppz = dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine) in a sequence-specific manner in DNA duplex, it was tethered through the dppz ligand to a central position as well as both at the 3'- and 5'-ends of oligodeoxyribonucleotide (ODN). The middle [Ru(phen)2dppz]2+-ODN tethered was resolved and isolated as four pure diastereomers, while the 3'- or 5'-[Ru(phen)2dppz]2+-ODNs were inseparable on RP-HPLC. Thermal stability of the (Ru2+-ODN)·DNA duplexes is found to increase considerably (ΔTm = 12.8-23.4°), depending upon the site of the covalent attachment of the tethered [Ru(phen)2dppz]2+ complex, or the chirality of the [Ru(phen)2dppz]2+-linker tethered at the middle of the ODN, compared to the unlabeled counterpart. Gross differences in CD between the [Ru(phen)2dppz]2+-tethered and the native DNA duplexes showed that the global duplex conformation of the former has considerably altered from the B-type, but is still recognized by DNase I. The thermal melting studies, CD measurements, as well as DNase I digestion data, are interpreted as a result of intercalation of the dppz moiety, which is realized by threading of the Ru(phen)2 complex part through the DNA duplex core. DNase I footprinting with four diastereomerically pure middle ([Ru(phen)2dppz]2+-ODN)·DNA duplexes furthermore showed that the tethered [Ru(phen)2dppz]2+-linker chirality dictates the stereochem. accessibility of various phosphodiester moieties (around the intercalation site) toward the cleavage reaction by the enzyme. The diastereomerically pure ruthenium-modified duplexes, with the well-defined π-stack, will be useful to explore stereochem.-dependent energy- and electron-transfer chemical to understand oxidative damage to the DNA double helix as well as the long-range energy- and electron-transfer processes with DNA as a reactant.

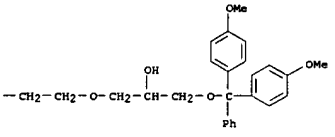
IT 342906-42-7P 342906-43-8P 342906-45-0P
342906-46-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(synthesis of [Ru(phen)2dppz]2+-tethered oligodeoxyribonucleotides)

RN 342906-42-7 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenium(2+), [N-[11-hydroxy-14,14-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-14-phenyl-3,6,9,13-tetraoxatetradec-1-yl]dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide-κN4,κN5]bis(1,10-phenanthroline-κN1,κN10)-, (OC-6-33)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

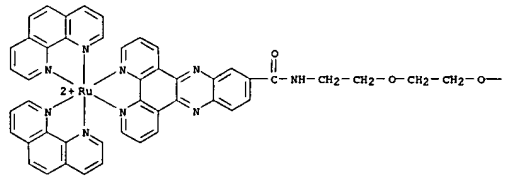


PAGE 1-B

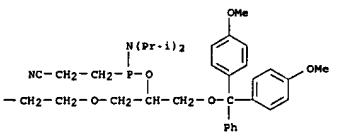


RN 342906-43-8 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenium(2+), [1-{[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl}-13-(dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-yl- κN4,κN5)-13-oxo-3,6,9-trioxa-12-azatridec-1-yl P-(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-bis(1-methylethyl)phosphonamidite]bis(1,10-phenanthroline- κN1,κN10)-, (OC-6-33)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

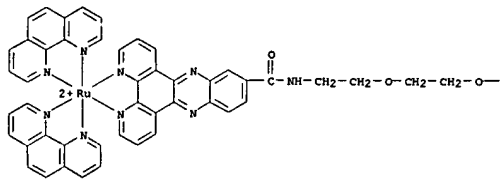


PAGE 1-B

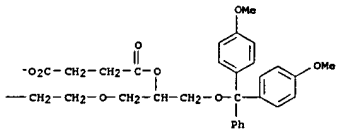


RN 342906-45-0 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenium(1+), [mono[1-[[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl]-13-(dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-yl- κN4,κN5)-13-oxo-3,6,9-trioxa-12-azatridec-1-yl] butanedioato}bis(1,10-phenanthroline-κN1,κN10)-, (OC-6-33)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

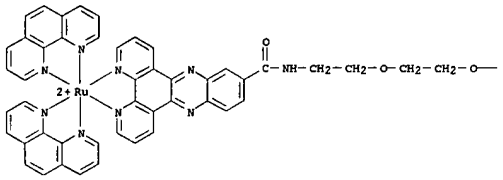


PAGE 1-B



RN 342906-46-1 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenium(2+), [N-[2-[2-[2-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl]dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide- κN4,κN5]bis(1,10-phenanthroline- κN1,κN10)-, (OC-6-33)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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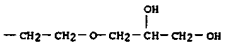


REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

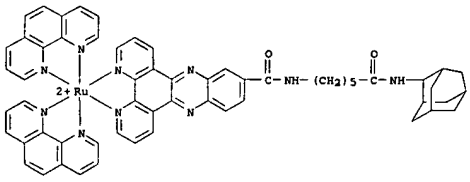
L13 ANSWER 55 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:64269 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:128208
TITLE: Detection of biomolecules by sensitizer-linked substrates for biomolecules
INVENTOR(S): Gray, Harry B.; Crane, Brian R.; Winkler, Jay R.; Dmochowski, Ivan Julian; Wilker, Jonathan J.; Dunn, Alexander Robert
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): California Institute of Technology, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 174 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001006260	A1	20010125	WO 2000-US19821	20000719

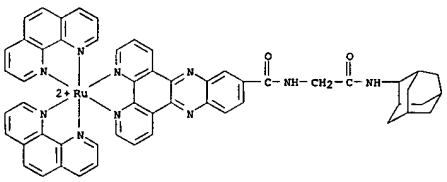
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 1999-144488P	P	19990719
US 1999-149278P	P	19990816
US 2000-192703P	P	20000328

AB Methods and compns. for detecting and characterizing target biomols. using sensitizer-linked substrate mols. are disclosed. High throughput screening assays and therapeutic applications of the inventions are also included. Substrate-sensitizer compds. adamantane (or ethylbenzene or imidazole) linked via a C9-C13 chain to [Ru(bpy)3]2+ or similar sensitizer were prepared, studied and tested with cytochrome P 450.
IT 321835-64-7P 321835-65-8P
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(detection of biomols. by sensitizer-linked substrates for biomols.)
RN 321835-64-7 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenium(2+), [N-[6-oxo-6-(tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-2-ylamino)hexyl]dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide- κN4,κN5]bis(1,10-phenanthroline- κN1,κN10)-, (OC-6-33)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



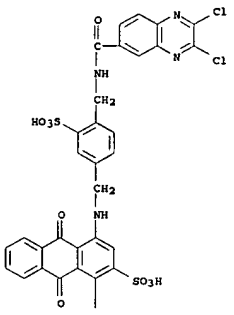
RN 321835-65-8 CAPLUS
CN Ruthenium(2+), [N-[2-oxo-2-(tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-2-ylamino)ethyl]dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide- κN4,κN5]bis(1,10-phenanthroline- κN1,κN10)-, (OC-6-33)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 56 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:739213 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:72834
TITLE: Lyocell: cold pad-batch dyeing process. Part 2
AUTHOR(S): Siedow, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: DyStar Textilfabren GMBH & Co., Frankfurt Am Main, Germany
SOURCE: Tinctoria (2000), 97(8), 31-36
CODEN: TINCAW; ISSN: 0040-7984
PUBLISHER: Edizioni Ariminum
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Italian
AB Operation conditions for cold pad-batch dyeing of Lyocell were determined and dyed Lyocell was compared to viscose fabrics in terms of color intensity, dye affinity, tailing test, fixing yield, washing-out, etc. Types of cold pad-batch process include soda process for Levafix dyes, water glass methods for Remazol dyes; recommendations are given for dye selection for each type.
IT 206058-73-3, Levafix Brilliant Blue E-B
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(soda and silicate cold pad-batch dyeing of Lyocell with Levafix and Remazol dyes and quality parameters of dyed fabrics)
RN 206058-73-3 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]amino]methyl]-3-sulfophenyl]methyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

●2 Na

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 57 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:729220 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:18537
TITLE: Dimerization of Cibacron Blue F 3GA and other dyes: influence of salts and temperature
AUTHOR(S): Alberghina, Gaetano; Bianchini, Roberto; Fichera, Maria; Fisichella, Salvatore
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche, Universita di Catania, Catania, 95125, Italy
SOURCE: Dyes and Pigments (2000), 46(3), 129-137
CODEN: DYPIDX; ISSN: 0143-7208
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The monomer-dimer equilibrium of Cibacron Blue F 3GA (CB) and five other dyes (Levafix Brilliant Blue EB, Reactive Scarlet 017, Methyl orange, Basic Blue 3, and Chicago Blue Sky) have been investigated in water and in the presence of KH2PO4. Aggregation of CB has been also examined in the presence of NaH2PO4, LiCl, and KCl. When a new iterative approach, based

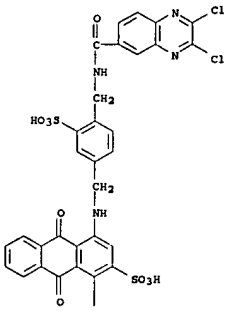
on non-linear least-square fitting procedure was applied, it was found that the dimerization consts. depend on the extension of organic mols. and the number of sulfonic groups. In the case of CB, cations had a greater effect on the equilibrium than anions. Anal. of the calculated spectra for monomer and dimer of Basic Blue 3 after deconvolution allowed us to specify the geometry of the dimer.

IT 206058-73-3, Levafix Brilliant Blue EB
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(influence of salts and temperature on aqueous associative dimerization of dyes)

RN 206058-73-3 CAPLUS

CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]amino]methyl]-3-sulfophenyl]methyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

●2 Na

REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

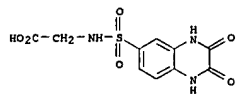
L13 ANSWER 58 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:700553 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:4913
TITLE: Synthesis of some sulfonamide derivatives with potential antibacterial activity
AUTHOR(S): El-Din, Nabaweya Sharaf
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Tanta, Egypt
SOURCE: Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds (New York)(Translation of Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii) (2000), 36(4), 449-454
CODEN: CHCCAL; ISSN: 0009-3122
PUBLISHER: Consultants Bureau
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 134:4913

AB Some new quinoxaline-6-sulfonamide and phthalazine-6-sulfonamide derivs. were synthesized in 61-68% yields by treating the corresponding quinoxaline- and phthalazine-6-sulfonyl chlorides with the appropriate amine (PrNH2, 1-amino-2-propanol, glycine, p-H2NC6H4CO2H, morpholine, piperazine). The majority of the prepared compds. showed antibacterial activity.

IT 112170-26-0P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and antibacterial activity of)

RN 112170-26-0 CAPLUS

CN Glycine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 59 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:433346 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:73861
TITLE: Preparation of α-amidinobenzyl-β-(aroylamino)alkanoates and analogs as factor Xa inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Klein, Scott I.; Guertin, Kevin R.; Spada, Alfred P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis Pharmaceuticals Products, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 118 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 9724118.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6080767	A	20000627	US 1997-884405	19970627
WO 9724118	A1	19970710	WO 1996-US20770	19961223
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2264556	AA	19990107	CA 1998-2264556	19980626
WO 9900356	A1	19990107	WO 1998-US13550	19980626
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9881771	A1	19990119	AU 1998-81771	19980626
AU 741173	B2	20011122		
EP 931060	A1	19990728	EP 1998-931728	19980626
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO				
BR 9806060	A	19990831	BR 1998-6060	19980626
JP 2001500532	T2	20010116	JP 1999-505870	19980626
AP 1061	A	20020424	AP 1999-1467	19980626
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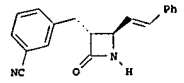
ZA 9805664	A	19990113	ZA 1998-5664	19980629
NO 9900854	A	19990423	NO 1999-854	19990223
NO 314758	B1	20030519		
US 6323227	B1	20011127	US 1999-259528	19990226
US 6277865	B1	20010821	US 1999-273618	19990322

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1996-9485P P 19960102
WO 1996-US20770 A2 19961223
US 1997-884405 A 19970627
US 1998-79002P P 19980323
WO 1998-US13550 W 19980626

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:73861

GI



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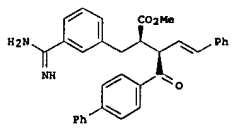


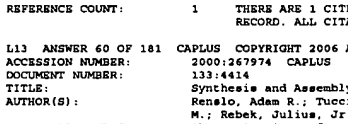
II

AB H2NCR1R2ZCH2CHR3CHR4NR5COR6 [R1,R2 = H; R1R2 = NR9; R3 = H, COR6, CO2R6, CON(R6)2,CH2OR7, CH2SR7; R4 = H, (hydroxy)alkyl, aminoalkyl, (CH2CH2)nR, (CH:CH)nR, CH2R; R = (un)substituted (hetero)aryl; R5 = (ar)alk(en)yl, heterocyclyl, (hetero)aryl, etc.; R6,R8 = H or alkyl; R7 = H, alkyl, acyl, (hetero)aryl, etc.; R9 = H, OH, alkoxy(carbonyl), alkanoyl, etc.; Z = phenylene; n = 0-2] were prepared as factor Xa inhibitors (no data). Thus, 4-(NC)C6H4CH:CHCO2Me was cyclocondensed with 4-(MeO)C6H4N:CHCH:CHPh (preparation each given) to give, after N-deprotection, β-lactam I. The latter was N-acylated by 4-PhC6H4COCl and the product hydrolyzed to give, after amination/esterification, title compound II.

IT 219673-02-6P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of α-amidinobenzyl-β-(aroylamino)alkanoates and analogs as factor Xa inhibitors)

RN 219673-02-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzenepropanoic acid, 3-(aminoiminomethyl)- α-[1-[(6-quinoxalinylcarbonyl)amino]ethyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

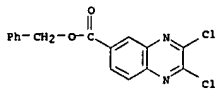
L13 ANSWER 60 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:267974 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:4414
TITLE: Synthesis and Assembly of Self-Complementary Cavitands
AUTHOR(S): Renslo, Adam R.; Tucci, Fabio C.; Rudkevich, Dmitry M.; Rebek, Julius, Jr.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Skaggs Institute for Chemical Biology and the Department of Chemistry, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2000), 122(19), 4573-4582
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Cavitands with self-complementary shapes were prepared by the covalent attachment of adamantane guest mols. to the upper rim of the host structures. Relatives of the "self-folding" cavitands, these new structures possess a seam of intramol. hydrogen bonds that stabilize the folded conformation. Their self-complementary shapes result in the formation of noncovalent dimers of considerable kinetic and thermodn. stability (-ΔG295 = 4.5-6.5 kcal/mol in p-xylene-d10). The dimerization of the cavitands is reversible and subject to control by solvent and temperature. The dimerization process is enthalpically favored and entropy opposed and occurs with significant enthalpy-entropy compensation.

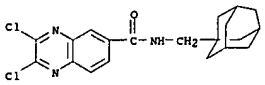
IT 108229-81-8P 242129-41-5P 270563-44-5P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(arylation; synthesis and inclusion dimerization of self-complementary cavitands bearing adamantyl recognition sites)

RN 108229-81-8 CAPLUS

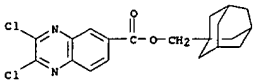
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dichloro-, phenylmethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 242129-41-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-1-ylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 270563-44-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dichloro-, tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-1-ylmethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

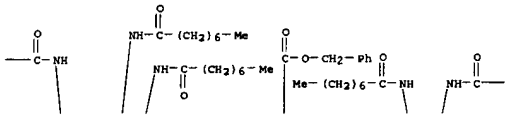


IT 270563-41-2P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(hydrogenolysis; synthesis and inclusion dimerization of self-complementary cavitands bearing adamantyl recognition sites)
RN 270563-41-2 CAPLUS
CN 13,23:14,22-Dimetheno-15H,17H,19H,21H-benzo[2',3']benzo[2'',3'']benzo[2''',3''']benzo[3'''',2'''':9'',10'']benzodioxonino[6'',5'':9',10']benzodioxonino[6',5':9,10]benzodioxonino[2,3-b]quinoxaline-27-carboxylic acid, 2,3,9,10,35,36-hexakis[(1-oxooctyl)amino]-15,17,19,21-tetraundecyl-, phenylmethyl ester, (15R,17S,19R,21S)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

Me-(CH2)6-

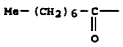
PAGE 1-B



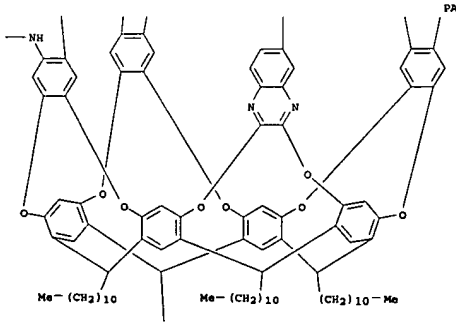
PAGE 1-C

-(CH2)6-Me

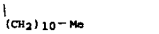
PAGE 2-A



PAGE 2-B



PAGE 3-B



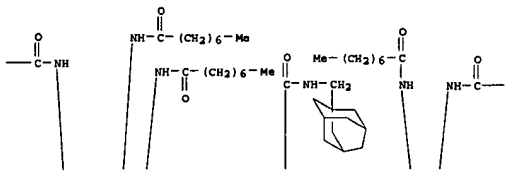
IT 270563-45-6P
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(no dimerization; synthesis and inclusion dimerization of self-complementary cavitands bearing adamantyl recognition sites)
RN 270563-45-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2-chloro-3-[[(24R,26R,28R,34S)-31-hydroxy-2,3,9,10,16,17-hexakis[(1-oxooctyl)amino]-24,26,28,34-tetraundecyl-22,30-methano-24H,26H,28H-tetrabenzo[b,h',e,e'][1,7]benzodioxonino[3,2-j:5,6-j']bis[1,4]benzodioxonin-21-yl]oxy]-, phenylmethyl ester, rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
IT 242143-99-3P
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(prepared and characterized in present paper and mis-assigned in earlier paper; synthesis and inclusion dimerization of self-complementary cavitands bearing adamantyl recognition sites)
RN 242143-99-3 CAPLUS
CN 13,23:14,22-Dimetheno-15H,17H,19H,21H-benzo[2',3']benzo[2'',3'']benzo[3''',2'''':9'',10'']benzodioxonino[6'',5'':9',10']benzodioxonino[6',5':9,10]benzodioxonino[2,3-b]quinoxaline-27-carboxamide, 2,3,9,10,35,36-hexakis[(1-oxooctyl)amino]-N-(tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-1-ylmethyl)-15,17,19,21-tetraundecyl-, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

Me-(CH2)6-

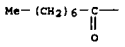
PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C

— $(CH_2)_6$ — Me

PAGE 2-A



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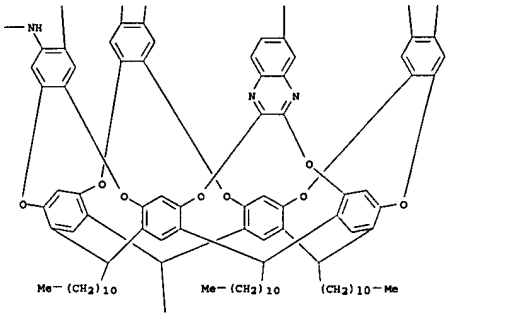


PAGE 3-B

IT 270563-88-7
RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(synthesis and inclusion dimerization of self-complementary cavitands bearing adamantyl recognition sites)
RN 270563-88-7 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2-chloro-3-[[31-hydroxy-2,3,9,10,16,17-hexakis[(1-oxooctyl)amino]-24,26,28,34-tetraundecyl-22,30-methano-24H,26H,28H-tetrabenzo[b,b',e,e'][1,7]benzodioxonino[3,2-j:5,6-j']bis[1,4]benzodioxonin-21-yl]oxy]-N-tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-1-yl-, stereoisomer, compd. with stereoisomer of 2-chloro-3-[[31-hydroxy-2,3,9,10,16,17-hexakis[(1-oxooctyl)amino]-24,26,28,34-tetraundecyl-22,30-methano-24H,26H,28H-tetrabenzo[b,b',e,e'][1,7]benzodioxonino[3,2-j:5,6-j']bis[1,4]benzodioxonin-21-yl]oxy]-N-(tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-1-ylmethyl)-6-quinoxalinecarboxamide (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 270563-64-9
CMF C158 H228 Cl N9 O15

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 270563-63-8
CMF C157 H226 Cl N9 O15

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
IT 270563-64-9P 270563-65-0P

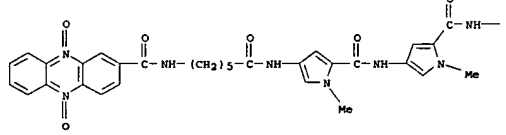
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(synthesis and inclusion dimerization of self-complementary cavitands bearing adamantyl recognition sites)
RN 270563-64-9 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2-chloro-3-[[31-hydroxy-2,3,9,10,16,17-hexakis[(1-oxooctyl)amino]-24,26,28,34-tetraundecyl-22,30-methano-24H,26H,28H-tetrabenzo[b,b',e,e'][1,7]benzodioxonino[3,2-j:5,6-j']bis[1,4]benzodioxonin-21-yl]oxy]-N-(tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-1-ylmethyl)-, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 270563-65-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2-chloro-3-[[31-hydroxy-2,3,9,10,16,17-hexakis[(1-oxooctyl)amino]-24,26,28,34-tetraundecyl-22,30-methano-24H,26H,28H-tetrabenzo[b,b',e,e'][1,7]benzodioxonino[3,2-j:5,6-j']bis[1,4]benzodioxonin-21-yl]oxy]-, tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-1-ylmethyl ester, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

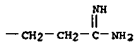
L13 ANSWER 61 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:122112 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:202768
TITLE: Sequence-Recognition and Cleavage of DNA by a Netropsin-phenazine-di-N-oxide Conjugate
AUTHOR(S): Helissey, Philippe; Giorgi-Renault, Sylviane; Colson, Pierre; Houssier, Claude; Bailly, Christian
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Chimie Therapeutique Faculte des Sciences Pharmaceutiques et Biologiques, UMR CNRS-Universite Rene Descartes no. 8638, Paris, 75270, Fr.
SOURCE: Bioconjugate Chemistry (2000), 11(2), 219-227
CODEN: BCCHES; ISSN: 1043-1802
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The synthesis, DNA-binding and cleaving properties, and cytotoxic activities of R-128, a hybrid mol. in which a bis-pyrrolecarboxamide-amidine element related to the antibiotic netropsin is covalently tethered to a phenazine-di-N-oxide chromophore was reported. The affinity and mode of interaction of the conjugate with DNA were investigated by a combination of absorption spectroscopy, CD, and elec. linear dichroism. This hybrid mol. binds to AT-rich sequences of DNA via a bimodal process involving minor groove binding of the netropsin moiety and intercalation of the phenazine moiety. The bidentate mode of binding was evidenced by linear dichroism using calf thymus DNA and poly(dA-dT)·(dA-dT). In contrast, the drug fails to bind to poly(dG-dC)·poly(dG-dC), because of the obstructive effect of the guanine 2-amino group exposed in the minor groove of this polynucleotide. DNase I footprinting studies indicated that the conjugate interacts preferentially with AT-rich sequences, but the cleavage of DNA in the presence of a reducing agent can occur at different sequences not restricted to the AT sites. The main cleavage sites were detected with a periodicity of about 10 base pairs corresponding to approx. one turn of the double helix. This suggests that the cleavage may be dictated by the structure of the double helix rather than the primary nucleotide sequence. The conjugate which is moderately toxic to cancer cells complements the tool box of reagents which can be utilized to produce DNA strand scission. The DNA cleaving properties of R-128 entreat further exploration into the use of phenazine-di-N-oxides as tools for investigating DNA structure.
IT 260416-09-9P, R 128
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(R 128; sequence-recognition and cleavage of DNA by netropsin-phenazine-di-N-oxide conjugate R-128)
RN 260416-09-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N-[6-[[5-[[[5-[[(3-amino-3-iminopropyl)amino]carbonyl]-1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]amino]carbonyl]-1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]amino]-6-oxohexyl]-, 5,10-dioxide, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

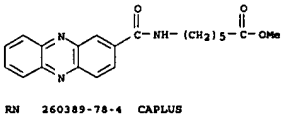


● HCl

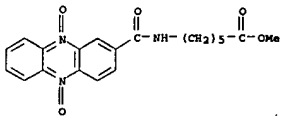
PAGE 1-B



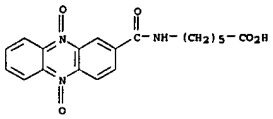
IT 260389-77-3P 260389-78-4P 260389-79-5P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(sequence-recognition and cleavage of DNA by netropsin-phenazine-di-N-oxide conjugate R-128)
RN 260389-77-3 CAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 6-[(2-phenazinylcarbonyl)amino]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 260389-78-4 CAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 6-[[(5,10-dioxido-2-phenazinyl)carbonyl]amino]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 260389-79-5 CAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 6-[[(5,10-dioxido-2-phenazinyl)carbonyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



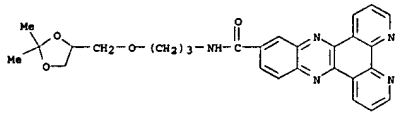
REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 62 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:41754 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:208087
TITLE: Dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-tethered oligo-DNA: synthesis and thermal stability of their DNA · DNA and DNA · RNA duplexes and DNA · DNA · DNA triplexes
AUTHOR(S): Ossipov, Dimitri; Zamaratski, Edouard; Chattopadhyaya, Jyoti
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Bioorganic Chemistry, Biomedical Center, University of Uppsala, Swed.
SOURCE: Helvetica Chimica Acta (1999), 82(12), 2186-2200
CODEN: HCACAV; ISSN: 0018-019X
PUBLISHER: Verlag Helvetica Chimica Acta
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine (dppz) derivs. were conjugated to 9-mer and 18-mer DNA (ODN) at a site without nucleobase, either at the 5'- or 3'-end or at a internucleotide position, via linkers of 7, 12, or 18 atoms lengths. These dppz-linked ODNs were synthesized using novel backbone glycerol phosphoramidites: glycerol, serving as artificial nucleoside without nucleobase, was modified to amines which were suitable for the subsequent key reaction with dppz-carboxylic acid. The products of these reactions were then transformed to the standard phosphoramidite derivs. or used for loading on a CPG support. The dppz-modified ODNs were subsequently assembled in the usual manner using automated solid-phase DNA synthesis. The 9-mer ODN-dppz conjugates were tested for their ability to form stable duplexes with target DNA or RNA strands (D11 or R11) while the 18-mer ODN-dppz conjugates were tested for their ability to form stable triplexes with a DNA target duplex D24 · D24. The presence of the conjugated dppz derivative increases the stability of DNA · DNA and DNA · RNA duplexes, typically by a ΔTm of 7.3-10.9° and 4.5-7.4°, resp., when the dppz is tethered at the 5'- or 3'-terminal. The dppz derivs. also stabilize triplexes when attached to the 5'- or 3'-end, with a ΔTm varying from 3.8-11.1°. The insertion of a dppz building block at the center of a 9-mer results in a considerably poorer stability of the corresponding DNA · DNA duplexes (ΔTm = 0.5 to 4.2°) and DNA · RNA duplexes (ΔTm = -1.5 to 0.9°), while the replacement of one interior nucleotide by a dppz building unit in the corresponding 8-mer ODN does not reveal the formation of any duplex at all. Different types of modifications in the middle of the 18-mer ODN, in general, do not lead to any triplex formation, except when the dppz derivative is tethered to the ODN through a 12-atom-long linker.

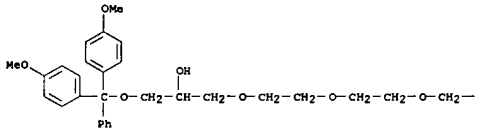
IT 259796-25-3P 259796-26-4P 259796-27-5P
259796-37-7P 259796-38-8P 259796-40-2DP, CPG bound 259796-43-5DP, CPG bound 259796-44-6DP, CPG bound
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(synthesis and thermal stability of dipyrido[phenazine]-tethered oligo-DNA and their DNA/RNA duplexes and triplexes)

RN 259796-25-3 CAPLUS
CN Dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide, N-[3-[(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methoxy]propyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

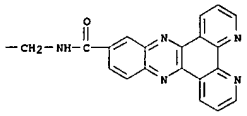


RN 259796-26-4 CAPLUS
CN Dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide, N-[11-hydroxy-14,14-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-14-phenyl-3,6,9,13-tetraoxatetradec-1-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

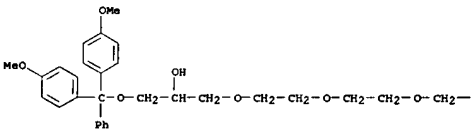


PAGE 1-B

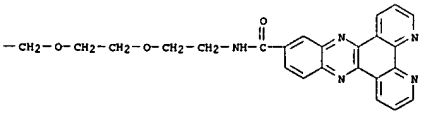


RN 259796-27-5 CAPLUS
CN Dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide, N-[17-hydroxy-20,20-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-20-phenyl-3,6,9,12,15,19-hexaoxaeicos-1-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

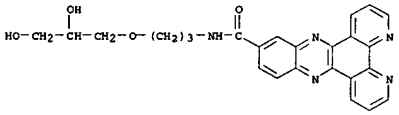
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

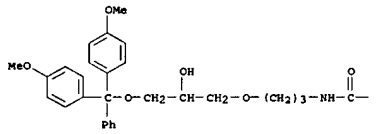


RN 259796-37-7 CAPLUS
CN Dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide, N-[3-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)propyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

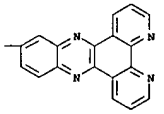


RN 259796-38-8 CAPLUS
CN Dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide, N-[3-[3-[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethoxy]-2-hydroxypropoxy]propyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

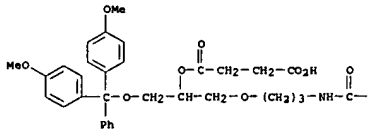


PAGE 1-B



RN 259796-40-2 CAPLUS
CN Butanedioic acid, mono[1-[[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl]-2-[3-[(dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-ylcarbonyl)amino]propoxy]ethyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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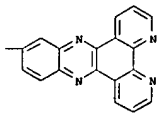
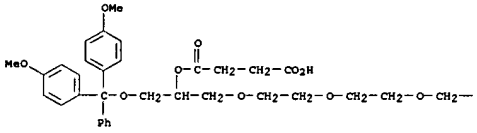


RN 259796-43-5 CAPLUS
CN Butanedioic acid, mono[1-[[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl]-13-dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-yl-13-oxo-3,6,9-trioxa-12-azatridec-1-yl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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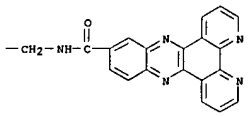
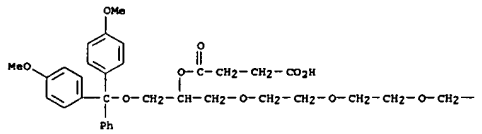


RN 259796-44-6 CAPLUS
CN Butanedioic acid, mono[1-[[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl]-19-dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-yl-19-oxo-3,6,9,12,15-pentaoxa-18-azanonadec-1-yl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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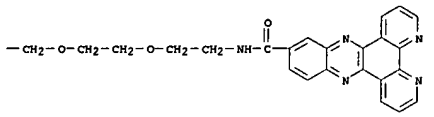
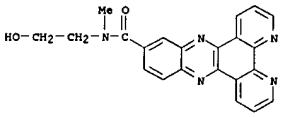


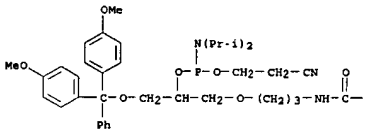
IT 259796-24-2P 259796-39-9P 259796-40-2P
259796-41-3P 259796-42-4P 259796-43-5P
259796-44-6P 259796-45-7P 259796-46-8P
259796-47-9P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis and thermal stability of dipyrido[phenazine]-tethered oligo-DNA and their DNA/RNA duplexes and triplexes)

RN 259796-24-2 CAPLUS
CN Dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazine-11-carboxamide, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 259796-39-9 CAPLUS
CN Phosphoramidous acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, 1-[[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl]-2-[3-[(dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-ylcarbonyl)amino]propoxy]ethyl 2-cyanoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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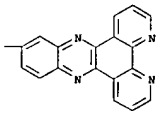
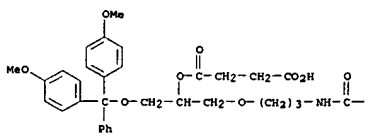
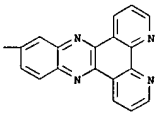


RN 259796-40-2 CAPLUS
CN Butanedioic acid, mono[1-[[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl]-2-[3-[(dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-ylcarbonyl)amino]propoxy]ethyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

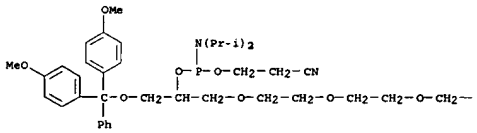


PAGE 1-B



RN 259796-41-3 CAPLUS
CN Phosphoramidous acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, 1-[[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl]-13-dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-yl-13-oxo-3,6,9-trioxa-12-azatridec-1-yl 2-cyanoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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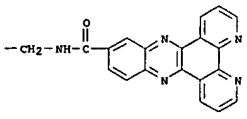
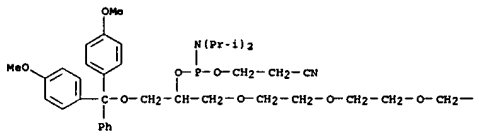
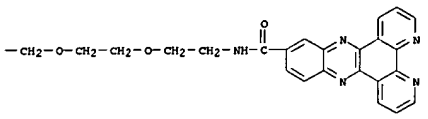


RN 259796-42-4 CAPLUS
CN Phosphoramidous acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, 1-[[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl]-19-dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-yl-19-oxo-3,6,9,12,15-pentaoxa-18-azanonadec-1-yl 2-cyanoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

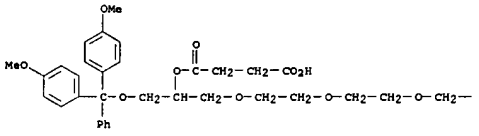


PAGE 1-B

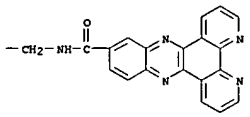


RN 259796-43-5 CAPLUS
CN Butanedioic acid, mono[1-[[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl]-13-dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-yl-13-oxo-3,6,9-trioxa-12-azatridec-1-yl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

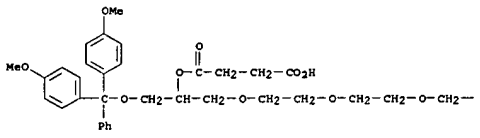


PAGE 1-B

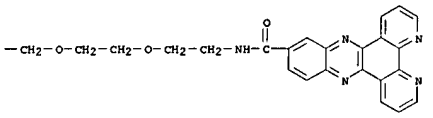


RN 259796-44-6 CAPLUS
CN Butanedioic acid, mono[1-[[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)phenylmethoxy]methyl]-19-dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-yl-19-oxo-3,6,9,12,15-pentaoxa-18-azanonadec-1-yl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



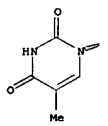
PAGE 1-B



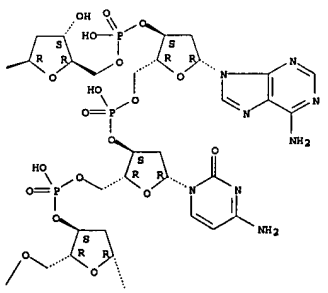
RN 259796-45-7 CAPLUS
CN Thymidine, thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyloxy[2-[[3-[(dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-ylcarbonyl)amino]propoxy]methyl]-1,2-ethanediyl]oxyphosphinico-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

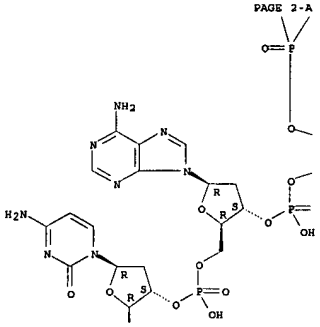
PAGE 1-A



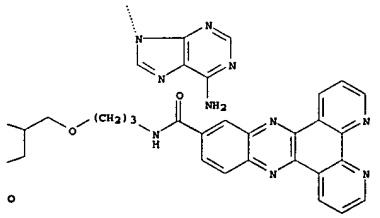
PAGE 1-B



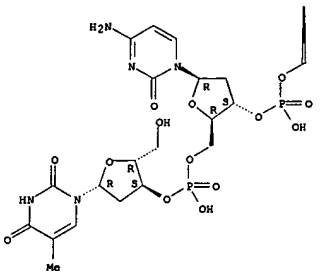
PAGE 2-A



PAGE 2-B



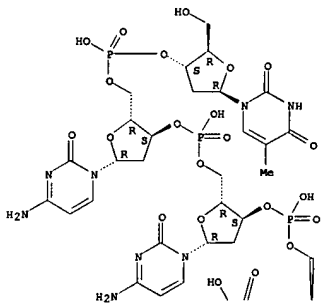
PAGE 3-A



RN 259796-46-8 CAPLUS
CN Thymidine, thymidylyl-(3' →5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3' →5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3' →5')-2'-deoxyadenylyloxy[2-(12-dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-yl-12-oxo-2,5,8-trioxa-11-azadodec-1-yl)-1,2-ethanediyl]oxyphosphinico-(3' →5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3' →5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3' →5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3' →5')- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

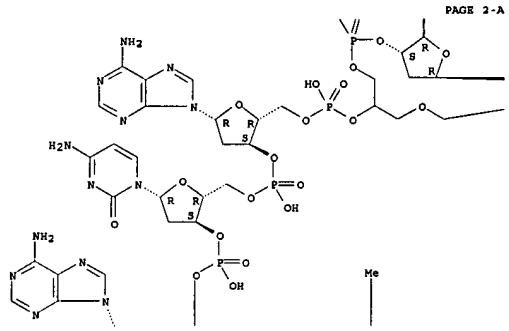
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

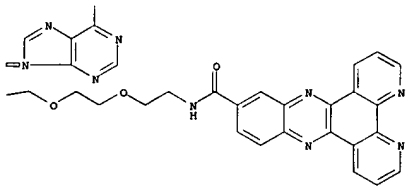


PAGE 1-B

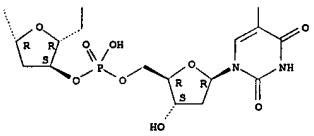
PAGE 2-A



PAGE 2-B



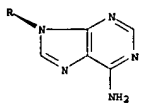
PAGE 3-A

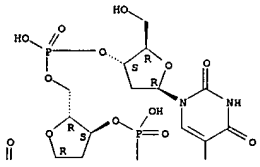


RN 259796-47-9 CAPLUS
CN Thymidine, thymidylyl-(3' →5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3' →5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3' →5')-2'-deoxyadenylyloxy[2-(18-dipyrido[3,2-a:2',3'-c]phenazin-11-yl-18-oxo-2,5,8,11,14-pentaoxa-17-azaoctadec-1-yl)-1,2-ethanediyl]oxyphosphinico-(3' →5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3' →5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





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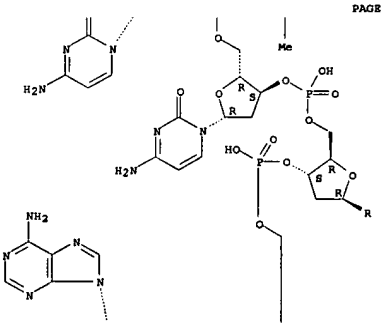
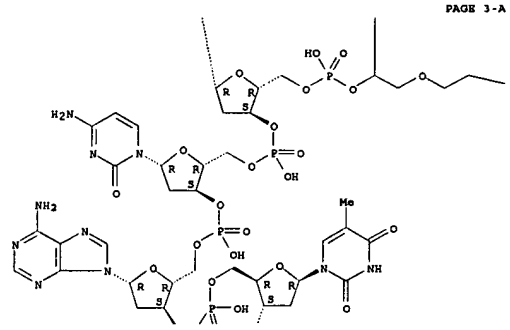


PAGE 3-A



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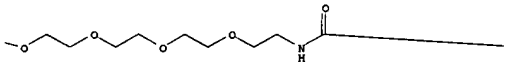
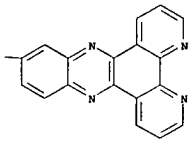


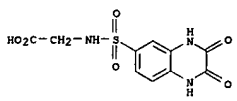
PAGE 3-C



PAGE 4-A

REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 63 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:719212 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:64244
TITLE: Synthesis of some sulfonamide derivatives with potential antibacterial activity
AUTHOR(S): El-Din, Nabaweya Sharaf
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Tanta, Tanta, Egypt
SOURCE: Oriental Journal of Chemistry (1999), 15(2), 223-228
CODEN: OJCHEG; ISSN: 0970-020X
PUBLISHER: Oriental Scientific Publishing Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Some new quinoxaline-6-sulfonamide and phthalazine-6-sulfonamide derivs. were synthesized. Most of the products showed antibacterial activity.
IT 112170-26-0P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and antibacterial activity of)
RN 112170-26-0 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



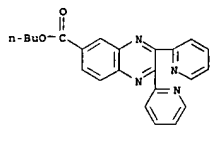
REFERENCE COUNT: 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 64 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:670141 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:286517
TITLE: Imidazolium cations and processes for their preparation
INVENTOR(S): Donovan, Robert J.; Morgan, Robert J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Rockefeller University, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 23 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,874,587.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5969150	A	19991019	US 1998-124546	19980729
US 5874587	A	19990223	US 1996-673687	19960625
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-673687	A2 19960625

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 131:286517; MARPAT 131:286517
AB The present invention relates to novel imidazolium compds. and improved processes for the preparation of imidazolium cations with one or more imidazolium moieties optionally substituted with the same or different substituents, which are prepared from a reactant with at least one N-C-C-N group, by reacting with with an N-substituted or N,N-disubstituted

thioformamide, formamide acetal or thioformamide acetal, in the presence of a halogenating agent. Examples of suitable halogenating agents include but are not limited to thionyl chloride, phosgene, and phosgene derivs. Reactants containing more than one addnl. N-C-C-N group may also be used to prepare compds. with two or more imidazolium groups, by the procedures of the present invention. Certain compds. of the invention prepared from reactants with multiple N-C-C-N groups may have both unreacted N-C-C-N moieties and substituted imidazolium groups. E.g., 1,2-bis(dimethylamino)-2,3-dimethyl-6-(2-pyridinyl)pyrido[1',2':3,4]imidazo[1,5-a]quinoxalin-11-ium perchlorate (90%) was prepared by reaction of 7,8-dimethyl-2,3-di-2-pyridylquinoxaline with Me2NCSH/SOCl2, followed by treatment with aqueous NaClO4.
IT 246518-08-1P 246518-09-2P 246518-10-5P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of imidazolium cations)
RN 246518-08-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-di-2-pyridinyl-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 246518-09-2 CAPLUS
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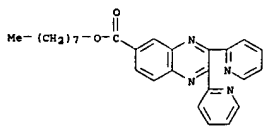
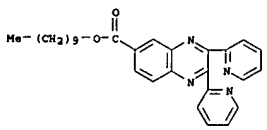


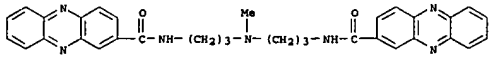
RN 246518-10-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-di-2-pyridinyl-, decyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



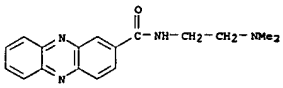
REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 65 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:625564 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:346148
TITLE: Dimeric analogues of non-cationic tricyclic aromatic carboxamides are a new class of cytotoxic agents
AUTHOR(S): Spicer, Julie A.; Gamage, Swarna A.; Atwell, Graham J.; Finlay, Graeme J.; Baguley, Bruce C.; Denny, William A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Auckland Cancer Society Research Centre, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, The University of Auckland, Auckland, N. Z.
SOURCE: Anti-Cancer Drug Design (1999), 14(3), 281-289
CODEN: ACDDEA; ISSN: 0266-9536
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A series of tricyclic aromatic carboxamides, and their corresponding dimeric analogs, were prepared and their growth-inhibitory properties were evaluated in a series of cell lines. The dimeric compds. were prepared by reaction of the appropriate acids with carbonyl-1,1'-diimidazole, isolating the resulting imidazolides, and reacting these with a stoichiometric amount of the diamine. The monomeric carboxamides containing a (CH2)2NMe2 side chain had widely differing inhibitory potencies, with the known nitronaphthalimide (mitonafide) and acridine-4-carboxamide (DACA) being the most potent. The corresponding bis analogs, linked by a (CH2)3NMe(CH2)3 chain, were generally more potent, with the largest increases (dimer/monomer ratio 20- to 30-fold) seen for the nitronaphthalimides and the phenazines. Based on the intrinsic cytotoxicity of the monomers and the highest degree of increase in cytotoxicity on dimerization, the most interesting chromophores appear to be the acridine-4-carboxamide and phenazine-1-carboxamide. Both of these compds. showed significant growth delays (.apprx.6 days) in an in vivo colon 38 tumor model in mice.
IT 250684-07-2P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dimeric analogs of non-cationic tricyclic aromatic carboxamides are a new class of cytotoxic agents in relation to structure)
RN 250684-07-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N,N'-[(methylimino)di-3,1-propanediyl]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 250684-04-9
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dimeric analogs of non-cationic tricyclic aromatic carboxamides are a new class of cytotoxic agents in relation to structure)
RN 250684-04-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



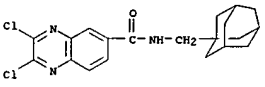
REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 66 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:455125 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:199390
TITLE: Self-Complementary Cavitands
AUTHOR(S): Renslo, Adam R.; Rudkevich, Dmitry M.; Rebek, Julius Jr.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Skaggs Institute for Chemical Biology and The Department of Chemistry, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1999), 121(32), 7459-7460
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Vase-like cavitands with single adamantyl groups covalently bound on the upper rim via variable-length spacers were prepared and their inclusion processes studied in competing and noncompeting solvents. NMR and computer modeling suggested that in noncompeting p-xylene the adamantane balls were included quant. within the highly shielding environment of the cavitand binding socket in self-complementary dimeric assemblies. In CDCl3 the assembly is much weaker, and variable temperature binding studies provided ΔH = -10.6 kcal/mol and ΔS = -24.5 eu, i.e., the binding is enthalpically favorable and entropically unfavorable.

IT 242129-41-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(coupling with cavitand diol; preparation of cavitands with covalently bound adamantyl groups on their upper rims and their self-complementary cavity-guest binding in dimeric assemblies)

RN 242129-41-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-1-ylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 242144-39-4
RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(preparation of cavitands with covalently bound adamantyl groups on their upper rims and their self-complementary cavity-guest binding in dimeric assemblies)

RN 242144-39-4 CAPLUS
CN 13,23:14,22-Dimetheno-15H,17H,19H,21H-benzo[2',3']benzo[2'',3'']
[1,7]benzo dioxonino[3''',2''':9'',10'']
[1,4]benzodioxonino[6'',5'':9',10']
[1,4]benzo dioxonino[6',5':9,10][1,4]benzodioxonino[2,3-b]quinoxaline-27-carboxamide,
2,3,9,10,35,36-hexakis[(1-oxooctyl)amino]-N-(tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-1-ylmethyl)-15,17,19,21-tetraundecyl-, stereoisomer, compd. with stereoisomer of 2,3,9,10,35,36-hexakis[(1-oxooctyl)amino]-N-tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-1-yl-15,17,19,21-tetraundecyl-13,23:14,22-dimetheno-15H,17H,19H,21H-benzo[2',3']benzo[2'',3'']
[1,7]benzodioxonino[3''',2''':9'',10'']
[1,4]benzodioxonino[6'',5'':9',10']
[1,4]benzodioxonino[6',5':9,10][1,4]benzodioxonino[2,3-b]quinoxaline-27-carboxamide (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

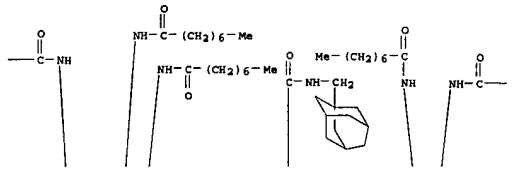
CM 1

CRN 242143-99-3
CMF C158 H227 N9 O15

PAGE 1-A

Me— $(CH_2)_6$—

PAGE 1-B



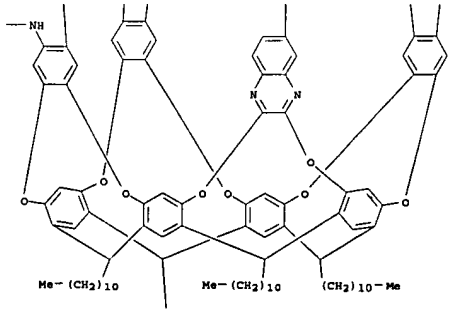
PAGE 1-C

— $(CH_2)_6$— Me

PAGE 2-A

Me— $(CH_2)_6$— C(=O)—

PAGE 2-B



PAGE 3-B

$(CH_2)_{10}$— Me

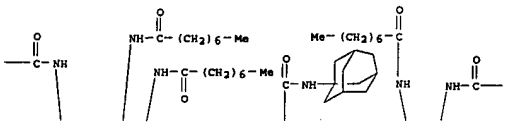
CM 2

CRN 242143-97-1
CMF C157 H225 N9 O15

PAGE 1-A

Me— $(CH_2)_6$—

PAGE 1-B



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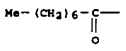
PAGE 2-A



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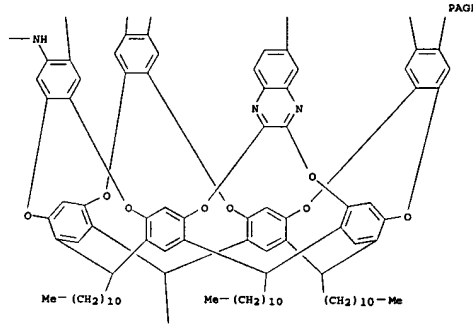

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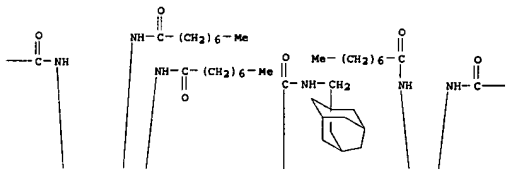
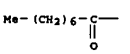


PAGE 1-C

PAGE 2-A



PAGE 3-B

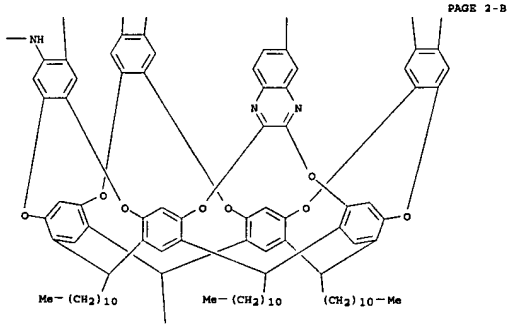
IT 242143-99-3P
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(self- and heterodimerization; preparation of cavitands with covalently bound adamantyl groups on their upper rims and their self-complementary cavity-guest binding in dimeric assemblies)

RN 242143-99-3 CAPLUS

CN 13,23:14,22-Dimetheno-15H,17H,19H,21H-benzo[2',3']benzo[2'',3'']
[1,7]benzodioxonino[3''',2'''':9'',10'']
[1,4]benzodioxonino[6'',5'':9',10']
[1,4]benzodioxonino[6',5':9,10]
[1,4]benzodioxonino[2,3-b]quinoxaline-27-carboxamide,
2,3,9,10,35,36-hexakis[(1-oxooctyl)amino]-N-(tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-1-ylmethyl)-15,17,19,21-tetraundecyl-, stereoisomer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

PAGE 2-B



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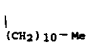
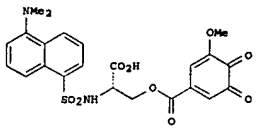


REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 67 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:447645 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:310427
TITLE: Probing the Role of Polyphenol Oxidation in Mediating Insect-Pathogen Interactions. Galloyl-Derived Electrophilic Traps for the Lymantria dispar Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus Matrix Protein Polyhedrin
AUTHOR(S): Feldman, Ken S.; Sambandam, Aruna; Bowers, Katherine E.; Appel, Heidi M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Pesticide Research Laboratory, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, 16802, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1999), 64(16), 5794-5803
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 131:310427
GI



I

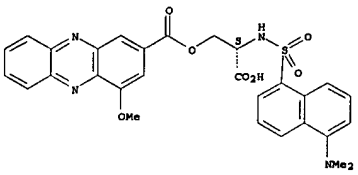
AB Galloyl-derived orthoquinone probes have been designed, synthesized, and utilized in an ongoing study of insect-pathogen interactions. A stable galloyl-derived orthoquinone O-Me ether modified with both acidic and fluorescent appendages (I) was successful in trapping the model nucleophile cysteine, a test protein bearing a single cysteine residue, and the viral occlusion body matrix protein polyhedrin from Lymantria dispar nuclear polyhedrosis virus (LdNPV), a pathogen of the gypsy moth caterpillar (GMc). This latter observation may be related to the mol. mechanism by which gallotannins decrease LdNPV infectivity in GMc's. Sufficient site isolation was not achieved with a polymer-bound reactive galloyl hydroxyorthoquinone electrophile to permit similar nucleophile trapping to compete with oligomerization.

IT 246048-12-4P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(trapping cysteine and cysteine-containing proteins by galloyl-derived orthoquinone ether as model for mediating insect-pathogen interactions)

RN 246048-12-4 CAPLUS

CN L-Serine, N-[[5-(dimethylamino)-1-naphthalenyl]sulfonyl]-, 4-methoxy-2-phenazinecarboxylate (ester) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

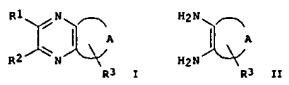


REFERENCE COUNT: 58 THERE ARE 58 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 68 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:147950 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:206994
TITLE: Pyrazine derivatives formed by the reaction of deoxyglucosone with diamino derivatives, antibodies recognizing the product and application in diabetes diagnosis
INVENTOR(S): Uchida, Yoshiaki; Kurano, Yoshihiro; Ito, Satoru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fujirebio, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 22 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19837664	A1	19990225	DE 1998-19837664	19980819
US 6291198	B1	20010918	US 1998-134388	19980814
JP 11181000	A2	19990706	JP 1998-249122	19980819
JP 3508563	B2	20040322		
GB 2329387	A1	19990324	GB 1998-18242	19980820

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-240348 A 19970821
GI



I II

AB The invention concerns a monoclonal antibody that recognizes pyrazine derivs. (I) that are formed when a diamino derivative (II) is reacting with a 1,2-dicarbonyl derivative, e.g. deoxyglucosone, an in vivo intermediate involved in the nonenzymic glycation of proteins causing diabetic complications. Monoclonal antibodies are raised using I type immunogens and are immobilized after purification II compds. are labeled at R3, thus when binding to the antibody they can be detected. In I and II the groups are the following: R1 and R2 = H, Me, trihydroxypropyl, dihydroxypropyl, hydroxymethyl; R3 = a spacer group plus a reactive label to form covalent bonds, e.g. carboxyl, hydroxy, sulfhydryl, amino, maleinimide, aldehyde, halogen, biotin, etc.; A = pyridine, benzene, furan. Typical 1,2-dicarbonyl compds. that react with II are deoxyglucosone and methylglyoxal. The invention also concerns a test kit that contains the antibody, the carrier to immobilize the antibody and a labeled diamino compound II. Diamino derivs. were synthesized, reacted with deoxyglucosone and coupled to keyhole limpet hemocyanin to immunize mice; monoclonal antibodies were isolated and used in immunoassays. Synthesized diamino derivs. were also labeled with biotin and used as reagents to determine deoxyglucosone using the antibodies immobilized on ELISA plates.

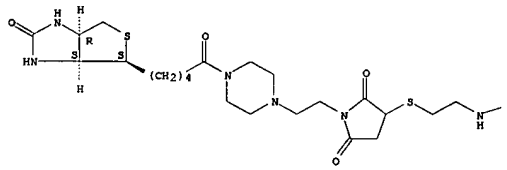
IT 220928-38-1P 220928-39-2P
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(antigen; pyrazine derivs. formed by the reaction of deoxyglucosone with diamino derivs., antibodies recognizing the product and application in diabetes diagnosis)

RN 220928-38-1 CAPLUS

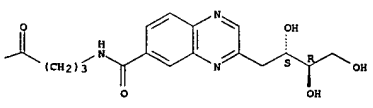
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[4-[[2-[[1-[2-[4-[5-[(3aS,4S,6aR)-hexahydro-2-oxo-1H-thieno[3,4-d]imidazol-4-yl]-1-oxopentyl]-1-piperazinyl]ethyl]-2,5-dioxo-3-pyrrolidinyl]thio]ethyl]amino]-4-oxobutyl]-3-[(2S,3R)-2,3,4-trihydroxybutyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

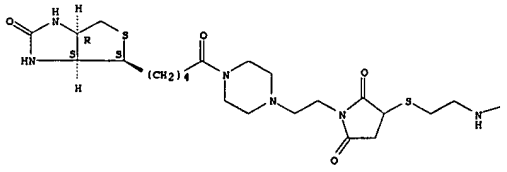


RN 220928-39-2 CAPLUS

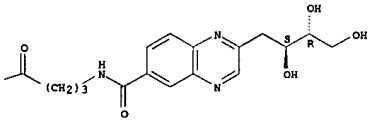
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[4-[[2-[[1-[2-[4-[5-[(3aS,4S,6aR)-hexahydro-2-oxo-1H-thieno[3,4-d]imidazol-4-yl]-1-oxopentyl]-1-piperazinyl]ethyl]-2,5-dioxo-3-pyrrolidinyl]thio]ethyl]amino]-4-oxobutyl]-2-[(2S,3R)-2,3,4-trihydroxybutyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

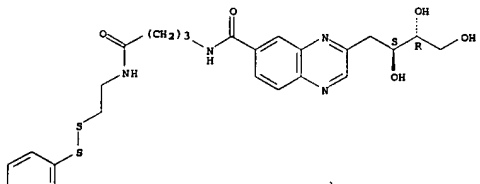


IT 220882-55-3P 220882-67-7P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(immunogen, coupling with keyhole limpet hemocyanin for immunization, reaction with BSA to form antigen for antibody isolation; pyrazine derivs. formed by the reaction of deoxyglucosone with diamino derivs.)

RN 220882-55-3 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[4-oxo-4-[[2-(2-pyridinyldithio)ethyl]amino]butyl]-3-[(2S,3R)-2,3,4-trihydroxybutyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

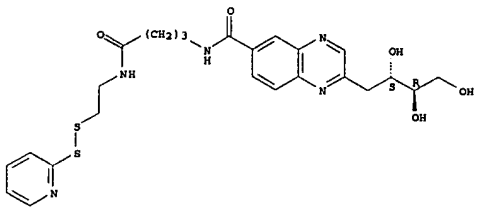
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 220882-67-7 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[4-oxo-4-[[2-(2-pyridinyldithio)ethyl]amino]butyl]-2-(2,3,4-trihydroxybutyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



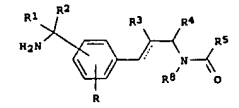
L13 ANSWER 69 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:34887 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:110161
TITLE: Preparation of substituted N-[(aminoiminomethyl or aminomethyl)phenyl]propyl amides as Factor Xa inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Klein, Scott I.; Guertin, Kevin R.; Spada, Alfred P.; Pauls, Heinz W.; Gong, Yong; McGarry, Daniel G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhone-Poulenc Rorer Pharmaceuticals Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 252 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9900356	A1	19990107	WO 1998-US13550	19980626
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6080767	A	20000627	US 1997-884405	19970627
CA 2264556	AA	19990107	CA 1998-2264556	19980626
AU 9881771	A1	19990119	AU 1998-81771	19980626
AU 741173	B2	20011122		
EP 931060	A1	19990728	EP 1998-931728	19980626
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO				
BR 9806060	A	19990831	BR 1998-6060	19980626
JP 2001500532	T2	20010116	JP 1999-505870	19980626
AP 1061	A	20020424	AP 1999-1467	19980626
W: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW				
NO 9900854	A	19990423	NO 1999-854	19990223
NO 314758	B1	20030519		
US 6323227	B1	20011127	US 1999-259528	19990226

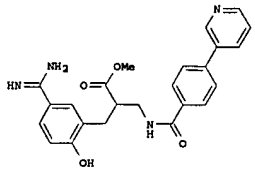
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1997-884405 A2 19970627
US 1996-9485P P 19960102
WO 1996-US20770 A2 19961223
WO 1998-US13550 W 19980626

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:110161

GI



I

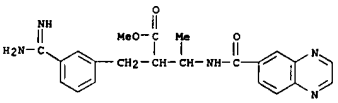


II

AB Title compds. I [R = H, OH, NH2; R1 = R2 = H; or R1R2 = :NR9; R3 = H, CO2R6, COR6, CON(R6)2, CH2OR7, CH2SR7; R4 = H, alkyl, alkyl-Q, thioheterocyclyl, (CH2CH2)nAr, (CH:CH)nAr, CH2Ar; R5 = alk(en/yn)yl, cycloalk(en)yl, heterocycl(en)yl, aryl, heteroaryl, fused systems, etc.; R6 = H, lower alkyl; R7 = H, lower alkyl, aralkyl, lower acyl, aroyl, heteroaroyl; R8 = H, lower alkyl; R9 = H, R10O2C, R10O, HO, cyano, R10CO, OHC, lower alkyl, O2N, Y1'Y2'N; R10 = alkyl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl; Y1', Y2' = H, alkyl; Q = R7O, R7S, Y1Y2N; Y1, Y2 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl; or one of Y1 and Y2 = acyl or aroyl and the other is as given; Ar = aryl or heteroaryl; n = 0-2] and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, prodrugs, N-oxides, hydrates, and solvates, are useful as Factor Xa inhibitors. For example, 4-(pyridin-3-yl)benzoic acid was amidated with tert-Bu 3-aminopropionate-HCl via the acid chloride, and the resulting β-acylamino ester underwent a sequence of (1) α-alkylation with 5-iodo-2-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]benzyl bromide, (2) acidic deprotection of the MEM group, and conversion to the Me ester, (3) Pd-catalyzed cyanation of the iodide, and (4) Pinner reaction and ammonolysis of the nitrile, to give title compound II. Three example compds. showed Ki values of 19.0-94.0 nM in a Factor Xa assay, 46 nM to 1.72 μM in a trypsin assay, and 477 nM to 2.71 μM in a thrombin assay.

IT 219673-02-6P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of substituted [(aminoiminomethyl)- or [(aminomethyl)phenyl]propyl amides as Factor Xa inhibitors)

RN 219673-02-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenepropanoic acid, 3-(aminoiminomethyl)- α-[1-[(6-quinoxalinylcarbonyl)amino]ethyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



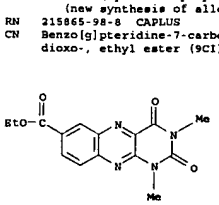
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 70 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:664773 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:13971
TITLE: New synthesis of alloxazine derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Krasnov, K. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: St. Petersburg State Chemical and Pharmaceutical Academy, St. Petersburg, 197376, Russia
SOURCE: Russian Journal of Organic Chemistry (Translation of Zhurnal Organicheskoi Khimii) (1998), 34(1), 115-119
CODEN: RJOCEQ; ISSN: 1070-4280
PUBLISHER: MAIK Nauka/Interperiodica Publishing
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 130:13971

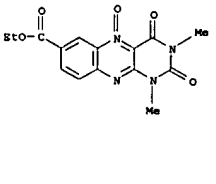
AB Nitrosation of 6-anilino-1,3-dimethyluracils yields 1,3-dimethylalloxazine derivs. and the corresponding 5-oxides. Reduction of the N-oxides results in formation of the alloxazines. This reaction opens the way to difficultly accessible alloxazine derivs.

IT 215865-98-8P 215866-02-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(new synthesis of alloxazine derivs.)

RN 215865-98-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[g]pteridine-7-carboxylic acid, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,3-dimethyl-2,4-dioxo-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 215866-02-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[g]pteridine-7-carboxylic acid, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,3-dimethyl-2,4-dioxo-, ethyl ester, 5-oxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

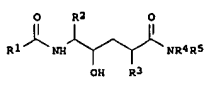
L13 ANSWER 71 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:608600 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:230740
TITLE: Heteroaryl-hexanoic acid amide derivatives, their preparation and their use as selective inhibitors of MIP-1 α binding to its CCR1 receptor
INVENTOR(S): Brown, Matthew Frank; Kath, John Charles; Poss, Christopher Stanley
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 106 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9838167	A1	19980903	WO 1998-US1568	19980205
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2282834	AA	19980903	CA 1998-2282834	19980205
CA 2282834	C	20041005		
AU 9861354	A1	19980918	AU 1998-61354	19980205
AU 745687	B2	20020328		
EP 966443	A1	19991229	EP 1998-906013	19980205
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
TR 9902056	T2	20000121	TR 1999-9902056	19980205
BR 9807858	A	20000222	BR 1998-7858	19980205
JP 2000513740	T2	20001017	JP 1998-537644	19980205
JP 3771591	B2	20060426		
IL 131163	A1	20050619	IL 1998-131163	19980205
ZA 9801602	A	19990921	ZA 1998-1602	19980226
AP 1056	A	20020405	AP 1998-1200	19980226
W: BW, GM, KE, MW, UG, ZM, ZW				
BG 103688	A	20001130	BG 1999-103688	19990824
NO 9904101	A	19990825	NO 1999-4101	19990825
NO 313877	B1	20021216		
US 6403587	B1	20020611	US 2000-380269	20000518
US 2002198207	A1	20021226	US 2002-154145	20020522

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1997-39169P P 19970226
WO 1998-US1568 W 19980205
US 2000-380269 A3 20000518

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:230740

GI



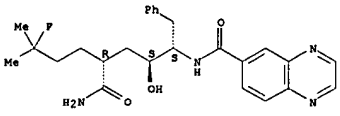
I

AB I [R1 = optionally substituted (C2-C9)heteroaryl; R2 = optionally substituted phenyl-(CH2)m-, naphthyl-(CH2)m-, (C3-C10)cycloalkyl-(CH2)m-, (C1-C6)alkyl or (C2-C9)heteroaryl-(CH2)m-; m = integer from zero to four; R3 = H, optionally substituted (C1-C10)alkyl, (C3-C10)cycloalkyl-(CH2)n-, (C2-C9)heterocycloalkyl-(CH2)n-, (C2-C9)heteroaryl-(CH2)n-, aryl-(CH2)n-; n = integer from zero to six; R3 and the carbon to which it is attached form an optionally substituted and/or fused five to seven membered carbocyclic ring; R4 = H, (C1-C6)alkyl, hydroxy, (C1-C6)alkoxy, hydroxy-(C1-C6)alkyl, (C1-C6)alkoxyCO, (C3-C10)cycloalkyl-(CH2)p-, optionally substituted (C2-C9)heterocycloalkyl-(CH2)p-, (C2-C9)heteroaryl-(CH2)p-, phenyl-(CH2)p- or naphthyl-(CH2)p-, p = integer from zero to four; R4 and R5 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form an optionally substituted (C2-C9)heterocycloalkyl group; R5 = H, (C1-C6)alkyl, amino] were prepared The present compds. are potent and selective inhibitors of MIP-1 α binding to its receptor CCR1, and are thus useful to treat inflammation and other immune disorders. E.g., quinoxaline-2-carboxylic acid [1(S)-benzyl-4(R)-benzylcarbamoyl-7-fluoro-2(S)-hydroxy-7-methyloctyl]amide was prepared

IT 212789-54-3P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of heteroaryl-substituted hexanamides and their use as selective inhibitors of MIP-1 α binding to its CCR1 receptor)

RN 212789-54-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[(1S,2S,4R)-4-(aminocarbonyl)-7-fluoro-2-hydroxy-7-methyl-1-(phenylmethyl)octyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 72 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:402403 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:81964
TITLE: Preparation and use of ketobenzamides as calpain inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Lubisch, Wilfried; Moller, Achim; Treiber, Hans-Jorg
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF A.-G., Germany; Lubisch, Wilfried; Moller, Achim; Treiber, Hans-Jorg
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9825883	A1	19980618	WO 1997-EP6655	19971128

W: AL, AU, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, GE, HU, ID, IL, JP, KR, KZ, LT, LV, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TR, UA, US, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

CA 2274464	AA	19980618	CA 1997-2274464	19971128
AU 9857523	A1	19980703	AU 1998-57523	19971128
AU 721620	B2	20000713		
EP 944582	A1	19990929	EP 1997-953714	19971128
EP 944582	B1	20030702		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO

CN 1245486	A	20000223	CN 1997-181748	19971128
NZ 335981	A	20000428	NZ 1997-335981	19971128
BR 9713704	A	20000509	BR 1997-13704	19971128
JP 2001506614	T2	20010522	JP 1998-526156	19971128
RU 2190599	C2	20021010	RU 1999-115765	19971128
SK 282680	B6	20021106	SK 1999-745	19971128
AT 244216	E	20030715	AT 1997-953714	19971128
ES 2202663	T3	20040401	ES 1997-953714	19971128
HR 970680	B1	20020831	HR 1997-970680	19971210
ZA 9711141	A	19990611	ZA 1997-11141	19971211
TW 536530	B	20030611	TW 1997-86118665	19971211
US 6103720	A	20000815	US 1999-319511	19990608
NO 9902821	A	19990611	NO 1999-2821	19990610
KR 2000057495	A	20000915	KR 1999-705172	19990610
BG 63382	B1	20011231	BG 1999-103485	19990611
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1996-19651316	A 19961211
			WO 1997-EP6655	W 19971128

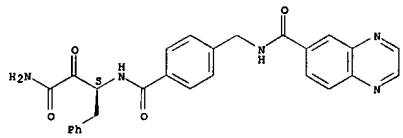
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:81964

AB The invention concerns ketobenzamides of formula R1X(R2)n-C6H3-CONHCH(R3)COCOR4 [(I) R1 = Ph, naphthyl, (substituted)(hetero)cycle; R2 = Cl, Br, F, NO2, NH2,NHR5, CO2H, (substituted)-alkyl, -alkenyl, -alkynyl, R5 = CO-alkyl, COPh, CO-C10H7, SO2-alkyl,CO-alkoxy, ureido, alkoxy; R3 = (substituted) alkyl; X = (substituted)(functionalized)chain from 0-10 atoms, or R2-substituted-C6H3; R4 = OH, (substituted)alkoxy, (substituted)NH2, heterocyclic ring], useful as calpain inhibitors. The invention further concerns their preparation The novel compds. are suitable for combating diseases. Thus, 3(S)-3-amino-2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyric acid Me ester was condensed with 2-phenylbenzoic acid to give (S)-I [R1 = Ph; X = null; n = 0; R3 = CH2Ph;R4 = OMe(II)]. In in vitro calpain-inhibition tests, II had KI of <10 μM.

IT 209174-24-3P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and use of ketobenzamides as calpain inhibitors)

RN 209174-24-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[[4-[[[(1S)-3-amino-2,3-dioxo-1-(phenylmethyl)propyl]amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

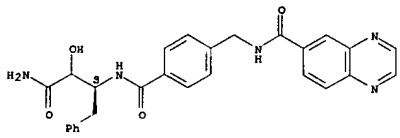
Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 209174-23-2P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and use of ketobenzamides as calpain inhibitors)

RN 209174-23-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[[4-[[[(1S)-3-amino-2-hydroxy-3-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)propyl]amino]carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

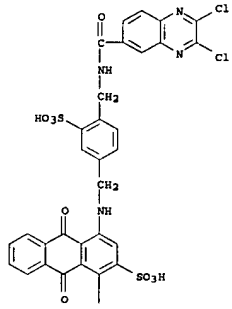
L13 ANSWER 73 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:402033 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:146424
TITLE: Reactive dyes-human serum albumin (HSA) binding by frontal analysis affinity chromatography
AUTHOR(S): Alberghina, Gaetano; Babulano, Giuliano A.; Fisichella, Salvatore; Renda, Emanuela; Bianchini, Roberto; Forte, Claudia
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche, Universita di Catania, Catania, I-95125, Italy
SOURCE: Gazzetta Chimica Italiana (1997), 127(12), 803-808
CODEN: GCITA9; ISSN: 0016-5603
PUBLISHER: Societa Chimica Italiana
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The binding with human serum albumin (HSA) of Cibacron Blue F 3GA, Levafix Brilliant Blue EB, the structure of which has been carefully investigated, Reactive Orange 046, and Reactive Red 022 dyes, immobilized on sepharose CL 6B, has been quant. investigated by frontal affinity chromatog. This technique allowed the calcn. of the association consts. of the ligand-HSA complexes, on the basis of the dependence of the HSA elution volume on its initial concentration The values obtained were high and comparable for Cibacron and Levafix dyes (5.4 and 5.7•106 M-1, resp.) and significantly smaller for Reactive Orange 046 and Reactive Red 022 (0.23 and 0.4•106 M-1). A possible interpretation of these data, based on the different structures of the bonded dyes, is proposed.

IT 206058-73-3
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); ANST (Analytical study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(Levafix Brilliant Blue S-B; reactive dyes-human serum albumin binding by frontal anal. affinity chromatog.)

RN 206058-73-3 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]amino]methyl]-3-sulfophenyl]methyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

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REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 74 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:268491 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:308499
TITLE: Bis(acridinecarboxamide) and bis(phenazinecarboxamide) as antitumor agents
INVENTOR(S): Denny, William Alexander; Gamage, Swarnalatha Akuritaya; Spicer, Julie Ann; Baguley, Bruce Charles; Finlay, Graeme John
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Xenova Ltd., UK; Denny, William Alexander; Gamage, Swarnalatha Akuritaya; Spicer, Julie Ann; Baguley, Bruce Charles; Finlay, Graeme John
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 100 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9817650	A1	19980430	WO 1997-GB2886	19971017

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,

DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2268411	AA	19980430	CA 1997-2268411		19971017
AU 9747137	A1	19980515	AU 1997-47137		19971017
AU 717724	B2	20000330			
ZA 9709331	A	19980521	ZA 1997-9331		19971017
ZA 9709328	A	19980706	ZA 1997-9328		19971017
EP 934278	A1	19990811	EP 1997-909456		19971017
EP 934278	B1	20020904			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI					
GB 2334032	A1	19990811	GB 1999-8192		19971017
GB 2334032	B2	20001108			
BR 9711948	A	19990824	BR 1997-11948		19971017
CN 1240430	A	20000105	CN 1997-180614		19971017
CN 1116285	B	20030730			
NZ 335055	A	20000929	NZ 1997-335055		19971017
JP 2001503399	T2	20010313	JP 1998-519109		19971017
RU 2179972	C2	20020227	RU 1999-109978		19971017
AT 223381	E	20020915	AT 1997-909456		19971017
PT 934278	T	20030131	PT 1997-909456		19971017
ES 2183142	T3	20030316	ES 1997-909456		19971017
CZ 295302	B6	20050713	CZ 1999-1271		19971017
TW 432060	B	20010501	TW 1997-86115404		19971018
BG 103329	A	20001130	BG 1999-103329		19990413
BG 64555	B1	20050729			
NO 9901833	A	19990603	NO 1999-1833		19990416
NO 313381	B1	20020923			
KR 2000049252	A	20000725	KR 1999-703357		19990416
US 6114332	A	20000905	US 1999-284623		19990618
HK 1018773	A1	20010302	HK 1999-103666		19990826

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1996-21795 A 19961018; WO 1997-GB2886 W 19971017

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 128:308499; MARPAT 128:308499

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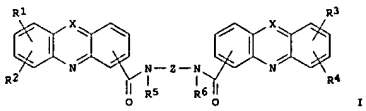


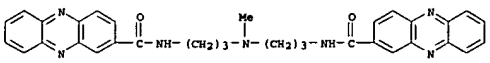
I

AB Compds. I [R1-R4 = H, C1-4 alkyl, OH, etc.; or R1 and R2 together form a methylenedioxy group; R5, R6 = H, C1-4 alkyl; X = CH, N; Z = (CH2)n, (CH2)nO(CH2)n, (CH2)nNR7(CH2)n, (CH2)nNR7(CH2)mNR7(CH2)n, (CH2)nN(CH2CH2)2N(CH2)n; R7 = H, C1-4 alkyl; m, n = 1-4; with the exception of compds. wherein each X is N, each of R1-R6 is H, the carboxamide moiety is attached to position 1 of each phenazine ring and Z is (CH2)2NH(CH2)2, (CH2)3NH(CH2)3, (CH2)3N(CH2CH2)2N(CH2)3, (CH2)2NH(CH2)2NH(CH2)2 or (CH2)3NH(CH2)2NH(CH2)3] or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt or N-oxide thereof; have activity as an antitumor and antibacterial agent. Thus, bis[(5-methylacridine-4-carboxamido)propyl]methylamine was prepared and showed an IC50 value of 11 nM on a wild-type human leukemia line (Jurkat; JLc).

IT 206531-48-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(bis(acridinecarboxamide) and bis(phenazinecarboxamide) as antitumor and antibacterial agents)

RN 206531-48-8 CAPLUS

CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N,N'-[(methylimino)di-3,1-propanediyl]bis-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 75 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:266807 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:295818
TITLE: An improved computational approach to the determination of thermodynamic and spectral complexation parameters from overlapping bands. Applications to the case of the Cibacron dimer and to the multiple HSAv-Levafix association
AUTHOR(S): Ambrosetti, Roberto; Ricci, Domenico; Bianchini, Roberto
CORPORATE SOURCE: CNR, Instituto di Chimica Quantistica ed Energetica Molecolare, Pisa, I-56126, Italy
SOURCE: Gazzetta Chimica Italiana (1997), 127(10), 567-575
CODEN: GCITA9; ISSN: 0016-5603
PUBLISHER: Societa Chimica Italiana
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

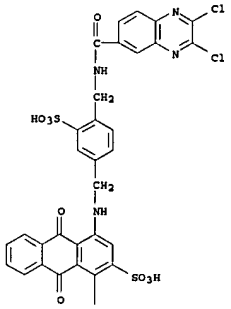
AB An algorithm for the simultaneous evaluation of the thermodn. parameters related to multiple equilibrium and of the spectra of dye complexes is described. The algorithm can accept as input data any stoichiometry for complex species and relies on the simultaneous fitting of large sets of data obtained at different concns., temps., and wavelengths. Data from different measuring techniques, such as UV-visible absorption or CD, may be included in a single fit. Details on an easily modifiable, yet computationally efficient implementation of the algorithm on a standard PC are given. Results are presented for the dimer aggregation of the dye Cibacron Blue F3GA and for the association of human serum albumin with a Levafix reactive anthraquinone dye.

IT 206058-73-3D, complexes with human serum albumin
RL: PRP (Properties)
(algorithm for determination of spectral and thermodn. parameters of)

RN 206058-73-3 CAPLUS

CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]amino]methyl]-3-sulfophenyl]methyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

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REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 76 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:210752 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:257445
TITLE: Preparation of indolylbenzoquinoxalinones and related compounds as protein kinase C inhibitors.
INVENTOR(S): Bergstrand, Hakan; Karabelas, Kostas; Sjo, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Astra Aktiebolag (Publ), Swed.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9813368	A1	19980402	WO 1997-SE1582	19970919
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
TW 472045	B	20020111	TW 1997-86113549	19970918
ZA 9708469	A	19980325	ZA 1997-8469	19970919
CA 2265854	AA	19980402	CA 1997-2265854	19970919
AU 9744775	A1	19980417	AU 1997-44775	19970919
AU 716279	B2	20000224		
EP 929551	A1	19990721	EP 1997-943259	19970919
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
NZ 334531	A	20000929	NZ 1997-334531	19970919
US 6271231	B1	20010807	US 1997-981266	19971218
US 2001025043	A1	20010927	US 2001-865231	20010525

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: SE 1996-3505 A 19960925; SE 1997-2747 A 19970718; WO 1997-SE1582 W 19970919; US 1997-981266 A3 19971218

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:257445

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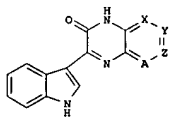


I

AB Title compds. [I; A, X, Y, Z = C, N; ≥3 of A, X, Y, Z = C; may be substituted and/or annulated; excluding 3-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1H-quinoxalin-2-one, 3-(2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-1H-quinoxalin-2-one, and 3-(1,2-diphenyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-1H-quinoxalin-2-one], were prepared as protein kinase C inhibitors (no data). Thus, 1,2-phenylenediamine was stirred overnight with [1-[3-(1,3-dioxoisoindol-2-yl)propyl]-1H-indol-3-yl]oxoacetic acid 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl ester (preparation given) in THF to give 3-[3-(3-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2-yl)indol-1-yl]propylammonium acetate. The latter was stirred with MeNH2 in THF/H2O to give 3-[3-(3-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinoxalin-2-yl)indol-1-yl]propylammonium acetate.

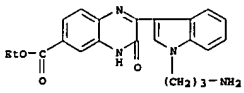
IT 205376-68-7P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of indolylbenzoquinoxalinones and related compds. as protein kinase C inhibitors)

RN 205376-68-7 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2-[1-(3-aminopropyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-, ethyl ester, monoacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 205376-67-6
CMF C22 H22 N4 O3



CM 2

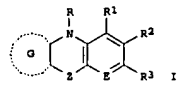
CRN 64-19-7
CMF C2 H4 O2

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

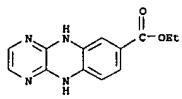
L13 ANSWER 77 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:126254 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:204878
TITLE: Preparation of pyrazinobenzothiazine derivatives and analogs for the treatment of inflammation and autoimmune diseases
INVENTOR(S): Kaneko, Toshihiko; Clark, Richard; Ohi, Norihito; Ozaki, Fumihiro; Kawahara, Tetsuya; Kamada, Atsushi; Okano, Kazuo; Yokohama, Hiromitsu; Muramoto, Kenzo; Arai, Tohru; Ohkuro, Masayoshi; Takenaka, Osamu; Sonoda, Jiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eisai Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 1344 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9806720	A1	19980219	WO 1997-JP2787	19970808
W: AU, CA, CN, HU, JP, KR, MX, NO, NZ, RU, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2262569	AA	19980219	CA 1997-2262569	19970808
AU 9737849	A1	19980306	AU 1997-37849	19970808
ZA 9707103	A	19990208	ZA 1997-7103	19970808
EP 934941	A1	19990811	EP 1997-934750	19970808
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
US 6518423	B1	20030211	US 1999-230852	19990405
US 2004092737	A1	20040513	US 2002-247310	20020920
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-210344 A	19960809
			WO 1997-JP2787 W	19970808
			US 1999-230852 A3	19990405

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:204878
GI



AB The title compds. I [R1 to R3 are the same or different and each represents hydrogen, optionally substituted lower alkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, etc., provided that when R1 to R3 are all optionally substituted lower alkyl groups, they do not simultaneously represent Me groups; R represents hydrogen, lower alkyl, etc.; E represents N, C, etc.; Z represents O, S, SO, SO2, etc.; and the ring G represents an optionally substituted heteroaryl ring having at least one nitrogen atom] are prepared I are useful in the treatment and prevention of inflammatory immunol. diseases, autoimmune diseases, rheumatism, collagen disease, asthma, nephritis, ischemic reflow disorders, psoriasis, atopic dermatitis or rejection reactions following organ transplantation. The compound (syn)-[3-(10H-pyrazino[2,3-b][1,4]benzothiazin-8-ylmethyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.3.1]non-9-yl]acetic acid (II) at 10 mg/kg orally gave 65% inhibition of carrageenin-induced inflammation in rats. II in vitro showed IC50 of 2.3 μM against the expression of ICAM-1.
IT 203651-75-6P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of pyrazinobenzothiazine derivs. and analogs for treatment of inflammation and autoimmune diseases)
RN 203651-75-6 CAPLUS
CN Pyrazino[2,3-b]quinoxaline-7-carboxylic acid, 1,4-dihydro-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

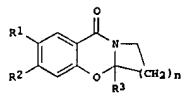


REFERENCE COUNT: 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

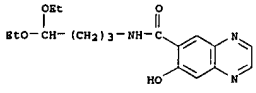
L13 ANSWER 78 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:679093 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:318971
TITLE: Preparation of benzoxazines for enhancing synaptic response
INVENTOR(S): Rogers, Gary A.; Lynch, Gary S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Regents of the University of California, USA; Cortex Pharmaceuticals, Inc
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9736907	A1	19971009	WO 1997-US5184	19970328
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5736543	A	19980407	US 1996-624335	19960403
CA 2249654	AA	19971009	CA 1997-2249654	19970328
AU 9724274	A1	19971022	AU 1997-24274	19970328
AU 708212	B2	19990729		
EP 891365	A1	19990120	EP 1997-919965	19970328
EP 891365	B1	20021016		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2000503664	T2	20000328	JP 1997-535488	19970328
JP 3170294	B2	20010528		
AT 226206	E	20021115	AT 1997-919965	19970328
ES 2185932	T3	20030501	ES 1997-919965	19970328
US 5962447	A	19991005	US 1998-19883	19980206
AU 9944543	A1	19991021	AU 1999-44543	19990817
AU 721936	B2	20000720		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-624335 A	19960403
			AU 1997-24274 A3	19970328
			WO 1997-US5184 W	19970328

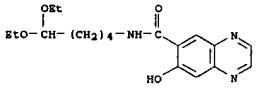
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 127:318971
GI



AB Compds. of formula [I; R1, R2 = independently selected from the group consisting of H and R4O such that at least one of R1 and R2 is R4O; R4 = a member selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl and halo-substituted alkyl; or R1 and R2 together form a single divalent moiety selected from the group consisting of O-R5-O, S-R5-O, O-R5-S, N:CR6CR7:N, O-CR8:N, N:CR8O; wherein R5 = a member selected from the group consisting of C(R9)2, C(R9)2C(R9)2, CR9:CR9; R9 = H, halo, C1-6 alkyl, C1-6 haloalkyl; R3, R6, R7, R8 = a member selected from the group consisting of H, C1-6 alkyl, and C1-6 haloalkyl] are disclosed for use in enhancing synaptic responses mediated by α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic (AMPA) receptors. The compds. are effective in the treatment of subjects suffering from impaired nervous or intellectual functioning due to deficiencies in the number or strength of excitatory synapses or in the number of AMPA receptors. The compds. can also be used for the treatment of non-impaired subjects for enhancing performance in sensory-motor and cognitive tasks which depend on brain networks utilizing AMPA receptors, for improving the performance of subjects with memory deficiencies, for treating schizophrenia, and for improving memory encoding. Thus, 3,4-methylenedioxysalicylic acid was condensed with 4-aminobutyraldehyde di-Et acetal using N,N-carbonyldiimidazole in CH2Cl2 at room temperature overnight to quant. give N-(4,4-diethoxybutyl)-3,4-methylenedioxysalicylamide, which was dissolved in CHCl3 and allowed to stand in the presence of camphorsulfonic acid overnight to give I (R1R2 = OCH2O, R3 = H, n = 2). The latter compound and I (R1R2 = OCH2CH2O, R3 = H, n = 2) in vivo showed the threshold dose of 1 and 0.1 mg/kg, resp., for enhancing memory in rats in a learning paradigm that depends on a performance in an 8-arm radical maze described by Staubli et al. (PNAS, 1994), and at 0.1 and >0.03 mM in vitro, resp. increased the amplitude of the field excitory post-synaptic potential (EPSP) to a value 25% above the base line in slices of rat hippocampus.
IT 197584-96-6P 197584-97-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of benzoxazines with affinity to AMPA receptors for enhancing synaptic response)
RN 197584-96-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-(4,4-diethoxybutyl)-7-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 197584-97-7 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-(5,5-diethoxypentyl)-7-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



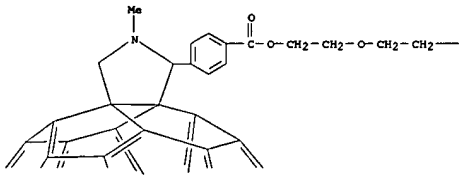
L13 ANSWER 79 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:570703 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:259566
TITLE: Electrochemical study of C60-containing diimine and polyazine ligands: towards a fullerene-based photoactive molecular device
AUTHOR(S): Paolucci, Francesco; Marcaccio, Massimo; Ceroni, Paola; Paradisi, Carmen; Roffia, Sergio; Prato, maurizio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Bologna, Bologna, 40126, Italy
SOURCE: Proceedings - Electrochemical Society (1996), 96-10(Recent Advances in the Chemistry and Physics of Fullerenes and Related Materials, Vol. 3), 157-164
CODEN: PESODO; ISSN: 0161-6374
PUBLISHER: Electrochemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The complete electrochem. characterization of the fulleropyrrolidines containing the 2,2'-bipyridine (bpy) and the 2,3-bis(2-pyridyl)quinoxaline (dpq) fragment, resp., is reported. These ligands represent important building blocks for the assembling of supramol. (polynuclear) metal complexes in which a photoinduced intramol. charge separation may in principle take place. The comparison of the cyclic voltammograms of these species with those of suitable model mols. has allowed the localization of the eight reversible reduction processes observed for both species, a fundamental prerequisite for the assignment of the redox sites in the mono-and polynuclear complexes.
IT 182219-47-2

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(electrochem. reduction in THF containing tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate: towards fullerene-based photoactive mol. device)

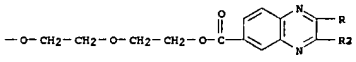
RN 182219-47-2 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-di-2-pyridinyl-, 13-[4-(1',5'-dihydro-1'-methyl-2'H-[5,6]fullereno-C60-Ih-[1,9-c]pyrrol-2-yl)phenyl]-13-oxo-3,6,9,12-tetraoxatridec-1-yl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

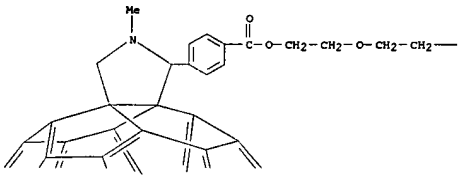
PAGE 1-A



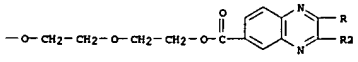
PAGE 1-B



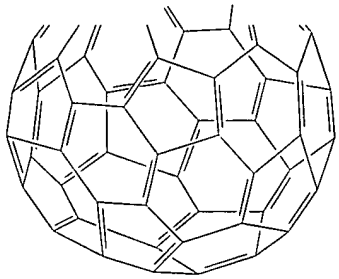
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A



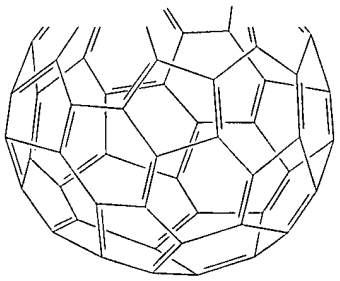
PAGE 3-A

IT 182219-47-2D, transition metal complexes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process)
(photoinduced intramol. charge separation in)

RN 182219-47-2 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-di-2-pyridinyl-, 13-[4-(1',5'-dihydro-1'-methyl-2'H-[5,6]fullereno-C60-Ih-[1,9-c]pyrrol-2-yl)phenyl]-13-oxo-3,6,9,12-tetraoxatridec-1-yl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 2-A



PAGE 3-A

L13 ANSWER 80 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:542076 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:204309

TITLE: Electrochemical and ESR spectroscopic study of 2,7-disubstituted phenazines

AUTHOR(S): Michida, Takashi; Sayo, Hiroteru

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Pharmaceutical Sci., Kobe-Gakuin Univ., Kobe, 651-21, Japan

SOURCE: Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1996), 44(8), 1448-1453
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363

PUBLISHER: Pharmaceutical Society of Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

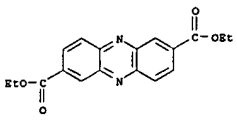
AB Cyclic voltammetry (CV) for various 2,7-disubstituted phenazines (1 mM) was carried out in MeCN containing CF3CO2H (1% and 2%) and NaClO4 (0.1M) as a supporting electrolyte under N. Phenazines showed 2 cathodic peaks (Epc1 and Epc2) and these peaks had counterparts (Epa1 and Epa2, resp.). Plots of the peak potentials against σp were linear. The first cathodic wave corresponds to the reduction of singly protonated phenazines followed by proton transfer. The second cathodic wave corresponds to the reduction of the cation radical of dihydrophenazines to produce dihydrophenazine as a final product. ESR spectrometry of these compds. in MeCN and in MeCN containing 1% CF3CO2H was conducted and computer simulation of the spectra was carried

out. Splitting due to halogen or o-alkyl substituents was observed MO calcn. of anion radicals generated from the phenazines and cation radicals generated from doubly protonated phenazines did not give good agreement with the results of ESR spectrometry.

IT 72848-45-4
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(electrochem. and ESR spectroscopic study of disubstituted phenazines)

RN 72848-45-4 CAPLUS

CN 2,7-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 81 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:170757 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:202310

TITLE: Preparation of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxoquinoxaline-6-sulfonamides as AMPA and kainate receptor antagonists

INVENTOR(S): Rivo, Endre; Vizi, E. Szilveszter; Makara, Gabor; Reiter, Jozsef; Blasko, Gabor; Simig, Gyula; Gaal, Laszlo; Fekete, Marton

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Egis Gyogyszergyar Rt., Hung.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9531443	A1	19951123	WO 1995-HU15	19950518
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
HU 71334	A2	19951128	HU 1994-1522	19940518
HU 217837	B	20000428		
CA 2190532	AA	19951123	CA 1995-2190532	19950518
AU 9524162	A1	19951205	AU 1995-24162	19950518
EP 759910	A1	19970305	EP 1995-918107	19950518
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE				
JP 10504019	T2	19980414	JP 1995-529476	19950518
US 5912245	A	19990615	US 1997-737273	19970214
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			HU 1994-1522 A	19940518
			WO 1995-HU15 W	19950518

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:202310

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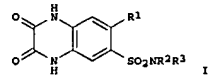


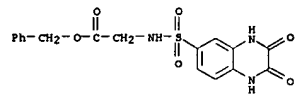
I

AB Title compds. [I; R1 = H or NO2; R2,R3 = H, (un)substituted alk(en)yl; NR2R3 = heterocyclyl] were prepared Thus, I (R1 = NO2, NR2R3 = piperidino) had Ki of 6.3x10-7 and 2.0x10-6M for inhibition of AMPA and kainate binding at rat brain membrane preparation in vitro.

IT 174526-64-8P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxoquinoxaline-6-sulfonamides as AMPA and kainate receptor antagonists)

RN 174526-64-8 CAPLUS

CN Glycine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, phenylmethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 82 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:753036 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:339996

TITLE: Synthesis of quinoxaline derivatives from polynitro-3-thiolene 1,1-dioxide

AUTHOR(S): Khlytin, A. L.; Efremova, I. E.; Berestovitskaya, V. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Ross. Gos. Pedagog. Univ., Russia

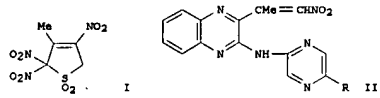
SOURCE: Zhurnal Organicheskoi Khimii (1994), 30(9), 1434-5
CODEN: ZORKAE; ISSN: 0514-7492

PUBLISHER: Nauka

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

GI



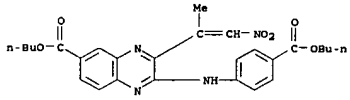
I II

AB Polynitro-3-thiolene 1,1-dioxide I reacted with para-substituted anilines to give quinoxalines (II; R = Me, Cl, Br, COOBu).

IT 170467-25-1P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 170467-25-1 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2-[[4-(butoxycarbonyl)phenyl]amino]-3-(1-methyl-2-nitroethenyl)-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 83 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:716813 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:112079

TITLE: Preparation of quinoxaline-2-carboxamides as antidiabetics

INVENTOR(S): Komatsu, Makoto; Sato, Hideaki; Taira, Shinichi; Miyake, Masahiro; Magata, Kiyohiko; Yoshida, Hidehiro; Ueyama, Atsunori; Nishi, Takao

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 507
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

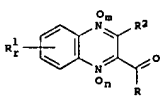
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9509159	A1	19950406	WO 1994-JP1559	19940922
W: AU, CA, CN, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2150345	AA	19950406	CA 1994-2150345	19940922
AU 9476660	A1	19950418	AU 1994-76660	19940922
AU 674613	B2	19970102		
EP 670831	A1	19950913	EP 1994-927085	19940922
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1114834	A	19960110	CN 1994-190719	19940922
JP 08012579	A2	19960116	JP 1994-259309	19940928
JP 2759257	B2	19980528		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-241140 A	19930928
			JP 1994-114639 A	19940428
			WO 1994-JP1559 W	19940922

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 123:112079

GI



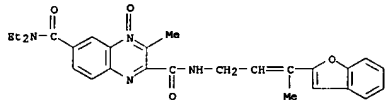
I

AB Title compds. [I; R = NR3R4; R1 = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy, etc.; R2 = H, (halo)alkyl, alkoxy, etc.; R3,R4 = H, alkyl, alkanoyl, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted CH2Ph, heterocyclylalk(en)yl, etc.; m = 0 or 1; n = 0; r = 1 or 2] were prepard Thus, benzofurcxan was cyclocondensed with MeCOCH2CO2Et and the product converted in 2 steps to I (R2 = Me, m = 1, n = r = 0)(II; R = OEt) which was amidated by 3-aminomethylbenzofuran to give II (3-benzofurylaminomethyl). II (R = NHCH2CH:CR5Me, R5 = 2-benzofuryl) gave 2-deoxyglucose uptake of rat striated muscle L6 cells 249% of controls at 10-6mol (sic).

IT 165735-35-3P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of quinoxaline-2-carboxamides as antidiabetics)

RN 165735-35-3 CAPLUS

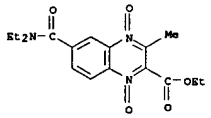
CN 2,6-Quinoxalinedicarboxamide, N2-[3-(2-benzofuranyl)-2-butenyl]-N6,N6-diethyl-3-methyl-, 4-oxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 165736-35-6P 165736-36-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of quinoxaline-2-carboxamides as antidiabetics)

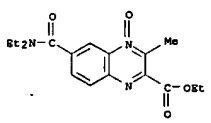
RN 165736-35-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 6-[(diethylamino)carbonyl]-3-methyl-, ethyl ester, 1,4-dioxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

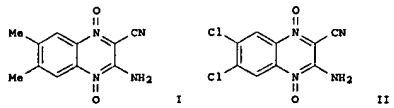


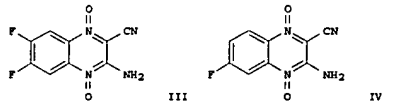
RN 165736-36-7 CAPLUS

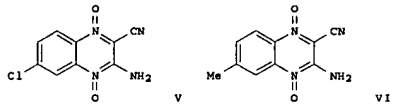
CN 2-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 6-[(diethylamino)carbonyl]-3-methyl-, ethyl ester, 4-oxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 84 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:538899 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:265
TITLE: Hypoxia-Selective Agents Derived from Quinoxaline 1,4-Di-N-oxides
AUTHOR(S): Monge, Antonio; Palop, Juan A.; de Cerain, Adela Lopez; Senador, Virginia; Martinez, Francisco J.; Sainz, Yolanda; Narro, Susana; Garcia, Estrella; de Miguel, Carlos; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicinal Chemistry, Universidad de Navarra, Pamplona, 31080, Spain
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1995), 38(10), 1786-92
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI

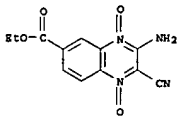






AB Hypoxic cells, which are a common feature of solid tumors, but not normal tissues, are resistant to both anticancer drugs and radiation therapy. Thus the identification of drugs with selective toxicity toward hypoxic cells is an important objective in anticancer chemotherapy. The benzotriazine di-N-oxide (SR 4233, Tirapazamine) has been shown to be an efficient and selective cytotoxin for hypoxic cells. Since the bioreductive activation of Tirapazamine is thought to be due to the presence of the 1,4-di-N-oxide moiety, a series of 3-aminoquinoxaline-2-carbonitrile 1,4-di-N-oxides with a range of electron-donating and -withdrawing substituents in the 6- and/or 7- positions has been synthesized and evaluated for toxicity to hypoxic cells. Electrochem. studies of the quinoxaline di-N-oxides and Tirapazamine showed that as the electron-withdrawing nature of the 6(7)-substituent increases, the reduction potential becomes more pos. and the compound is more readily reduced. Apart from the unsubstituted derivative and the 6,7-di-Me derivative I, the quinoxaline
di-N-oxides have reduction potentials significantly more pos. than Tirapazamine (Epc -0.90 V). The most potent cytotoxins to cells in culture were the 6,7-dichloro and 6,7-difluoro derivs. II and III, which were 30-fold more potent than Tirapazamine. The 6(7)-fluoro and 6(7)-chloro compds., IV and V, showed the greatest hypoxia selectivity. Four of the compds., IV, VI, III and II, killed the inner cells of multicellular tumor spheroids in vitro. In vivo Balb/c mice tolerated a dose of these four compds. twice the size of that of Tirapazamine. This study demonstrates that quinoxaline 1,4-di-N-oxides could provide useful hypoxia-selective therapeutic agents.

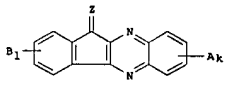
IT 163777-45-5P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(hypoxia-selective agents derived from quinoxaline di-N-oxides)
RN 163777-45-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 3-amino-2-cyano-, ethyl ester, 1,4-dioxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



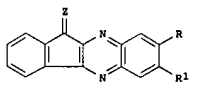
L13 ANSWER 85 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:389748 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:147268
TITLE: Preparation of indenoquinoxaline derivatives for electrophotographic photoreceptors
INVENTOR(S): Gondaira, Hideaki; Hamamoto, Isami; Nagasaki, Fumihiko; Takahashi, Hiroshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Soda Co, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06298744	A2	19941025	JP 1993-113861	19930416
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-113861	19930416

GI



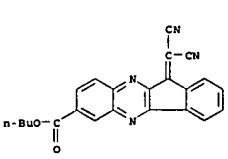
I



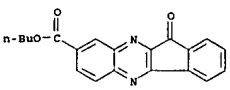
II

AB The title compds. [I; A, B = cyano, NO2, halo, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, arylaminocarbonyl, acyloxy, acylamino, alkyloxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, or aryloxy; k, l = 0-4; when k or l ≥2, A or B is same or different; Z = O, S, N(W), C(X)(Y); wherein W = (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, or heterocyclyl, cyano, NO2; X, Y = H, (un)substituted alkyl, aryl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, or arylaminocarbonyl], having excellent electron-transport ability, are prepared An electrophotog. photoreceptor comprises a photosensitive layer containing ≥1 above compds. I as a charge-transport material, formed on a conductive support. Thus, 9.0 g ninhydrin and 7.6 g 3,4-diaminobenzoic acid was dissolved in EtOH and refluxed for 3 h to give a mixture of indenoquinoxalinone derivative (II; Z = O, R = CO2H, R1 = H) and regioisomer II (Z = O, R = H, R1 = CO2H) in 96% yield which (7.0 g) was esterified with BuOH in the presence of concentrated H2SO4 in refluxing toluene with removal of H2O through a Dien-Stark
apparatus to give 11.9% Bu ester II (Z = O, R = CO2Bu, R1 = H) and 70% regioisomer II (Z = O, R = H, R1 = CO2Bu). The latter regioisomer (0.4 g) was refluxed with malononitrile in the presence of piperidine in MeOH with stirring for 24 h to give 97% title compound II [Z = C(CN)2, R = H, R1 = CO2Bu] (III). An electrophotog. photoreceptor with a charge-transport layer containing III coated on an Al substrate was charged by a corona discharge at +60 kV, left for 30 s in dark, and exposed with a 10-lx halogen lamp to show maximum electrification potential (Vmax) of 420 V, half-reduction exposure dose (E1/2) 15.0 l.s, and residual potential 110 V.

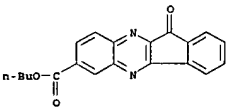
IT 161290-88-6P 161290-91-1P 161290-92-2P
RL: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of indenoquinoxaline derivs. as charge-transport materials for electrophotog. photoreceptors)
RN 161290-88-6 CAPLUS
CN 11H-Indeno[1,2-b]quinoxaline-7-carboxylic acid, 11-(dicyanomethylene)-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 161290-91-1 CAPLUS
CN 11H-Indeno[1,2-b]quinoxaline-8-carboxylic acid, 11-oxo-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 161290-92-2 CAPLUS
CN 11H-Indeno[1,2-b]quinoxaline-7-carboxylic acid, 11-oxo-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 86 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:267133 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:259662
TITLE: Process for dyeing substrates with dyes containing nucleophilic and electrophilic groups and dyes for
INVENTOR(S): Renfrew, Andrew Hunter Morris; Shawcross, Andrew Paul
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zeneca Ltd., UK
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 84 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2272914	A1	19940601	GB 1993-23560	19931115
GB 2272914	B2	19960117		
WO 9412717	A1	19940609	WO 1993-GB2344	19931115
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US, UZ, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9454311	A1	19940622	AU 1994-54311	19931115
EP 639237	A1	19950222	EP 1993-924767	19931115
EP 639237	B1	19970604		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
JP 08503981	T2	19960430	JP 1993-512875	19931115
AT 154079	E	19970615	AT 1993-924767	19931115
ES 2102690	T3	19970801	ES 1993-924767	19931115
ZA 9308553	A	19940720	ZA 1993-8553	19931116
CN 1090304	A	19940803	CN 1993-114956	19931120
US 5474580	A	19951212	US 1993-156220	19931129
US 5703215	A	19971230	US 1995-436822	19950530

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

GB 1992-24909	A	19921127
GB 1993-12205	A	19930614
WO 1993-GB2344	W	19931115
US 1993-158220	A3	19931129

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 123:259662

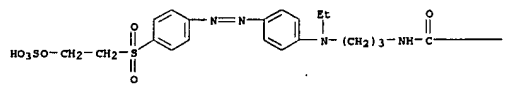
AB A process for the coloration of a substrate, especially a textile, comprises applying to the substrate a mixture comprising an aqueous solvent and a water-soluble dye which contains a nucleophilic group and an electrophilic group and heating or basifying or heating and basifying the dye thereby causing mols. of the dye to join together. In this process the mol. weight of the dye increases, its water-solubility can decrease, and the affinity for textiles may be increased leading to high levels of exhaustion with good fixation and washfastness. Also claimed are polymers and oligomers of the dyes.

IT 168189-19-3P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(process for dyeing substrates with dyes containing nucleophilic and electrophilic groups and dyes for)

RN 168189-19-3 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[3-[ethyl[4-[[4-[[2-(sulfooxy)ethyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]phenyl]amino]propyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dithioxo-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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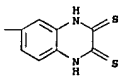
PAGE 1-B



L13 ANSWER 87 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:605125 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:205125

TITLE: Preparation of [[(carboxyheterocyclyl)carbamoyl]pyrrolidinylthio]carbapenems as antibiotics

INVENTOR(S): Jung, Frederic Henri; Arnould, Jean Claude

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zeneca Ltd., UK; Zeneca Pharma S.A.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

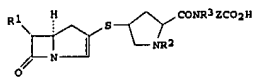
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 581500	A1	19940202	EP 1993-305607	19930716
EP 581500	B1	19980909		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2099818	AA	19940122	CA 1993-2099818	19930705
AT 170859	E	19980915	AT 1993-305607	19930716
ES 2121585	T3	19981201	ES 1993-305607	19930716
JP 06179674	A2	19940628	JP 1993-177903	19930719
US 5441949	A	19950815	US 1994-307048	19940916
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1992-402105 A	19920721
			US 1993-86836 B1	19930707

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 121:205125

GI



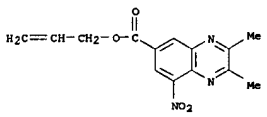
I

AB Title compds. [I; R1 = MeCH(OH), MeCHF, CH2OH; R2,R3 = H, alkyl; Z = (iso)quinolinediyl, quinazolinediyl, quinoxalinediyl, etc.] were prepared Thus, disodium (1R,5S,6S,8R,2'S,4'S)-2-[2-(8-carboxyquinol-6-ylcarbamoyl)pyrrolidin-4-ylthio]-6-(1-hydroxyethyl)-1-methylcarbapenem-3-carboxylate, prepared in 5 steps from 6-amino-8-carboxyquinoline (preparation given), had MIC of 0.13 and 0.03 μg/mL against Staphylococcus aureus Oxford and Escherichia coli DC0, resp.

IT 157915-55-4P 157915-56-5P 157915-57-6P 157915-58-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reaction of, in preparation of antibiotic)

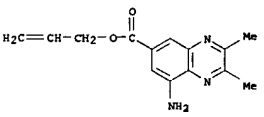
RN 157915-55-4 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dimethyl-8-nitro-, 2-propenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 157915-56-5 CAPLUS

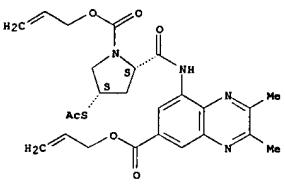
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 8-amino-2,3-dimethyl-, 2-propenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 157915-57-6 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 8-[[[4-(acetylthio)-1-[(2-propenyloxy)carbonyl]-2-pyrrolidinyl]carbonyl]amino]-2,3-dimethyl-, 2-propenyl ester, (2S-cis)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

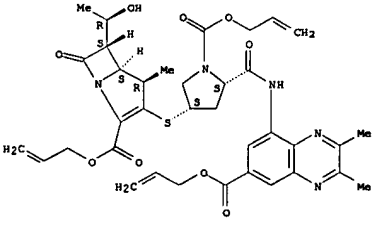
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 157915-58-7 CAPLUS

CN 1-Azabicyclo[3.2.0]hept-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid, 6-(1-hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-7-oxo-3-[[1-[(2-propenyloxy)carbonyl]-5-[[[2,3-dimethyl-7-[(2-propenyloxy)carbonyl]-5-quinoxalinyl]amino]carbonyl]-3-pyrrolidinyl]thio]-, 2-propenyl ester, [4R-[3(2S*,4S*),4 α,5β,6β(R*)]]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L13 ANSWER 88 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:490784 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:90784

TITLE: Polycyclic compounds for cancer diagnosis and therapy

INVENTOR(S): Tai, Seiji; Katayose, Mitsuo; Morishita, Yoshii

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hitachi Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

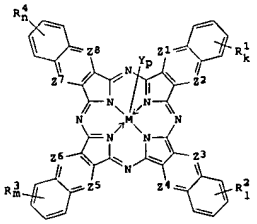
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04288022	A2	19921013	JP 1991-49379	19910314
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1991-49379	19910314

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 119:90784

GI



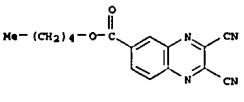
I

AB Polycyclic compds. I [M = H, Al, Si, P, Ge, Ge, Cd, Se, Mg, Sn, Zn; R1-4 = H, XQW, QW, W (X = O, N, S, P, Si, CR5R6 (R5-6 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, etc.); Q = X-W linkage; W = CH, O, SH, S, etc.); k, l, m, n = 0-4; Y = halo, OR7, NR8 (R7-8 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, etc.); p = 0-2; Z1-8 = methylene, N] are reagents for cancer diagnosis or therapy. Thus, Na chloroaluminonaphthalocyaninotrisulfonate (1 + 10-5M) was injected into peritoneal cancer cell-bearing mice, and the treated cancer cells were sampled (isolated) and examined at 780 nm. The cancer cells were readily detected. Preparation of the compds. are given.

IT 145964-97-2
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, for polycyclic cyano compound preparation for cancer diagnosis and therapy)

RN 145964-97-2 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dicyano-, pentyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



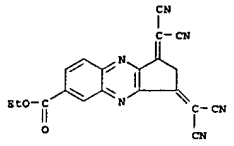
L13 ANSWER 89 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:191763 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:191763
TITLE: Preparation of azamethine compounds as optical recording media
INVENTOR(S): Nagasaki, Fumihiko; Hayashi, Yukio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Soda Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04288049	A2	19921013	JP 1991-40710	19910214
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1991-40710	19910214

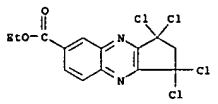
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 118:191763; MARPAT 118:191763
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

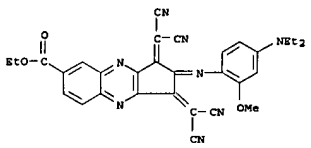
AB 1,3-Bis(dicyanomethylene)-3-[(hetero)arylimino]-2,3-dihydrocyclopenta[b]quinoxalines and -5,6-benzindenes [I; Y = N, CH; X = O- Q3; R1-R4 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, alkoxy, or NH2, halo, NO2, cyano, OH, etc.; R5, R6 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl; or R5R6 forms (hetero atom-containing) ring; R7 = H, (un)substituted alkoxy, HO, halo, cyano, acylamino, (un)substituted alkanoyloxy; R8 = H, halo, (un)substituted alkyl, alkoxy; R9-R11 = H, alkyl] are prepared I showed maximum absorption wavelengths (λmax = 750-900 nm) in a semiconductor oscillation region, excellent solubility in organic solvents, high reflectivity, and excellent stability. Thus, 3.0 g cyclopenta[b]quinoxaline (II; Z = H2), 2.1 g nitrosobenzene QNO (R5 = R6 = Et, R7 = OMe, R8 = H), and 70 mL Ac2O were stirred at room temperature for 10 h to give II (Z = NQ, R5 = R6 = Et, R7 = OMe, R8 = H) (III) having λmax = 825 nm. A solution of III in CHCl3 was spin-coated on a glass substrate and dried to form a recording medium of .apprx.900 Å thickness having λmax = 940 nm and 23% reflectivity at λmax = 830 nm which formed a very clear pit by irradiation with Ga-Al-As semiconductor laser beam.
IT 146677-81-8P 146677-98-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as intermediate for optical recording material)
RN 146677-81-8 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Cyclopenta[b]quinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid, 1,3-bis(dicyanomethylene)-2,3-dihydro-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 146677-98-7 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Cyclopenta[b]quinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid, 1,1,3,3-tetrachloro-2,3-dihydro-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

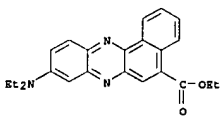


IT 146677-62-5P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as optical recording material)
RN 146677-62-5 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Cyclopenta[b]quinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid, 1,3-bis(dicyanomethylene)-2-[[4-(diethylamino)-2-methoxyphenyl]imino]-2,3-dihydro-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

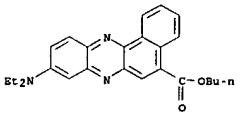


L13 ANSWER 90 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:532895 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:132895
TITLE: Tautomerism of 5-dicyanomethylene-9-diethylamino-5,7-dihydrobenzo[a]phenazine and its photooxygenation to an ester in alcohol solution
AUTHOR(S): Kubo, Yuji; Kuwana, Minoru; Tsutsui, Sumica; Yoshida, Katsuhira
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Kochi Univ., Kochi, 780, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Chemical Research, Synopses (1992), (8), 282-3
CODEN: JRPSDC; ISSN: 0308-2342
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The title dye exhibits a dicyanomethylenephenazine-phenazylmalononitrile tautomerism in solution, the latter tautomer of which undergoes photooxygenation in alc. solns. to afford novel alkyl phenazinecarboxylates.
IT 143413-98-3P 143413-99-4P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and spectra of)
RN 143413-98-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-5-carboxylic acid, 9-(diethylamino)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



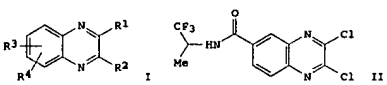
RN 143413-99-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-5-carboxylic acid, 9-(diethylamino)-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



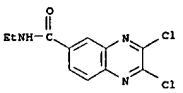
L13 ANSWER 91 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:59404 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:59404
TITLE: Preparation of 2,3-disubstituted quinoxalines as growth enhancers for animals
INVENTOR(S): De Jong, Anno; Fuchs, Rainer
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 456067	A1	19911113	EP 1991-106891	19910427
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
DE 4014937	A1	19911114	DE 1990-4014937	19900510
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1990-4014937 A	19900510

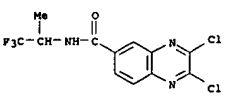
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 116:59404
GI



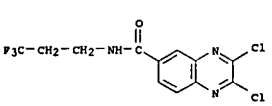
AB Title compds. [I; R1, R2 = halo, OH, SH, alkoxy, aryloxy, alkylthio, arylthio; R1R2 = SC(X)S; X = O, S; R3 = H, halo, cyano, CONR5R6, SO2NR5R6, SO2OR5, CH(CN)R7, OR7, CO2R5; R4 = H, alkyl, halo, NO2, CONR5R6; R5 = H, alkyl, (substituted) cycloalkyl, aryl; R6 = R5, SR7; R5R6 = (substituted) heterocyclyl; R7 = (substituted) alkyl, aryl], were prepared Thus, H2NCHMeCF3, pyridine, and 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline-6-carbonyl chloride were stirred 3 h in MeCN at 80° to give title compound II. II at 0.69 g/day orally in sheep increased propionic acid in rumen liquid from 16.9 mol % (controls) to 21.0%.
IT 26773-25-1P 138452-89-8P 138452-90-1P
138452-91-2P 138452-96-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as animal growth enhancer)
RN 26773-25-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-ethyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



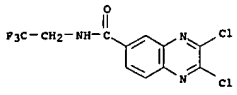
RN 138452-89-8 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



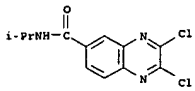
RN 138452-90-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAMES)



RN 138452-91-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



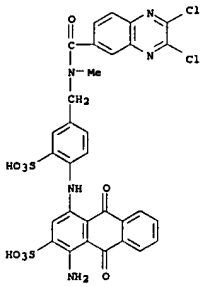
RN 138452-96-7 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(1-methylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 92 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:682057 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:282057
TITLE: Manufacture of storage-stable dye solutions
INVENTOR(S): Michna, Martin; Zillger, Hans Werner; Tegtmeyer, Dietrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 433810	A2	19910626	EP 1990-123612	19901208
EP 433810	A3	19920115		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, LI				
DE 3942467	A1	19910627	DE 1989-3942467	19891222
US 5096458	A	19920317	US 1990-627068	19901213
JP 04004263	A2	19920108	JP 1990-411097	19901217
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1989-3942467 A	19891222
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 115:282057			

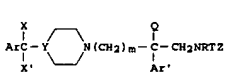
AB Stable aqueous solns. of anionic (preferably reactive) dyes are obtained by pressure filtration of crude dye solns. in which the feed solution is obtained by stirring the optionally dried press cake or a suspension of the crude dye with a solution of Li or ammonium salts of organic or inorg. acids. Thus, 36.18 kg press cake of 1-hydroxy-2-(1,5-disulfo-2-naphthylazo)-6-(2,6-difluoro-5-chloro-4-pyrimidinylamino)-3-naphthalenesulfonic acid Na salt (I) was dissolved in 226.7 kg 4% aqueous LiHCO3 solution at 45°. The composition was subjected to membrane filtration at 40 bars and 40-45°. The concentrate (94 kg) was treated with dicyandiamide 2, water 3.5, and boric acid 0.5 kg to give a stable dye solution containing 21.2% I at pH 7.5.
IT 137682-84-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(dye, storage-stable aqueous solns. containing)
RN 137682-84-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]-2-sulfophenyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



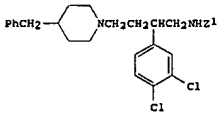
L13 ANSWER 93 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:679818 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:279818
TITLE: Preparation of piperidine derivatives as neurokinin and substance P antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Emonds-Alt, Xavier; Goulaouic, Pierre; Proietto, Vincenzo; Van Broeck, Didier
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SANOFI, Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 84 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 428434	A2	19910522	EP 1990-403125	19901106
EP 428434	A3	19911009		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
FR 2654100	A1	19910510	FR 1989-14517	19891106
FR 2654100	B1	19920221		
FR 2663329	A1	19911220	FR 1990-7534	19900615
FR 2663329	B1	19921016		
FI 97540	B	19960930	FI 1990-5444	19901102
FI 97540	C	19970110		
CA 2029275	AA	19910507	CA 1990-2029275	19901105
NO 9004802	A	19910507	NO 1990-4802	19901105
NO 177299	B	19950515		
NO 177299	C	19950823		
AU 9065838	A1	19910523	AU 1990-65838	19901105
AU 649973	B2	19940609		
HU 56543	A2	19910930	HU 1990-7027	19901105
US 5317020	A	19940531	US 1990-610093	19901105
IL 111293	A1	19960331	IL 1990-111292	19901105
RU 2084453	C1	19970720	RU 1990-4831627	19901105
RU 2114828	C1	19980710	RU 1993-45020	19901105
ZA 9008881	A	19910828	ZA 1990-8881	19901106
JP 03206086	A2	19910909	JP 1990-300929	19901106
PL 165758	B1	19950228	PL 1990-293823	19901106
PL 165854	B1	19950228	PL 1990-293824	19901106
PL 166565	B1	19950630	PL 1990-287644	19901106
PL 166582	B1	19950630	PL 1990-303827	19901106
IL 96241	A1	19960331	IL 1990-96241	19901115
LV 10713	B	19951020	LV 1993-142	19930225
US 5686609	A	19971111	US 1994-208672	19940311
AU 9459245	A1	19940602	AU 1994-59245	19940331
AU 668018	B2	19960418		
NO 9500239	A	19910507	NO 1995-239	19950123
NO 180193	B	19961125		
NO 180193	C	19970305		
NO 9500240	A	19910507	NO 1995-240	19950123
NO 179580	B	19960729		
NO 179580	C	19961106		
US 5618938	A	19970408	US 1995-479634	19950607
FI 9502956	A	19950615	FI 1995-2956	19950615
FI 9502957	A	19950615	FI 1995-2957	19950615
FI 9800227	A	19980202	FI 1998-227	19980202
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1989-14517 A	19891106
			FR 1990-7534 A	19900615
			FI 1990-5444 A	19901102
			NO 1990-4802 A	19901105
			US 1990-610093 A3	19901105
			IL 1990-96241 A3	19901115
			US 1994-208672 A3	19940311
			FI 1995-2956 A	19950615
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 115:279818			

GI

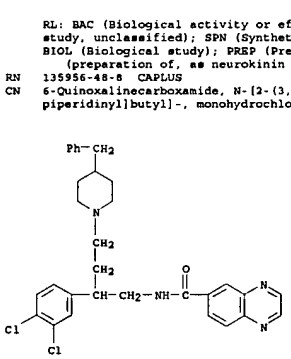


I



II

AB The title compds. I [m = 1-3; Ar, Ar' = thienyl, (substituted) Ph, etc.; X = H; X' = H, OH; or XX' = oxo, dialkylaminoalkyloxyimino, etc.; Y = N, CX''; X'' = H or X'X'' = carbon-carbon bond; Q = H, alkyl, (CH2)qAm'; q = 2 or 3; Am' = piperidino, 4-benzylpiperidino, etc.; R = H, Me, (CH2)nL; n = 2-6; L = H, amino; T = CO, C(W)NH; W = O, S; Z = H, M, or OM when T = CO; or Z = M when T = C(W)NH; M = H, alkyl, (substituted) phenylalkyl, etc.] were prepared I are neurokinin and substance P antagonists (no data). Reaction of amine II (Z1 = H) with 2,4-dichlorobenzoyl chloride in the presence of Et3N gave II (Z1 = 2,4-dichlorobenzoyl) isolated as its HCl salt. I are also useful as allergy and inflammation inhibitors (no data).
IT 135956-48-8P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of, as neurokinin antagonist)
RN 135956-48-8 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-[2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-[4-(phenylmethyl)-1-piperidinyl]butyl]-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

L13 ANSWER 94 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:492302 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:92302
TITLE: Preparation of benzo[a]phenazine derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Shirai, Hiroyoshi; Hanabusa, Kenji; Ooe, Okikazu; Uda, Yoshihiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03066698	A2	19910322	JP 1989-204211	19890807
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1989-204211	19890807
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 115:92302			

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

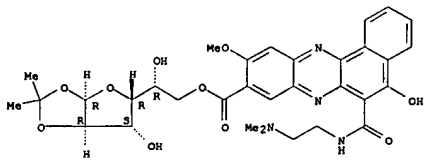
AB The title derivs. I (R = Q1-Q3), useful as antitumor agents (no data), are prepared Thus, 1.90 g I (R = H) was stirred with 1.75 g II in DMF in the presence of powdered K2CO3 at 50-60° for 24 h to give 1.14 g I (R = Q1).
IT 135412-59-8P 135412-60-1P 135438-74-3P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);

BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of, as antitumor agent)

RN 135412-59-8 CAPLUS

CN α-D-Glucofuranose, 1,2-O-(1-methylethylidene)-, 6-[6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxybenzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylate], monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

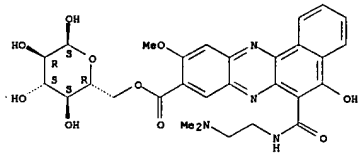


● HCl

RN 135412-60-1 CAPLUS

CN α-D-Glucopyranose, 6-[6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxybenzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylate], monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

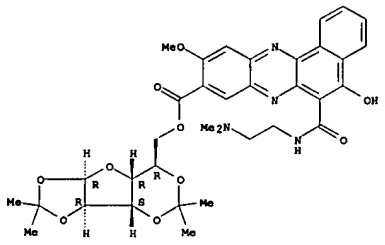


● HCl

RN 135436-74-3 CAPLUS

CN α-D-Glucofuranose, 1,2:3,5-bis-O-(1-methylethylidene)-, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxybenzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L13 ANSWER 95 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:420992 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:20992

TITLE: Substituted tetraquinoxalinoporphyrazine derivative with near-infrared absorption

INVENTOR(S): Nagasaki, Fumihiko; Hatano, Hiromi; Takahashi, Hiroshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Soda Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02289575	A2	19901129	JP 1989-73155	19890324
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1989-32144	A1 19890210

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 115:20992

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The derivative is I [Z = H; R1-4 = halo, (substituted) alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, phenylthio, phenyloxy, and ester, carboxyl, amide, amino; k, l, m, n = 0-4; k + l + m + n ≥ 1; M = 2H, metal metal oxide, metal hydroxide, acyl metal, metal alkoxide, metal siloxide, metal halide). The derivative, with high near-IR absorption and solubility to an organic solvent, is useful for an optical recording medium, electrophotog., photoreceptors, redox catalysts, flower preservatives, etc.

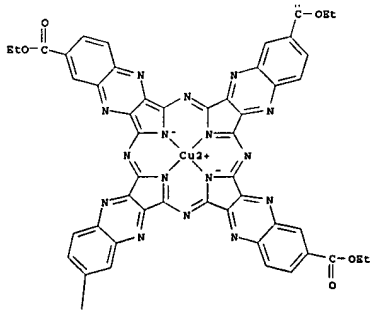
IT 134382-42-6 134382-43-7 134382-44-8
134382-45-9 134382-46-0
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(near-IR-absorbing)

RN 134382-42-6 CAPLUS

CN Copper, [tetraethyl 37H,39H-tetraquinoxalino[2,3-b:2',3'-g:2'',3''-l:2''',3'''-q]porphyrazine-2,11,20,29-tetracarboxylato(2-)-N37,N38,N39,N40]-, (SP-4-1)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

PAGE 2-A



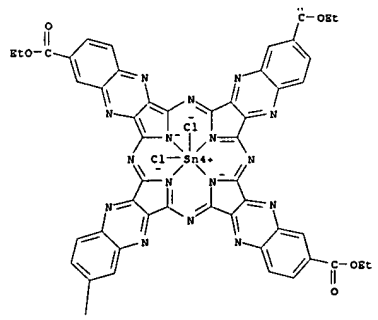
PAGE 3-A

RN 134382-43-7 CAPLUS

CN Tin, dichloro[tetraethyl 37H,39H-tetraquinoxalino[2,3-b:2',3'-g:2'',3''-l:2''',3'''-q]porphyrazine-2,11,20,29-tetracarboxylato(2-)-N37,N38,N39,N40]-, (OC-6-12)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

PAGE 2-A

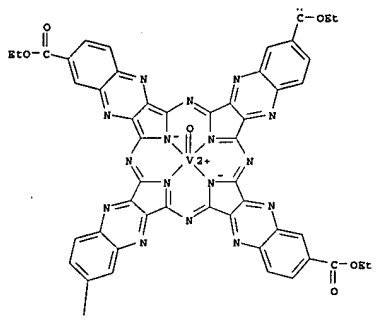


PAGE 3-A

RN 134382-44-8 CAPLUS
CN Vanadium, oxo[tetraethyl 37H,39H-tetraquinoxalino[2,3-b:2',3'-g:2'',3''-l:2''',3'''-q]porphyrazine-2,11,20,29-tetracarboxylato(2-)-N37,N38,N39,N40]-, (SP-5-12)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

PAGE 2-A

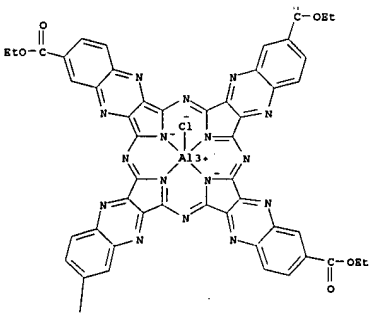


PAGE 3-A

RN 134382-45-9 CAPLUS
CN Aluminum, chloro[tetraethyl 37H,39H-tetraquinoxalino[2,3-b:2',3'-g:2'',3''-l:2''',3'''-q]porphyrazine-2,11,20,29-tetracarboxylato(2-)-N37,N38,N39,N40]-, (SP-5-12)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

PAGE 2-A

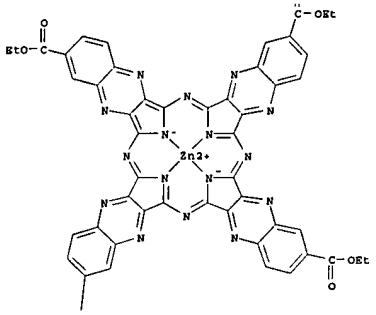


PAGE 3-A

RN 134382-46-0 CAPLUS
CN Zinc, [tetraethyl 37H,39H-tetraquinoxalino[2,3-b:2',3'-g:2'',3''-l:2''',3'''-q]porphyrazine-2,11,20,29-tetracarboxylato(2-)-N37,N38,N39,N40]-, (SP-4-1)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

PAGE 2-A



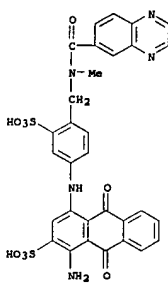
PAGE 3-A

L13 ANSWER 96 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:104337 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:104337
TITLE: Electrochemical investigations on the analysis of reactive dyes with monoazo- and monoanthraquinone structures
AUTHOR(S): Sahm, Uwe; Knittel, Dierk; Schollmeyer, Eckhard
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dtsch. Textilforschungszent. Nord-West e.V., Krefeld, W-4150/1, Germany
SOURCE: Fresenius' Journal of Analytical Chemistry (1990), 336(7), 824-30
CODEN: FJACES; ISSN: 0937-0633
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

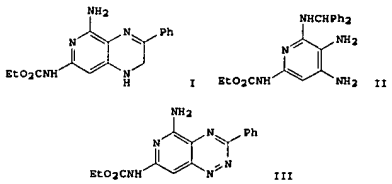
AB Qual. voltammetric determination of reactive dyes is possible down to concns. of .apprx.10-5 mol/L using d.c. polarog. Using rotating solid electrodes (glassy carbon) a detection limit of .apprx.10-4 mol/L can be obtained. Reduction involves chiefly only the azo- and anthraquinoid groups. Discrimination between an original reactive dye and its hydrolyzate (containing a hydrolytically destroyed reactive group) can be achieved, if the dye contains further cleavable groups such as benzamido substituents in conjugation to the chromophore as is seen with an azo red dye. Cleavage of such a group shifts the reduction potential for .apprx.130 mV to more neg. values.

IT 132366-73-5
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, voltammetric, electrochem. reactions in)

RN 132366-73-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]-3-sulfophenyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



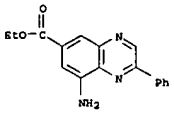
L13 ANSWER 97 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:611948 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:211948
TITLE: Potential antimitotic agents. Synthesis of some ethyl benzopyrazin-7-ylcarbamates, ethyl pyrido[3,4-b]pyrazin-7-ylcarbamates, and ethyl pyrido[3,4-e]-as-triazin-7-ylcarbamates
AUTHOR(S): Temple, Carroll, Jr.; Rener, Gregory A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: South. Res. Inst., Birmingham, AL, 35255-5305, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1990), 33(11), 3044-50
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 113:211948
GI



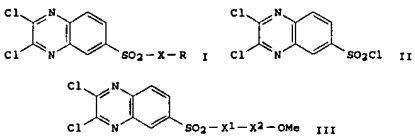
AB Ring analogs and derivs. of antimitotic antitumor 1,2-dihydropyrido[3,4-b]pyrazinylcarbamates, e.g., I, were prepared form benzoic acids, e.g, 4,3,5-Cl(O2N)2C6H2CO2H, and pyridylcarbamates, e.g. II. In vitro evaluation indicated that activity was reduced by removal of the pyridine ring nitrogen of I and destroyed by increasing the basicity of the pyrazine ring of I as in the case of aminopyridotriazinylcarbamates III.

IT 130145-39-0P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation, borohydride reduction and neoplasm inhibiting activity of)

RN 130145-39-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 8-amino-2-phenyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



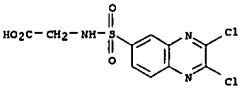
L13 ANSWER 98 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:179846 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:179846
TITLE: Synthesis and antimicrobial activity of some new 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline-6-sulfonyl amino acid and dipeptide derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Kora, F. A.; Hussein, M. E.; El-Sayed, R. A.; El-Naggar, Ahmed M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Al-Azhar Univ., Nasr, Egypt
SOURCE: Polish Journal of Chemistry (1988), 62(7-12), 749-56
CODEN: PJCHDQ; ISSN: 0137-5083
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 112:179846
GI



AB Title amino acid derivs. I (X = Gly, Ala, Val, Leu, DL-Leu, Ser, DL-Ser, Phe, Tyr; R = OH) were prepared by sulfonylating the corresponding amino acids with sulfonyl chloride II in the presence of Et3N. Me esters I (X = Gly, DL-Ala, Leu, Ser; R = OMe) were prepared similarly from II and the appropriate amino acid Me ester hydrochlorides. The above Me esters were converted into hydrazides I (X = Gly, DL-Ala, Leu, Ser, R = NHNH2). Dipeptides III (X1-X2 = Phe, DL-Ala, Phe-Leu, Tyr-Gly, Tyr-DL-Ala, Tyr-Leu) were prepared by the DCC method. All the above compds. were active against a number of microorganisms.

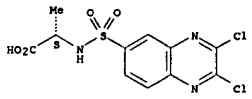
IT 117195-85-4P 117195-86-5P 117195-87-6P
117195-88-7P 117195-89-8P 117195-90-1P
117195-91-2P 117195-97-8P 117195-98-9P
117195-99-0P 117196-00-6P 117196-01-7P
117196-02-8P 117196-03-9P 117196-04-0P
117196-05-1P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and antimicrobial activity of)

RN 117195-85-4 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



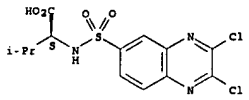
RN 117195-86-5 CAPLUS
CN L-Alanine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



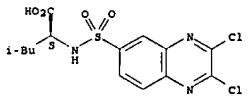
RN 117195-87-6 CAPLUS
CN L-Valine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

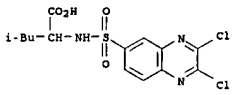


RN 117195-88-7 CAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

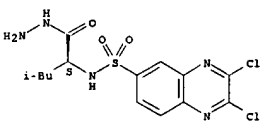


RN 117195-89-8 CAPLUS
CN Leucine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



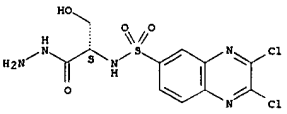
RN 117195-90-1 CAPLUS
CN L-Serine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



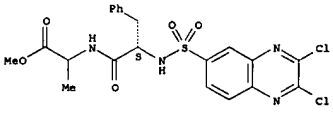
RN 117196-00-6 CAPLUS
CN L-Serine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



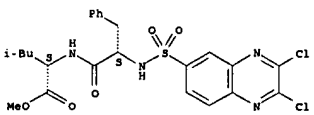
RN 117196-01-7 CAPLUS
CN Alanine, N-[N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-L-phenylalanyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



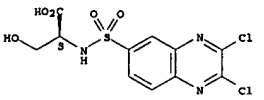
RN 117196-02-8 CAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N-[N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-L-phenylalanyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

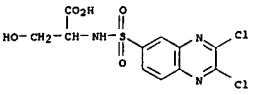


RN 117196-03-9 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-[N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-L-tyrosyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

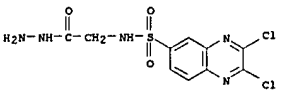
Absolute stereochemistry.



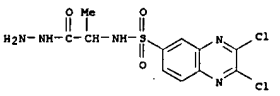
RN 117195-91-2 CAPLUS
CN Serine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 117195-97-8 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

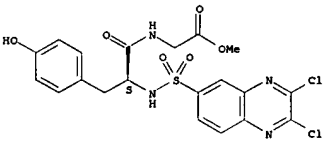


RN 117195-98-9 CAPLUS
CN Alanine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



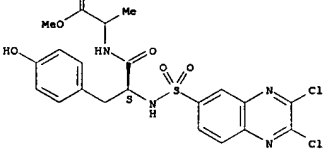
RN 117195-99-0 CAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



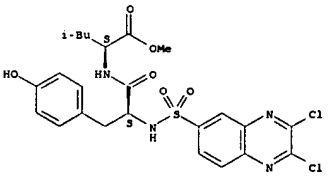
RN 117196-04-0 CAPLUS
CN Alanine, N-[N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-L-tyrosyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



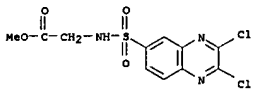
RN 117196-05-1 CAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N-[N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-L-tyrosyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

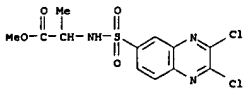


IT 117195-93-4P 117195-94-5P 117195-95-6P
117195-96-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation, hydrazinolysis, and antimicrobial activity of)

RN 117195-93-4 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

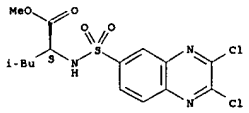


RN 117195-94-5 CAPLUS
CN Alanine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



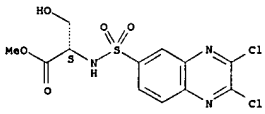
RN 117195-95-6 CAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



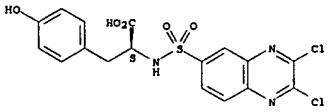
RN 117195-96-7 CAPLUS
CN L-Serine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



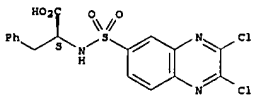
IT 117195-92-3P 117222-08-9P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation, peptide coupling reaction, and antimicrobial activity of)
RN 117195-92-3 CAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 117222-08-9 CAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

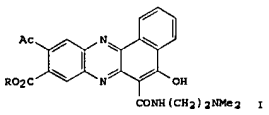
Absolute stereochemistry.



L13 ANSWER 99 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:25680 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:25680
TITLE: Bioavailability-improved anticancer emulsions containing benzo[a]phenazines
INVENTOR(S): Yamaguchi, Hiroshi; Ozawa, Yasuo; Kano, Akira; Hayashi, Hidefumi; Shoji, Minoru; Aihara, Hirokazu; Kotomo, Susumu; Nakaike, Shiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

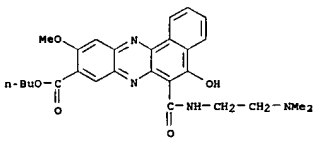
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 01143834	A2	19890606	JP 1987-304047	19871201
JP 06062418	B4	19940817		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1987-304047	19871201

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 112:25680
GI

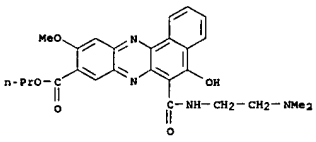


AB Anticancer emulsions contain benzo[a]phenazines (I; R = alkyl) with average particle size 40-70 nm. The emulsions do not show sharp decrease of I

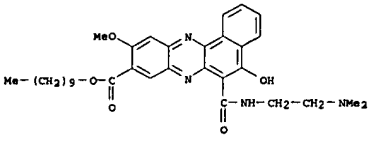
concentration in blood as conventional emulsions with large particle size. NC-239 (I, R = Bu) (28 mg) was dispersed in 4 g Panacete 810 (triglyceride), homogenized with 800 mg Nikkol TO-10M [poly(oxyethylene) sorbitan fatty acid ester], 880 mg glycerin, and H2O to 40 mL (pH 7.4), charged into ampule, and sterilized to give an emulsion (average particle size 40 nm), which was i.v. administered to mice bearing lung cancer at 25 mg (as NC-239)/kg/day for 8 days to show T/C (treated group/control group) survival rate >218%, vs. 155%, for an emulsion with 250 nm average particle size.
IT 106224-68-4 106225-12-1 106225-21-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antitumor emulsions containing, with improved bioavailability)
RN 106224-68-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 106225-12-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 106225-21-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, decyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

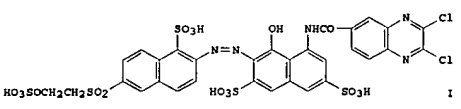


L13 ANSWER 100 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:136960 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:136960
TITLE: Reactive dichloroquinoxaline group-containing dyes
INVENTOR(S): Jaeger, Horst; Stoehr, Frank Michael; Herd, Karl Josef; Henk, Hermann; Schwarz, Max; Koecher, Juergen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 62 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

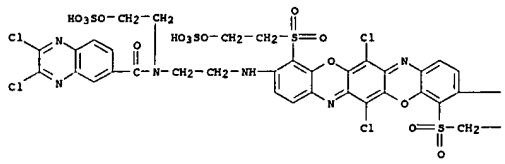
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3707549	A1	19880922	DE 1987-3707549	19870310
EP 281898	A2	19880914	EP 1988-103052	19880301
EP 281898	A3	19890111		
EP 281898	B1	19910710		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, LI				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1987-3707549 A	19870310

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 110:136960; MARPAT 110:136960
GI

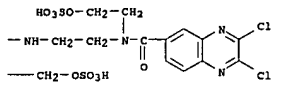


AB The title dyes (XO2SD1)1-2GDN(R)Z, [D, D1 = direct bond, aromatic carbocyclic bridging groups, aromatic heterocyclic bridging group; G = chromophore residue; R = H, (un)substituted C1-4 alkyl; X = CH:CH2, CH2CH2Y; Y = alkali-cleavable substituent; Z = fiber-reactive residue], useful for dyeing or printing HO or carbonamide group-containing materials, are prepared 1-Amino-8-hydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid was condensed with 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline-6-carbonyl chloride, and the condensate coupled with diazotized 2-amino-6-sulfatoethylsulfonyl-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid, producing I, which dyed cotton in a fast bluish-red shade.
IT 119385-60-3P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(manufacture of, as reactive blue dye)
RN 119385-60-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N,N'-[[6,13-dichloro-4,11-bis[[2-(sulfooxy)ethyl]sulfonyl]-3,10-triphenodioxazinediyl]bis(imino-2,1-ethanediyl)]bis[2,3-dichloro-N-[2-(sulfooxy)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

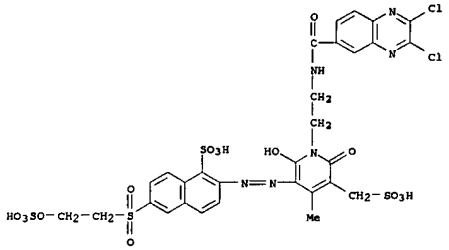
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



IT 119385-47-6P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(manufacture of, as reactive yellow dye)
RN 119385-47-6 CAPLUS
CN 3-Pyridinemethanesulfonic acid, 1-[2-[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]amino]ethyl]-1,2-dihydro-6-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-oxo-5-[[1-sulfo-6-[[2-(sulfooxy)ethyl]sulfonyl]-2-naphthalenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

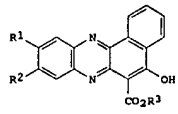


L13 ANSWER 101 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:23865 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:23865

TITLE: Preparation of 5-hydroxybenzo[a]phenazine-6-carboxylates as intermediates for antitumor agents
INVENTOR(S): Uda, Yoshihiro; Kumazawa, Yukinari; Nakagami, Yoji; Amano, Takehiro; Soda, Kaoru; Sakakibara, Nisaku
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63083073	A2	19880413	JP 1986-229104	19860927
JP 06076393	B4	19940928		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1986-229104	19860927

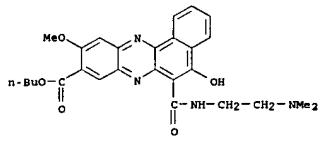
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 110:23865
GI



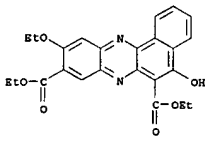
I

AB Title compds. I (R1 = H, halo, Me, OH, alkoxy; R2 = CO2R4, CONR5R6; R3 = alkyl; R4 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, PhCH2, Ph; R5, R6 = H, alkyl; R5R6N = heterocyclyl) are prepared as intermediates for benzo[a]phenazine-6-carboxamide antitumor agents. Treatment of Et 3-hydroxy-1,4-dihydro-1,4-dioxo-2-naphthoate with ClCO2Et in THF in the presence of Et3N gave Et 3-ethoxycarbonyloxy-1,4-dihydro-1,4-dioxo-2-naphthoate, followed by cyclocondensation with Me 4,5-diamino-2-methoxybenzoate in DMF gave I (R1 = MeO, R2 = MeO2C, R3 = Et), which was refluxed with Me2N(CH2)2NH2 in C6H6 to afford the corresponding amide.

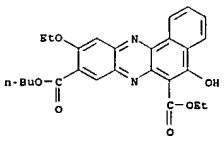
IT 106224-68-4P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of, as antitumor agent)
RN 106224-68-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



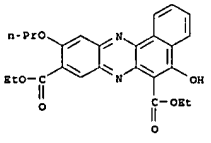
IT 106224-71-9P 106224-72-0P 106224-74-2P
106224-75-3P 106224-76-4P 106224-78-6P
106224-81-1P 106224-87-7P 106224-90-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as intermediate for antitumor agents)
RN 106224-71-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxylic acid, 10-ethoxy-5-hydroxy-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



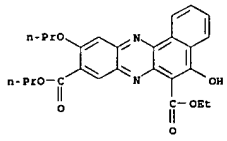
RN 106224-72-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxylic acid, 10-ethoxy-5-hydroxy-, 9-butyl 6-ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



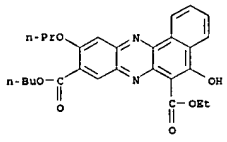
RN 106224-74-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxylic acid, 5-hydroxy-10-propoxy-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



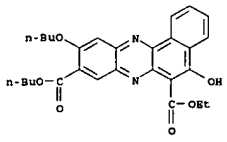
RN 106224-75-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxylic acid, 5-hydroxy-10-propoxy-, 6-ethyl 9-propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



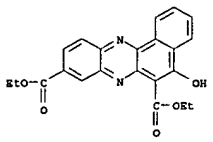
RN 106224-76-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxylic acid, 5-hydroxy-10-propoxy-, 9-butyl 6-ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 106224-78-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxylic acid, 10-butoxy-5-hydroxy-, 9-butyl 6-ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

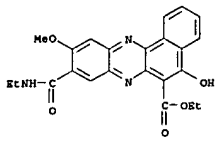


RN 106224-81-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxylic acid, 5-hydroxy-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

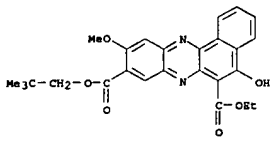


RN 106224-87-7 CAPLUS

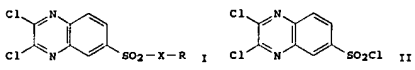
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6-carboxylic acid, 9-[(ethylamino)carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



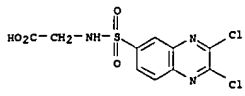
RN 106224-90-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxylic acid, 5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, 9-(2,2-dimethylpropyl) 6-ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 102 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:590818 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:190818
TITLE: Synthesis and antimicrobial activity of some new 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline-6-sulfonyl amino acid and dipeptide derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Kora, F. A.; Hussein, M. E.; El-Sayed, R. A.; El-Naggar, A. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Al-Azhar Univ., Nasr, Egypt
SOURCE: Journal of the Serbian Chemical Society (1987), 52(9), 529-35
CODEN: JSCSEN; ISSN: 0352-5139
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 109:190818
GI

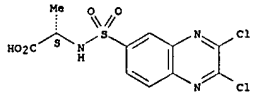


AB Title amino acids I (X = Gly, Ala, Val, Leu, DL-Leu, Ser, DL-Ser, Phe, Tyr; R = OH) and Me esters I (X = Gly, DL-Ala, Leu, Ser; R = OMe) were prepared by treating sulfonyl chloride II with the appropriate amino acids and amino acid Me esters. Hydrazides I (X = Gly, DL-Ala, Leu, Ser; R = NHNH2) were prepared by treating the corresponding Me esters with NH2NH2. Dipeptide Me esters I (X = Phe-DL-Ala, Phe-Leu, Tyr-Gly, Tyr-DL-Ala, Tyr-Leu; R = OMe) were also prepared The above compds. were active against a number of microorganisms.
IT 117195-85-4P 117195-86-5P 117195-87-6P
117195-88-7P 117195-89-8P 117195-90-1P
117195-91-2P 117195-97-8P 117195-98-9P
117195-99-0P 117196-00-6P 117196-01-7P
117196-02-8P 117196-03-9P 117196-04-0P
117196-05-1P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and antimicrobial activity of)
RN 117195-85-4 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



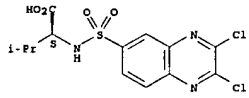
RN 117195-86-5 CAPLUS
CN L-Alanine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



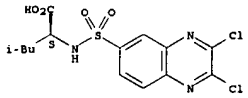
RN 117195-87-6 CAPLUS
CN L-Valine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

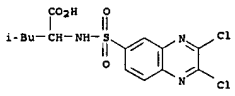


RN 117195-88-7 CAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

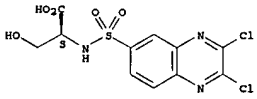


RN 117195-89-8 CAPLUS
CN Leucine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

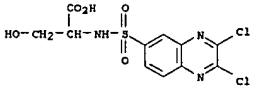


RN 117195-90-1 CAPLUS
CN L-Serine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

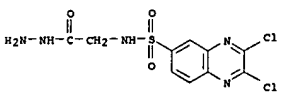
Absolute stereochemistry.



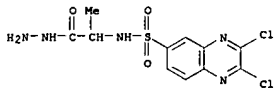
RN 117195-91-2 CAPLUS
CN Serine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 117195-97-8 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

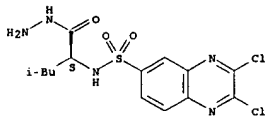


RN 117195-98-9 CAPLUS
CN Alanine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



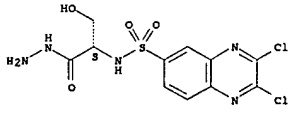
RN 117195-99-0 CAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



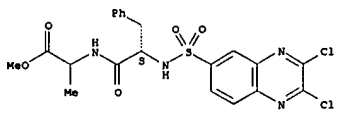
RN 117196-00-6 CAPLUS
CN L-Serine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 117196-01-7 CAPLUS
CN Alanine, N-[N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-L-phenylalanyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

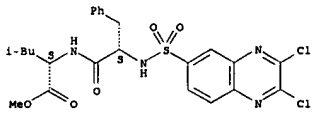
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 117196-02-8 CAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N-[N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-L-phenylalanyl]-,

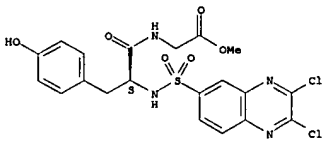
methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



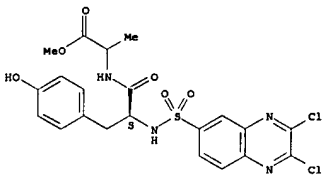
RN 117196-03-9 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-[N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-L-tyrosyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



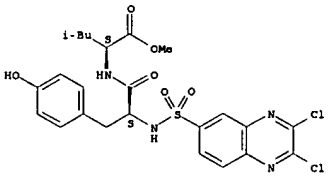
RN 117196-04-0 CAPLUS
CN Alanine, N-[N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-L-tyrosyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

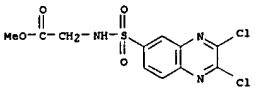


RN 117196-05-1 CAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N-[N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-L-tyrosyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

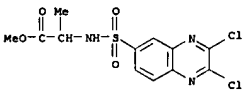
Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 117195-93-4P 117195-94-5P 117195-95-6P
117195-96-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation, hydrazinolysis, and antimicrobial activity of)
RN 117195-93-4 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

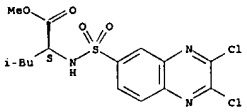


RN 117195-94-5 CAPLUS
CN Alanine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



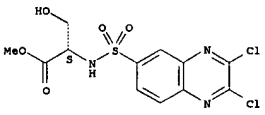
RN 117195-95-6 CAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



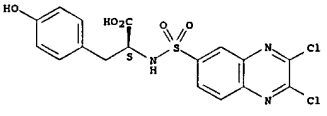
RN 117195-96-7 CAPLUS
CN L-Serine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



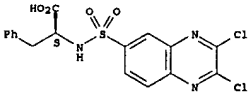
IT 117195-92-3P 117222-08-9P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation, peptide coupling, and antimicrobial activity of)
RN 117195-92-3 CAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 117222-08-9 CAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, N-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L13 ANSWER 103 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:36318 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:36318
TITLE: Synthesis and biological activity of some new 2,3-dihydroxyquinoxaline-6-sulfonyl amino acids and dipeptide derivatives
AUTHOR(S): El-Naggar, A. M.; Kora, F. A.; El-Sayed, R. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Al-Azhar Univ., Cairo, Egypt
SOURCE: Journal of the Serbian Chemical Society (1986), 51(9-10), 441-7
CODEN: JSCSEN; ISSN: 0352-5139
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

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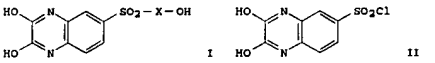
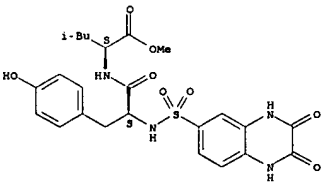


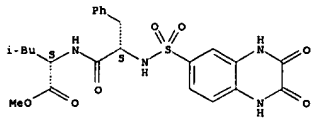
AB Title amino acid derivs. I (X = Ala, DL-Ala, Val, DL-Val, Leu, Phe, etc.) were prepared by sulfonylating the corresponding amino acid with sulfonyl chloride II. Some of the above amino acid derivs. were converted into their Me esters and hydrazides. I (X = Val, Leu, Phe, Tyr) were coupled with amino acid Me esters by the DCC method to give the corresponding dipeptide derivs. All of the above synthesized derivs. were active against a number of microorganisms, e.g., Bacillus cereus and Candida utilis.
IT 112169-97-8P 112169-98-9P 112169-99-0P
112170-00-0P 112170-01-1P 112170-02-2P
112170-03-3P 112170-04-4P 112170-05-5P
112170-06-6P 112170-07-7P 112170-08-8P
112170-18-0P 112170-19-1P 112170-26-0P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and antimicrobial activity of)
RN 112169-97-8 CAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N-[N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-L-tyrosyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



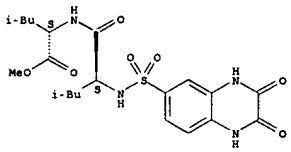
RN 112169-98-9 CAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N-[N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-L-phenylalanyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



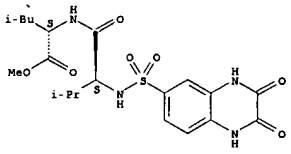
RN 112169-99-0 CAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N-[N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-L-leucyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



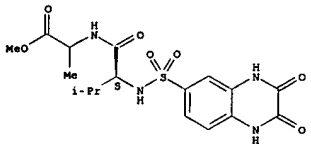
RN 112170-00-0 CAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N-[N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-L-valyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



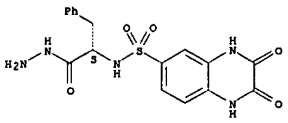
RN 112170-01-1 CAPLUS
CN Alanine, N-[N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-L-valyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

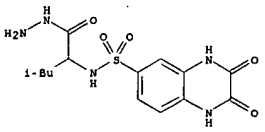


RN 112170-02-2 CAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

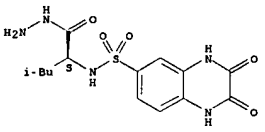


RN 112170-03-3 CAPLUS
CN Leucine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

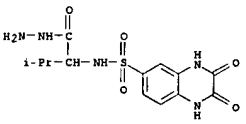


RN 112170-04-4 CAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

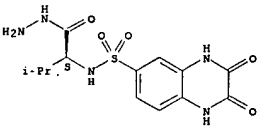


RN 112170-05-5 CAPLUS
CN Valine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

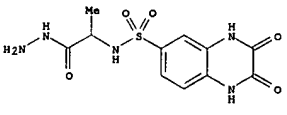


RN 112170-06-6 CAPLUS
CN L-Valine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

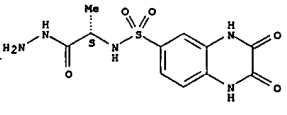


RN 112170-07-7 CAPLUS
CN Alanine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

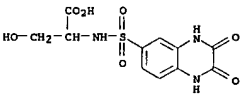


RN 112170-08-8 CAPLUS
CN L-Alanine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

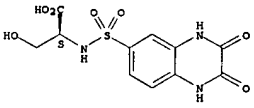


RN 112170-18-0 CAPLUS
CN Serine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

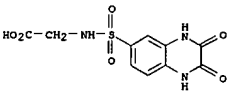


RN 112170-19-1 CAPLUS
CN L-Serine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

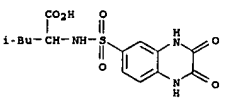


RN 112170-26-0 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



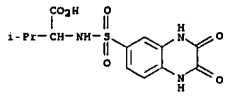
IT 112170-20-4P 112170-22-6P 112170-24-8P
112170-25-9P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and esterification and antimicrobial activity of)

RN 112170-20-4 CAPLUS
CN Leucine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

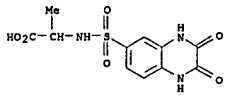


RN 112170-22-6 CAPLUS
CN Valine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI)

(CA INDEX NAME)

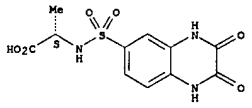


RN 112170-24-8 CAPLUS
CN Alanine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



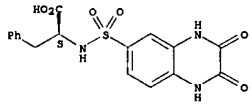
RN 112170-25-9 CAPLUS
CN L-Alanine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



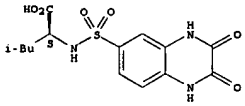
IT 112170-17-9P 112170-21-5P 112170-23-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and esterification and peptide coupling and antimicrobial activity of)
RN 112170-17-9 CAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



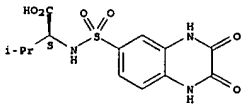
RN 112170-21-5 CAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



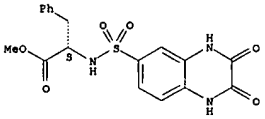
RN 112170-23-7 CAPLUS
CN L-Valine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

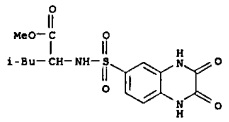


IT 112170-09-9P 112170-10-2P 112170-11-3P
112170-12-4P 112170-13-5P 112170-14-6P
112170-15-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and hydrazinolysis and antimicrobial activity of)
RN 112170-09-9 CAPLUS
CN L-Phenylalanine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

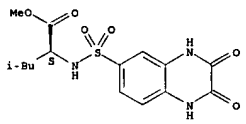


RN 112170-10-2 CAPLUS
CN Leucine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

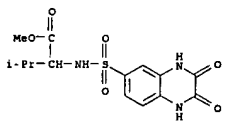


RN 112170-11-3 CAPLUS
CN L-Leucine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

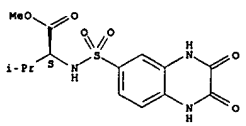


RN 112170-12-4 CAPLUS
CN Valine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

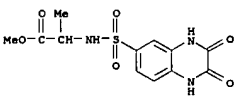


RN 112170-13-5 CAPLUS
CN L-Valine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

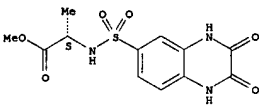


RN 112170-14-6 CAPLUS
CN Alanine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



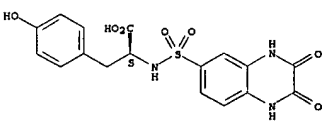
RN 112170-15-7 CAPLUS
CN L-Alanine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 112170-16-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and peptide coupling and antimicrobial activity of)
RN 112170-16-8 CAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

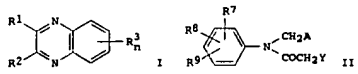
Absolute stereochemistry.



L13 ANSWER 104 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:196459 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:196459
TITLE: Preparation of quinoxalines as antidotes for acetanilide herbicides.
INVENTOR(S): Eicken, Karl; Spiegler, Wolfgang; Wuerzer, Bruno; Meyer, Norbert
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 16 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

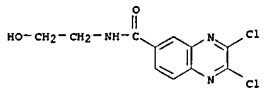
DE 3533791 A1 19870326 DE 1985-3533791 19850921
EP 216299 A1 19870401 EP 1986-112816 19860917
R: CH, DE, FR, IT, LI
JP 62072678 A2 19870403 JP 1986-219885 19860919
ES 2003353 A6 19881101 ES 1986-2056 19860919
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1985-3533791 A 19850921
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 106:196459
GI



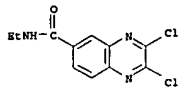
AB The title quinoxalines I [R1 = halo; R2 = H, alkyl, halo, CO2R4; R3 = H, CO2R4, R5R6C:NO; R4 = (un)substituted C1-6 alkyl, C3-6 alkenyl; R5, R6 = C1-6 alkyl, C3-6 alkenyl, cycloalkyl; R5R6 = (CH2)m; n = 1-4; m = 4-8] were prepared as antidotes for acetanilide herbicides II [A = C1-4 alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, (un)substituted N-attached azolyl; Y = Br, Cl; R7 = H, C1-5 alkyl, alkoxy, R8, R9 = halo, R1] and their salts. 18.5 G 6-chloro-2,3-quinoxalinediol was refluxed 4 h with 70.5 g PCl5 and 95 mL POCl3 to give 16.7 g I (R1 = R2 = Cl, R3 = 6-Cl, n = 1) (III). In tests with rice application of a mixture of III and II (A = 3,5-dimethylpyrazol-1-yl, Y = Cl, R7 = 2-Cl, R8 = 6-Cl, R9 = H) at 0.125 kg/ha and 0.025 kg/ha, resp., there was 98% kill of Echinochloa crus-galli with no damage to the rice plants.

IT 26773-13-7P 26773-25-1P 26773-32-0P
26921-20-0P 108229-81-8P 108229-83-0P
108229-84-1P 108229-85-2P 108229-86-3P
108229-87-4P 108229-88-5P 108229-89-6P
108229-90-9P 108229-92-1P 108229-94-3P
108229-95-4P 108230-01-9P
108230-02-0P 108230-03-1P 108258-55-5P
108258-56-6P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as herbicide antidote for acetanilides)

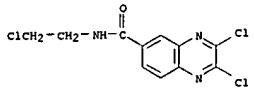
RN 26773-13-7 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



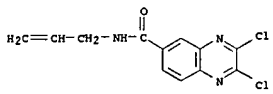
RN 26773-25-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-ethyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



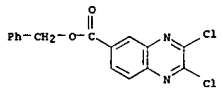
RN 26773-32-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2-chloroethyl)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



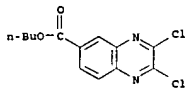
RN 26921-20-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-2-propenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



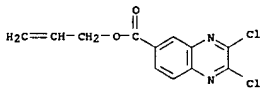
RN 108229-81-8 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dichloro-, phenylmethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



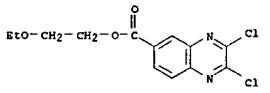
RN 108229-83-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dichloro-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



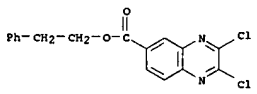
RN 108229-84-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dichloro-, 2-propenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



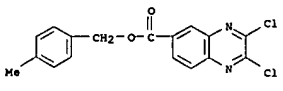
RN 108229-85-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dichloro-, 2-ethoxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



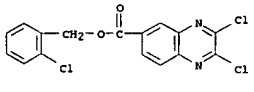
RN 108229-86-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dichloro-, 2-phenylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



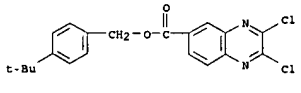
RN 108229-87-4 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dichloro-, (4-methylphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



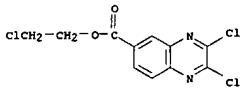
RN 108229-88-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dichloro-, (2-chlorophenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



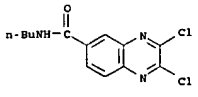
RN 108229-89-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dichloro-, [4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



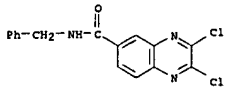
RN 108229-90-9 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dichloro-, 2-chloroethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 108229-92-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-butyl-2,3-dichloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

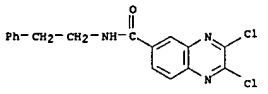


RN 108229-94-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

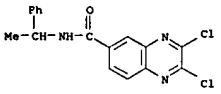


RN 108229-95-4 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2-phenylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX

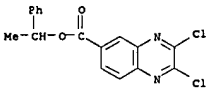
NAME)



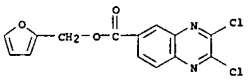
RN 108229-96-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(1-phenylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



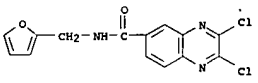
RN 108230-01-9 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dichloro-, 1-phenylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



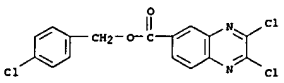
RN 108230-02-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dichloro-, 2-furanylmethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



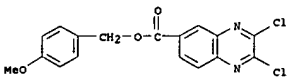
RN 108230-03-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2-furanylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 108258-55-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dichloro-, (4-chlorophenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



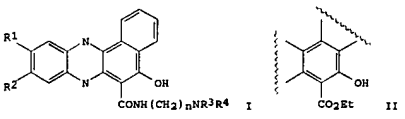
RN 108258-56-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dichloro-, (4-methoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



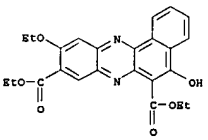
L13 ANSWER 105 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:50248 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:50248
TITLE: Benzo[a]phenazine derivatives, with antitumor activity, and a process for their preparation
INVENTOR(S): Migita, Yoshihiro; Eguchi, Tadashi; Kumazawa, Yukinari; Nakagami, Jozi; Amano, Takehiro; Sota, Kaoru; Sakakibara, Jinsaku
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. , Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 196910	A2	19861008	EP 1986-302395	19860401
EP 196910	A3	19870902		
EP 196910	B1	19910102		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
US 4686292	A	19870811	US 1986-838153	19860310
CA 1248106	A1	19890103	CA 1986-504378	19860318
JP 62000072	A2	19870106	JP 1986-64410	19860320
JP 05013149	B4	19930219		
ZA 8602183	A	19861126	ZA 1986-2183	19860324
ES 553500	A1	19870616	ES 1986-553500	19860326
AT 59642	E	19910115	AT 1986-302395	19860401
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1985-65099 A	19850329
			EP 1986-302395 A	19860401

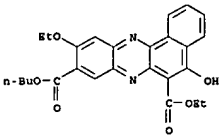
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 106:50248; MARPAT 106:50248
GI



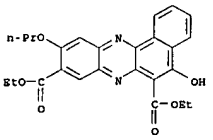
AB Benzo[a]phenazine derivs. I (R1 = H, halo, Me, OH, alkoxy; R2 = CO2R5, CONR6R7; R3, R4 = H, alkyl; R5 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, Ph, PhCH2; R6, R7 = H, alkyl; NR6R7 = pyrrolidino, piperidino; n = 2, 3) are prepared as antitumor agents. A solution of ester II (R1 = OMe, R2 = CO2Me) in C6H6 was treated with H2NCH2CH2NMe2 and the mixture refluxed for 2 h to give I (R1 = OMe, R2 = CO2Me, R3 = R4 = Me, n = 2) (III). At 50 mg/kg/day i.p. for 5 days in mice transplanted with P388 leukemia cells, III increased survival time 5.88-fold, vs. 1.76-fold (maximum) for 5-FU at 25 mg/kg/day.
IT 106224-71-9P 106224-72-0P 106224-74-2P
106224-75-3P 106224-76-4P 106224-78-6P
106224-81-1P 106224-87-7P 106224-90-2P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and amidation of)
RN 106224-71-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxylic acid, 10-ethoxy-5-hydroxy-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



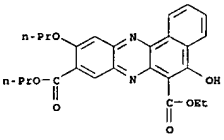
RN 106224-72-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxylic acid, 10-ethoxy-5-hydroxy-, 9-butyl 6-ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



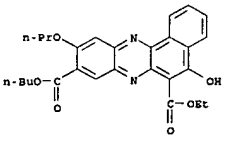
RN 106224-74-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxylic acid, 5-hydroxy-10-propoxy-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



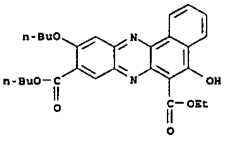
RN 106224-75-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxylic acid, 5-hydroxy-10-propoxy-, 6-ethyl 9-propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 106224-76-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxylic acid, 5-hydroxy-10-propoxy-, 9-butyl 6-ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

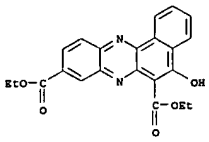


RN 106224-78-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxylic acid, 10-butoxy-5-hydroxy-, 9-butyl 6-ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

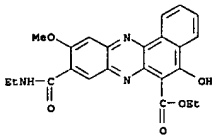


RN 106224-81-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxylic acid, 5-hydroxy-, diethyl ester (9CI)

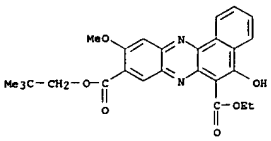
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 106224-87-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6-carboxylic acid, 9-[(ethylamino)carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

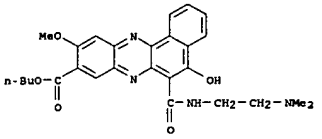


RN 106224-90-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxylic acid, 5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, 9-(2,2-dimethylpropyl) 6-ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

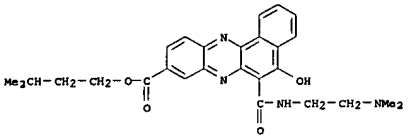


IT 106224-68-4P 106224-69-5P 106224-91-3P
106224-94-6P 106224-96-8P 106225-00-7P
106225-01-8P 106225-03-0P 106225-04-1P
106225-05-2P 106225-07-4P 106225-11-0P
106225-12-1P 106225-13-2P 106225-14-3P
106225-15-4P 106225-17-6P 106225-19-8P
106225-20-1P 106225-21-2P 106225-22-3P
106225-23-4P 106225-25-6P 106225-26-7P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of, as antitumor agent)

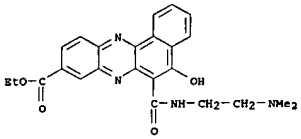
RN 106224-68-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



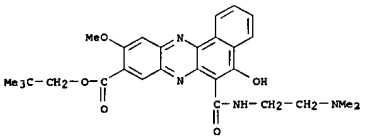
RN 106224-69-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-, 3-methylbutyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



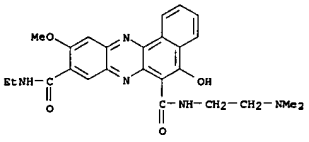
RN 106224-91-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



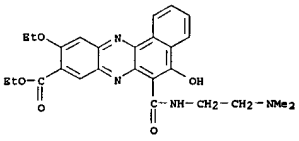
RN 106224-94-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, 2,2-dimethylpropyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



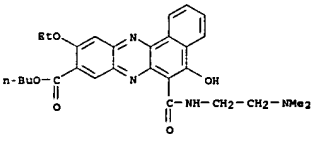
RN 106224-96-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxamide, N6-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-N9-ethyl-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



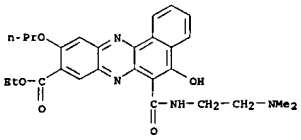
RN 106225-00-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-10-ethoxy-5-hydroxy-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



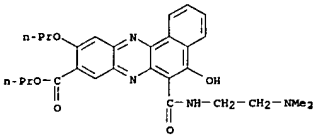
RN 106225-01-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-10-ethoxy-5-hydroxy-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



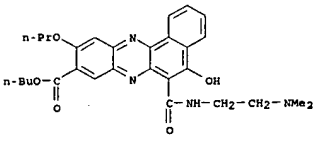
RN 106225-03-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-propoxy-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



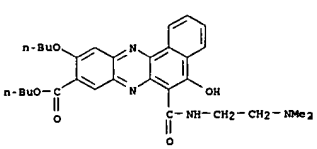
RN 106225-04-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-propoxy-, propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



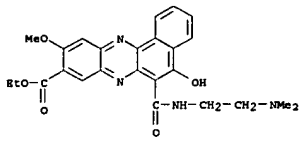
RN 106225-05-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-propoxy-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



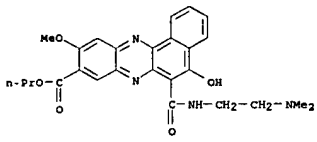
RN 106225-07-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 10-butoxy-6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



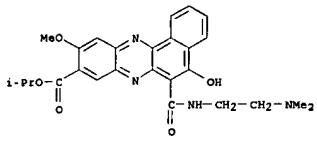
RN 106225-11-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



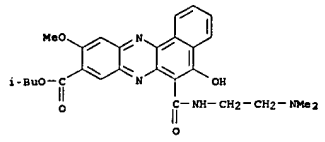
RN 106225-12-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



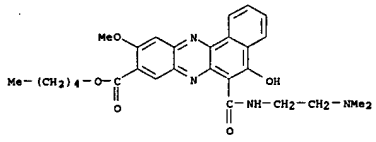
RN 106225-13-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, 1-methylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



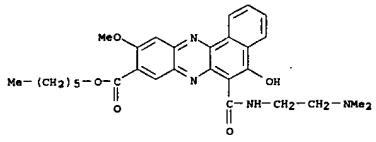
RN 106225-14-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, 2-methylpropyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



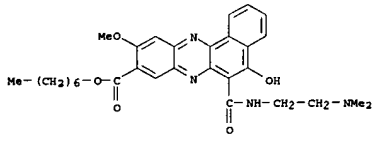
RN 106225-15-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, pentyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



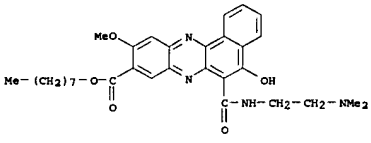
RN 106225-17-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, hexyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



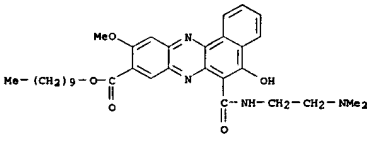
RN 106225-19-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, heptyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



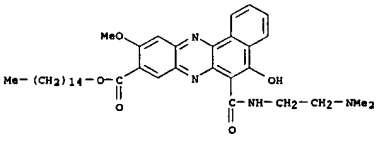
RN 106225-20-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, octyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



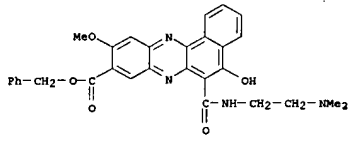
RN 106225-21-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, decyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



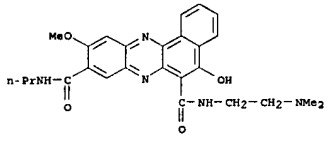
RN 106225-22-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, pentadecyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



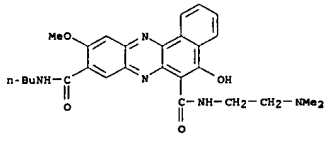
RN 106225-23-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-9-carboxylic acid, 6-[[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-, phenylmethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 106225-25-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxamide, N6-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy-N9-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 106225-26-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzo[a]phenazine-6,9-dicarboxamide, N9-butyl-N6-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-5-hydroxy-10-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 106 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:19959 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:19959
TITLE: Lithium salts of fiber-reactive anionic dyes
INVENTOR(S): Meininger, Fritz; Schlaefer, Ludwig
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 25 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3443305	A1	19860528	DE 1984-3443305	19841128
EP 183142	A2	19860604	EP 1985-114511	19851115

EP 183142	A3	19890329			
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI					
IN 164645	A	19890429	IN 1985-CA828		19851121
US 4707545	A	19871117	US 1985-801751		19851126
JP 61130374	A2	19860618	JP 1985-265176		19851127
BR 8505929	A	19860819	BR 1985-5929		19851127
CA 1253858	A1	19890509	CA 1985-496274		19851127
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1984-3443305	A	19841128

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 106:19959

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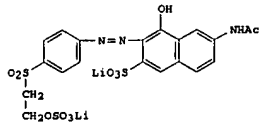


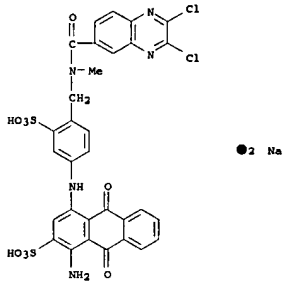
I

AB Li salts of anionic dyes are prepared by neutralizing an aqueous solution or suspension of an acidic dye with a Ca salt forming a low solubility Ca dye salt, which is treated with Li2SO4 or LiHSO4 to form the corresponding Li salt. Thus, a Na salt of an acidic monoazo dye was reacted with CaCl2 to form a Ca salt containing filter cake, which was treated with a solution of Li2SO4 forming I, which was storage-stable at 50° for several weeks. The solution was spray-dried to form an electrolyte-containing fine dye powder.

IT 104601-66-3
RL: PROC (Process)
(cation exchange of, with calcium chloride)

RN 104601-66-3 CAPLUS

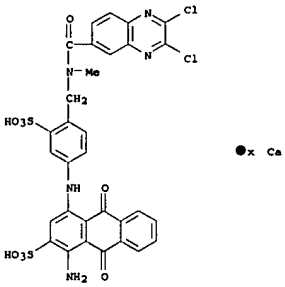
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]-3-sulfophenyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 106046-41-7
RL: PROC (Process)
(cation exchange of, with lithium oxalate)

RN 106046-41-7 CAPLUS

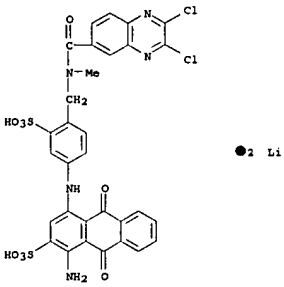
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]-3-sulfophenyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, calcium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 106027-72-9P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as storage-stable spray-dryable reactive dye composition)

RN 106027-72-9 CAPLUS

CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]-3-sulfophenyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, dilithium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 107 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:610400 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:210400
TITLE: Storage-stable dye solutions
INVENTOR(S): Wolff, Joachim; Wolf, Karlheinz; Marschner, Werner
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 167952	A2	19860115	EP 1985-108117	19850629
EP 167952	A3	19890322		
EP 167952	B1	19910724		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, LI				
DE 3504964	A1	19860123	DE 1985-3504964	19850213
US 4685933	A	19870811	US 1985-748267	19850624
JP 61036369	A2	19860221	JP 1985-149387	19850709
JP 05023306	B4	19930402		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1984-3425813	A 19840713
			DE 1985-3504964	A 19850213

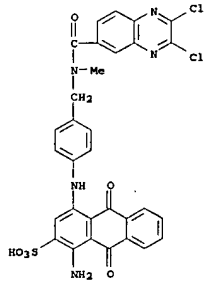
AB Concentrated aqueous solns. of organic dyes and water-solubilizing agents contain cyanamides N.tplbond.CNH2 or RC(:NH)NH2 (I; R = NHC.tplbond.N, NHCONH2, NHCONHMe). These aqueous solns. may contain an anionic reactive dye 7-35, a solubility-increasing water-miscible organic compound and/or hydrotrope and/or dispersing agent 0-30, N.tplbond.CNH2 or I 0.1-15, an inorg. salt 0-10, and a buffer 0-5%. Thus, to 997.5 g aqueous suspension containing a sulfonated (phenylazo)naphthalene dye with a chlorodifluoropyrimidine group 11, inorg. salt mixture 1, and H3BO3 0.5%, 2.5 g dicyandiamide was added with stirring. A storage-stable aqueous solution was obtained showing no dye hydrolysis after 4 wk at 40°. This solution dyed rayon in a red-yellow tone.

IT 104993-68-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(concentrated aqueous solns. of, stabilizers against hydrolysis for)

RN 104993-68-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]sulfophenyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, monolithium monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

D1- SO_3H

● Li

● Na

L13 ANSWER 108 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:610360 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:210360
TITLE: Aqueous reactive dye solutions
INVENTOR(S): Wolff, Joachim; Wolf, Karlheinz; Seipt, Guenter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 13 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3424145	A1	19860109	DE 1984-3424145	19840630
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1984-3424145	19840630

AB Aqueous solns. of reactive dyes containing water-solubilizing groups are stabilized by addition of 0.1-25% R1(CR3R4)mC.tplbond.CCR5R6R2 [I; R1, R2, R4, R6 = H, C1-6 alkyl; R3, R5 = OH, (OCH2CHR7)nOH; R7 = H, Me; m = 0, 1; n = 1-10]. These solns. also contain a buffer 0-5, the reactive dye

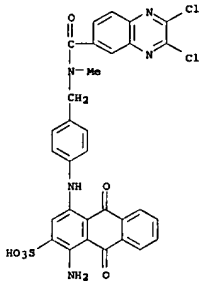
10-35, an inorg. salt 0-10, and a solubility-increasing water-miscible organic compound and/or hydrotrope and/or dispersing agent 0-30%. Thus, an aqueous solution was formulated containing a sulfated anthraquinone dye with a dichloroquinoxaline reactive group 20, ε-caprolactam 10, MeNHCONHMe 10, and a mixture of inorg. salts (NaCl, LiCl, Na2SO4, and Li2SO4) 3%. This solution (200 g) was mixed with 50 g urea, and 550 g water, giving solution A; filtrn. 15 s after addition of 200 g 20% NaCO3 showed precipitated
dye. If to 800 g of solution A, 4 g I (m = 1, R1 = R2 = iso-Bu, R3 = R5 = Me, R4 = R6 = OH) in a mixture of ethylene glycol and polyethylene glycol alkylphenyl ether was added, followed by 200 g 20% Na2CO3 solution, no precipitation
was observed

IT 88103-23-5D, lithium and sodium salts
RL: USES (Uses)
(stabilizers for aqueous solns. of, alkynediols as)

RN 88103-23-5 CAPLUS

CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[4-[[[[2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]sulfophenyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAMES)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

D1—SO_3H

L13 ANSWER 109 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:630474 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:230474

TITLE: Derivatives of 1,3-benzodioxole, 52. Preparation and reactions of 1,3-dioxolo[4,5-b]phenazines

AUTHOR(S): Dallacker, Franz; Wagner, Alfred

CORPORATE SOURCE: Abt. Chem. Med., Tech. Hochsch. Aachen, Aachen, D-5100, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Naturforschung, Teil B: Anorganische Chemie, Organische Chemie (1984), 39B(7), 936-49
CODEN: ZNBAD2; ISSN: 0340-5087

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 101:230474

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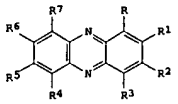


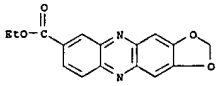
I

AB The 1,3-dioxolo[4,5-b]phenazines I (R, R7 = H, Me, CO2Me; R1R2 = H2, OCH2O; R3 = H, Me, CO2Me, OMe; R4 = H, CO2Me; R5 = H, CO2Et, Me, OMe; R6 = H, OMe; R5R6 = OCH2O) were formed by FeCl3 oxidation of the corresponding 2,2'-diaminodiphenylamines which were obtained by condensing the o-nitrohalobenzenes with o-nitroanilines and reduction of the resulting 2,2'-dinitrodiphenylamines with H2/Pd.

IT 93415-94-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 93415-94-2 CAPLUS

CN 1,3-Dioxolo[4,5-b]phenazine-7-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 110 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:87233 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:87233

TITLE: Ring closure of quinonlymethane dyes and merocyanine analogs. Part 7. Synthesis and properties of 6-chloro-8-cyclohexyl-11-R-5,8-dihydronaphtho[1,2-b]phenazin-5-ones

AUTHOR(S): Schelz, D.; Rotzler, N.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Farbenchem., Univ. Basel, Basel, CH-4056, Switz.

SOURCE: Dyes and Pigments (1984), 5(1), 37-47
CODEN: DYPIDX; ISSN: 0143-7208

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

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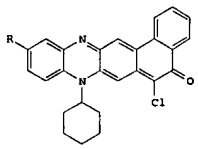


I

AB Naphthophenazinones I (R = OMe, Me, NHAc, H, F, Cl, Br, CO2Et, CF3) were obtained by reaction of 6-substituted 1-cyclohexyl-2,3-dimethylquinoxalinium perchlorates with 2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone [117-80-6]. The influence of R on general properties, lightfastness and on UV-visible and 1H-NMR spectra is discussed.

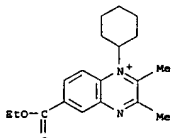
IT 87815-93-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with dichloronaphthoquinone, ring formation in)

RN 87815-93-8 CAPLUS

CN Quinoxalinium, 1-cyclohexyl-6-(ethoxycarbonyl)-2,3-dimethyl-, perchlorate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 87815-92-7
CMF C19 H25 N2 O2



CM 2

CRN 14797-73-0
CMF Cl O4

L13 ANSWER 111 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:35784 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:35784

TITLE: Concentrated liquid compositions of cold-dyeing fiber-reactive dyes

INVENTOR(S): Hoguet, Robert G.; Kalz, Dietmar; Thomas, Thomas J.; Whetsell, Henry T.; Wolff, Joachim; Nonn, Konrad; Wolf, Karlheinz

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.; Mobay Chemical Corp.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 92119	A2	19831026	EP 1983-103418	19830408
EP 92119	A3	19841107		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, LI				
US 4435181	A	19840306	US 1982-370426	19820421
JP 58187460	A2	19831101	JP 1983-65768	19830415
BR 8302071	A	19831227	BR 1983-2071	19830420
CA 1205253	A1	19860603	CA 1983-443149	19831213

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1982-370426 A 19820421

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 100:35784

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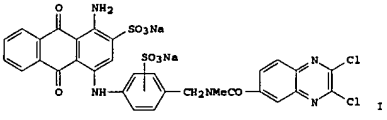


I

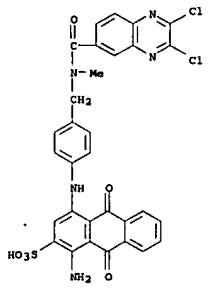
AB Storage-stable, aqueous cold-dyeing reactive dye compns. are prepared which contain 10-50 weight% dye(s) with a fiber-reactive haloheterocyclic group and particle size <100 μ, sufficient anionic dispersant or polymeric N-vinyl lactam dispersant to prevent agglomeration or settling out of dye particles, and sufficient electrolyte to inhibit hydrolysis of the reactive group during temperature cycles ranging from 20° to 50°. A typical composition, stable for 3 wk during temperature cycles of 16 h at 20° and 8 h at 50°, contained dye I [78246-64-7] 31.5, lignosulfonate dispersant 3.0, NaCl 15.0, KH2PO4 0.2, K2HPO4 0.2, and H2O 50.0%.

IT 78246-64-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(reactive dye, concentrated aqueous compns. containing, storage-stable)

RN 78246-64-7 CAPLUS

CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]sulfophenyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

D1-SO_3H

●2 Na

L13 ANSWER 112 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:8505 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:8505
TITLE: Reactive dye preparations
INVENTOR(S): Wolff, Joachim; Karlheinz, Wolf; Hoernle, Reinhold; Ditzer, Reiner; Falkenberg, Kurt
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 87703	A1	19830907	EP 1983-101616	19830221
EP 87703	B1	19850410		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI				
DE 3207534	A1	19830908	DE 1982-3207534	19820303
DE 3215933	A1	19831103	DE 1982-3215933	19820429
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1982-3207534 A	19820303
			DE 1982-3215933 A	19820429

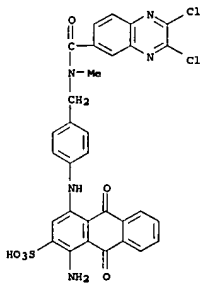
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 100:8505
GI

PAGE 2-A

D1-SO_3H

IT 87748-64-9P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(storage-stable solution of, manufacture of)
RN 87748-64-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]sulfophenyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, dilithium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

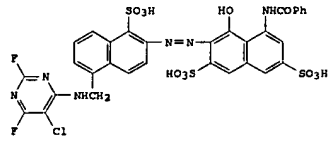


PAGE 2-A

D1-SO_3H

●2 Li

L13 ANSWER 113 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:8427 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:8427
TITLE: Preparations of water-soluble organic dyes
INVENTOR(S): Wolff, Joachim; Wolf, Karlheinz; Hoernle, Reinhold
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 23 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

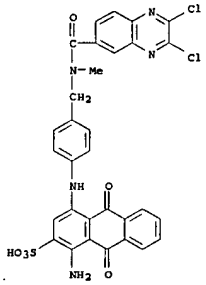


II

AB Dyes containing an NH2 or C1-4-alkylamino group and 1-5 sulfo groups, and having salt content ≤8%, are treated with a chloro- and/or fluoro-substituted heterocyclic compound in aqueous medium in the presence of an acid-binding agent and, optionally, a solubilizer, and the resultant liquid is optionally buffered or dried and milled. The compns. are used to prepare dyebaths and printing pastes. For example, diazotization of 0.3 mol 2,5,1-H2N(H2NCH2)C10H5SO3H, coupling with 0.3 mol 1,8,3,6-BzNH(HO)C10H4(SO3H)2, salting out with 15 weight% NH4HCO3, washing, and drying gave a dye (I) [70817-82-2] containing 3% salt. A soln of I in 700 mL H2O containing 3.25 mol ε-caprolactam was treated with 0.3 mol 5-chloro-2,4,6-trifluoropyrimidine [697-83-6] in the presence of 0.32 mol Li2CO3 and finally 0.13 mol CaO, and adjusted to pH 7 with 0.6 weight% phosphate buffer to give a storage-stable solution containing 19 weight% II salt.

IT 88103-23-5P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(manufacture of, as powder composition with improved water solubility)
RN 88103-23-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]sulfophenyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3207533	A1	19830908	DE 1982-3207533	19820303
EP 87705	A1	19830907	EP 1983-101619	19830221
EP 87705	B1	19850904		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, LI				
JP 58162667	A2	19830927	JP 1983-31078	19830228
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1982-3207533 A	19820303

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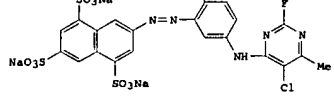
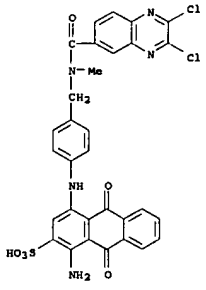


I

AB Prepns. containing water-soluble anionic or cationic dyes and di-C1-4-alkyl sulfones are stable in storage. Thus, a mixture of reactive dye I [88112-50-9] 16.5, di-Me sulfone (II) [67-71-0] 10, phosphate buffer (for pH 7) 0.5, and H2O 73 parts was stirred and filtered to give a solution Storage of this solution for 4 wk at 50° resulted in only 4% hydrolysis of the dye, compared with 25% when II was replaced by tetramethylene sulfone.

IT 78246-64-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(aqueous solns. of, containing di-Me sulfone, storage-stable)
RN 78246-64-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]sulfophenyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



D1— SO_3H

●2 Na

L13 ANSWER 114 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:596640 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:196640
TITLE: Concentrated liquid reactive dye preparations
INVENTOR(S): Wolff, Joachim; Wolf, Karlheinz; Ditzer, Reiner; Hoernle, Reinhold
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 19 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3207534	A1	19830908	DE 1982-3207534	19820303
EP 87703	A1	19830907	EP 1983-101616	19830221
EP 87703	B1	19850410		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI				
JP 58162666	A2	19830927	JP 1983-31079	19830228
JP 02009629	B4	19900302		
BR 8301017	A	19831122	BR 1983-1017	19830302
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1982-3207534 A	19820303
			DE 1982-3215933 A	19820429

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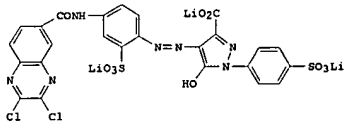
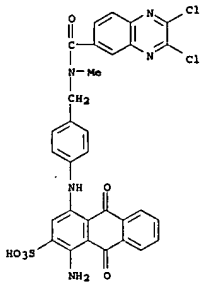


I

AB Dyes of formula (MO3S)nQNHR (Q = dye residue; M = H, NH4, Li, Na, K; n = 1-5; R = H, C1-4 alkyl), with salt content ≤8 weight%, are treated in aqueous media (optionally containing a solubilizing agent) with a halo heterocyclic compound in the presence of an acid acceptor and then optionally buffered to give a concentrated solution of reactive dye (M1O3S)nQNRR1 (R1 = fiber-reactive heterocyclic group; M1 = NH4, Li, Na, K; n and Q as defined above). For example, diazotization of 0.3 mol 4,3-H2N(HO3S)C6H3NHAc [96-76-6], coupling with 0.3 mol 1-(4-sulfophenyl)-5-pyrazolone-3-carboxylic acid [118-47-8], deacetylation, dissoln. of the presscake by LiOH in 450 mL H2O, treatment with 0.33 mol 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinecarbonyl chloride [1919-43-3] while adding Li2CO3 to neutralize HCl, filtration, and buffering to pH 7 with 0.6% phosphate gave a storage-stable liquid crystalline preparation containing 22 weight% I [87730-51-6].

IT 87748-64-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(dye, manufacture of concentrated storage-stable solution of)

RN 87748-64-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]sulfophenyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, dilithium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

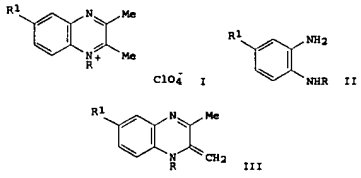


D1— SO_3H

●2 Li

L13 ANSWER 115 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:596628 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:196628
TITLE: Synthesis of 1-aryl- and 1-alkyl-2,3-dimethylquinoxalinium perchlorates. Part 3. Synthesis of 1,2,3-trimethyl-6-X- and 1-cyclohexyl-2,3-dimethyl-6-X-quinoxalinium perchlorates
AUTHOR(S): Schelz, D.; Rotzler, N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Farbenchem., Univ. Basel, Basel, CH-4056, Switz.
SOURCE: Dyes and Pigments (1983), 4(4), 305-20
CODEN: DYPIDX; ISSN: 0143-7208
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 99:196628
GI



I II III

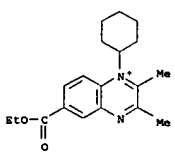
AB The title compds. (I; R = cyclohexyl, Me; R1 = H2N, MeO, Me, AcNH, H, halogen, EtO2C, F3C, MeSO2, O2N), useful as precursors for naphthophenazinone dyes were synthesized starting with 2-nitrohalobenzenes. The preferred method of condensing the diamine intermediate (II) with 2,3-butanedione [431-03-8] in mixts. of HOAc and HClO4 was not successful whenever R1 was a strongly electron-withdrawing substituent. But in those cases R1 stabilized the corresponding enamines III, which could be obtained very easily.

IT 87815-93-8P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and NMR spectrum of)

RN 87815-93-8 CAPLUS
CN Quinoxalinium, 1-cyclohexyl-6-(ethoxycarbonyl)-2,3-dimethyl-, perchlorate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 87815-92-7
CMF C19 H25 N2 O2



CM 2

CRN 14797-73-0
CMF Cl O4

L13 ANSWER 116 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:181108 CAPLUS
Correction of: 1983:55539
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:181108
Correction of: 98:55539
TITLE: Crossconjugated cyanines and merocyanines, obtained from salts of 1-substituted 2,3-dimethylquinoxalines. Part 2. Oxidative transformation of color bases
AUTHOR(S): Schelz, Dieter
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Farbenchem., Univ. Basel, Basel, 4056, Switz.
SOURCE: Helvetica Chimica Acta (1982), 65(5), 1607-16
CODEN: HCACAV; ISSN: 0018-019X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Products (I; R = Ph, 4-ClC6H4, Me; R1 = NO2, CF3, Br, H, OMe, etc.) of the readily oxidized II (X = N; R and R1 as defined) and II (X = NH+; R and R1 as defined) are sensitive to solvolysis, especially when R and R1 are electron-withdrawing substituents. In some cases, I could be identified as the oxidation products of III. The oxidation of III (R = Me, R1 = 5,6-benzo, A = ClO4 [52736-76-2] by alkaline K3Fe(CN)6 leading to IV [84268-37-1] was compared with the voltammetric oxidation of V [68797-83-1] and related to the capto, dative-stabilized radicals proposed by H.G. Viehe et al. (1979). 1H-NMR spectra of I were discussed with regard to E-Z isomers.

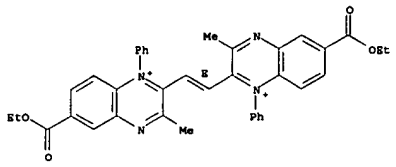
IT 84267-32-3P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and NMR spectrum of)

RN 84267-32-3 CAPLUS
CN Quinoxalinium, 2,2'-(1,2-ethenediyl)bis[6-(ethoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-1-phenyl-, (E)-, diperchlorate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 84267-31-2
CMF C38 H34 N4 O4

Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

CRN 14797-73-0
CMF Cl O4

L13 ANSWER 117 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:55539 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:55539
TITLE: Crossconjugated cyanines and merocyanines, obtained from salts of 1-substituted 2,3-dimethylquinoxalines. Part 2. Oxidative transformation of color bases
AUTHOR(S): Schelz, Dieter
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Farbenchem., Univ., Basel, 4056, Switz.
SOURCE: Helvetica Chimica Acta (1982), 65(5), 1607-16
CODEN: HCACAV; ISSN: 0018-019X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 98:55539
GI

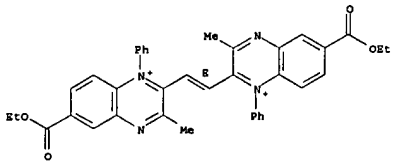
* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Products (I; R = Ph, 4-ClC6H4, Me; R1 = NO2, CF3, Br, H, OMe, etc.) of the readily oxidized II (X = N; R and R1 as defined) and II (X = NH+; R and R1 as defined) are sensitive to solvolysis, especially when R and R1 are electron-withdrawing substituents. In some cases, I could be identified as the oxidation products of III. The oxidation of III (R = Me, R1 = 5,6-benzo, A = ClO4) [52736-76-2] by alkaline K3Fe(CN)6 leading to IV [84268-37-1] was compared with the voltammetric oxidation of V [68797-83-1] and related to the capto,dative-stabilized radicals proposed by H. G. Viehe et al. (1979). 1H-NMR spectra of I were discussed with regard to E-Z isomers.
IT 84267-32-3P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and NMR spectrum of)
RN 84267-32-3 CAPLUS
CN Quinoxalinium, 2,2'-(1,2-ethenediyl)bis[6-(ethoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-1-phenyl-, (E)-, diperchlorate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 84267-31-2
CMF C38 H34 N4 O4

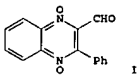
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

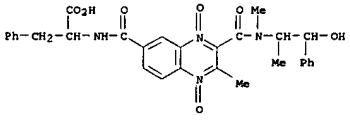
CRN 14797-73-0
CMF Cl O4

L13 ANSWER 118 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:194867 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:194867
TITLE: Microbial mutagenicity and toxicity of newly synthesized heterocyclic N-oxides
AUTHOR(S): Al-Mossawi, M. A. J.; Salem, A. A.; Salama, M.; Anani, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kuwait Inst. Sci. Res., Safat, Kuwait
SOURCE: Environment International (1981), 5(3), 141-4
CODEN: ENVIDV; ISSN: 0160-4120
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI

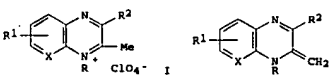


I

AB Newly synthesized heterocyclic N-oxides were tested for their mutagenicity using the Ames test. DX1 (I) [81485-18-9] was potentially mutagenic in Salmonella typhimurium TA 100 and 98 with and without the S-9 mixture WO 25 [81485-17-8] And WO 20 [81485-16-7], being structurally related to I, did not show any genetic change in the strains used. The antibiotic activity of these chems. was also tested using gram-neg. and gram-pos. bacteria. I had more killing effect in gram-pos. bacteria than WO 25 and WO 20.
IT 81485-16-7
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(mutagenicity and toxicity of)
RN 81485-16-7 CAPLUS
CN D-Phenylalanine, N-[[3-[[[(1S,2R)-2-hydroxy-1-methyl-2-phenylethyl]methylamino]carbonyl]-2-methyl-1,4-dioxido-6-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

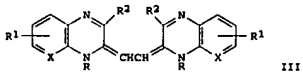


L13 ANSWER 119 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:87009 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:87009
TITLE: Cross-conjugated cyanines and merocyanines, obtained from salts of 1-substituted 2,3-dimethylquinoxalines. Part 1. Isolation of the dye bases from spontaneous transformation or oxidation of the reactants with copper(II) acetate or silver oxide
AUTHOR(S): Schelz, Dieter
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Farbenchem., Univ. Basel, Basel, CH-4056, Switz.
SOURCE: Helvetica Chimica Acta (1981), 64(8), 2665-80
CODEN: HCACAV; ISSN: 0018-019X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 96:87009
GI



I

II

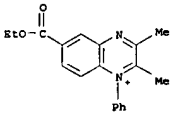


III

AB Quaternary salts I (R = Me, Ph, p-ClC6H4; R1 = H, electron acceptor or donor; R2 = Me, Ph; X = CH, N), in some cases in the presence of the corresponding II, undergo spontaneous conversion to III (all groups as defined for I) when dissolved in DMSO or DMF. Yields are 24-47%. Higher yields (up to 66%) are obtained by oxidation of I, II, or I-II mixts. with Cu(OAc)2 or Ag2O. Visible and 1H-NMR spectra data for the dyes are given, and their structural relationship to S. Huenig's (1980) two-step redox systems is discussed.
IT 68765-65-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(oxidative dimerization of)
RN 68765-65-1 CAPLUS
CN Quinoxalinium, 6-(ethoxycarbonyl)-2,3-dimethyl-1-phenyl-, perchlorate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

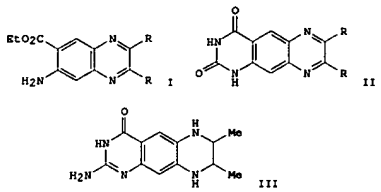
CRN 68765-64-0
CMF C19 H19 N2 O2



CM 2

CRN 14797-73-0
CMF Cl O4

L13 ANSWER 120 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:497719 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:97719
TITLE: The synthesis of "stretched-out" analogs of lumazine, 6,7-dimethyllumazine and 2-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6,7-dimethyl-4-pteridinone
AUTHOR(S): Schneller, Stewart W.; Christ, William J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. South Florida, Tampa, FL, 33620, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry (1981), 18(3), 539-42
CODEN: JHTCAD; ISSN: 0022-152X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI



I II

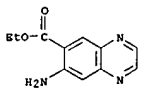
III

AB Treating 2,4,5-(H2N)3C6H2CO2Et with glyoxal and MeCOCOMe gave I (R = H, Me), which were treated with urea to give pyrazinoquinazolinedione II. III was similarly prepared

IT 78795-09-2P 78795-10-5P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and cyclocondensation of, with urea)

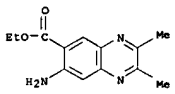
RN 78795-09-2 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 7-amino-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 78795-10-5 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 7-amino-2,3-dimethyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 121 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:463663 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:63663

TITLE: 2,3-Dichloroquinoxaline-6-carboxamide derivatives

INVENTOR(S): Gleinig, Harald; Lahrs, Juergen; Jovcic, Dorde; Schubert, Klaus; Gomm, Walter; Goesling, Claus

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

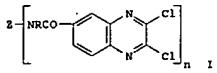
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

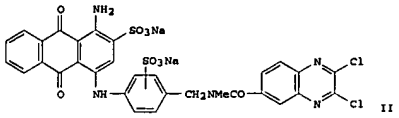
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2942364	A1	19810423	DE 1979-2942364	19791019
DE 2942364	C2	19861120		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1979-2942364 A 19791019

GI



I



II

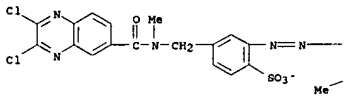
AB Title compds. (I; Z = organic radical; R = H, C1-4 alkyl; n = 1-4) are prepared in high yield by treating Z(NHR)n in aqueous medium at 5-20° and pH 3.5-5 with molten 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline-6-carboxyl chloride [1919-43-3] at 110-180° which is introduced beneath the surface of the aqueous phase via a spray nozzle. The method is especially useful for preparing I in which Z is a dye residue, e.g., azo, anthraquinone, or phthalocyanine. The preparation of II [78246-64-7] and several other fiber-reactive dyes is described.

IT 78181-07-4P 78246-64-7P
RL: IMP (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dye, manufacture of)

RN 78181-07-4 CAPLUS

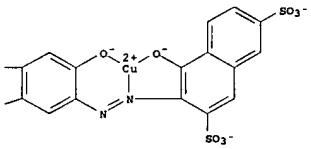
CN Cuprate(3-), [3-[[4-[[5-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]-2-sulfophenyl]azo]-2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl]azo]-4-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonato(5-)]-, trisodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



●3 Na+

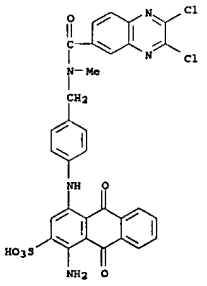
PAGE 1-B



RN 78246-64-7 CAPLUS

CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]sulfophenyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

D1—SO_3H

●2 Na

L13 ANSWER 122 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:425134 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:25134

TITLE: Quinoxalinyloxyphenoxyalkane carboxylic acid derivatives and their use as herbicides

INVENTOR(S): Serban, Alexander; Watson, Keith Geoffrey; Farquharson

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ICI Australia Ltd., Australia

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

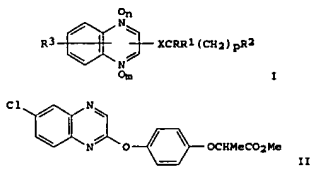
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 23785	A2	19810211	EP 1980-302411	19800717
EP 23785	A3	19810429		
EP 23785	B1	19850403		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
AU 540234	B2	19841108	AU 1980-59547	19790717
AU 8059547	A1	19810806		
ZA 8003928	A	19810624	ZA 1980-3928	19800630
IL 60506	A1	19861231	IL 1980-60506	19800706
CA 1314549	A1	19930316	CA 1980-356027	19800711
HU 26554	O	19830928	HU 1980-1762	19800715
HU 186299	B	19850729		
DK 8003068	A	19810118	DK 1980-3068	19800716
DK 160426	B	19910311		
DK 160426	C	19910819		
BR 8004413	A	19810127	BR 1980-4413	19800716
ES 493431	A1	19810701	ES 1980-493431	19800716
CS 239908	B2	19860116	CS 1980-5044	19800716
SU 1261564	A1	19860930	SU 1980-2951003	19800716
JP 56039077	A2	19810414	JP 1980-96960	19800717
JP 06013489	B4	19940223		
AT 12495	E	19850415	AT 1980-302411	19800717
US 4655819	A	19870407	US 1981-334384	19811224
US 4803273	A	19890207	US 1986-939694	19861209
DK 8901684	A	19890407	DK 1989-1684	19890407
DK 168380	B1	19940321		
DK 8901685	A	19890407	DK 1989-1685	19890407
DK 162521	B	19911111		
DK 162521	C	19920330		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AU 1979-9617 A 19790717
AU 1980-3093 A 19800411
US 1980-164933 A2 19800701
EP 1980-302411 A 19800717
AU 1981-7201 A 19810112
US 1981-334384 A3 19811224

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 95:25134

GI



I

II

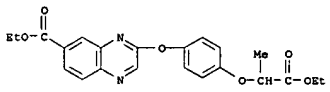
AB The title compds. I (X = optionally substituted OC6H4O, OC6H4S, SC6H4S; R = H, optionally substituted alkyl, acyl; R1 = H, optionally substituted alkyl; RR1 = alkylene; R2 = cyano, carbamoyl, optionally esterified CO2H, substituted Me; R3 = H, halogen, cyano, thiocyano, optionally substituted NH2, aliphatic, OH, SH, CO2H, or CONH2; m, n = 0, 1; p = 0-2) were prepared Thus, 2,6-dichloroquinoxaline was treated with 4-HOC6H4OCHMeCO2Me to give 70% II. At 1 kg/ha preemergence II gave 100% control of ryegrass and Japanese millet.

IT 78104-80-0P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 78104-80-0 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 3-[4-(2-ethoxy-1-methyl-2-oxoethoxy)phenoxy]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 123 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:141191 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:141191

TITLE: Disazo copper complex dyes

INVENTOR(S): Jaeger, Horst

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 11 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

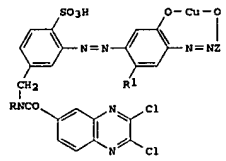
LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

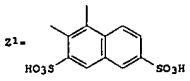
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2925210	A1	19810122	DE 1979-2925210	19790622
EP 23955	A1	19810218	EP 1980-103234	19800611
EP 23955	B1	19830921		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB				
JP 56005858	A2	19810121	JP 1980-82214	19800619
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1979-2925210 A	19790622

GI



I



AB Disazo copper complex dyes (I; R = H, C1-4 alkyl; R1 = H, Me, Et, OMe, OEt; Z = 1- or 2-hydroxynaphthalenesulfonic acid derivative residue) are manufactured by coupling diazotized 3,4-H2N(HO3S)C6H3CH2NRR2 (R defined as above, R2 = acyl component) with a coupling component 4,2-R1(H2N)C6H3OR3 (R1 defined as above, R3 = Me, Et), diazotizing the aminoazo intermediate, coupling with the hydroxynaphthalenesulfonic acid derivative, dealkylatively copperizing and removing R2, and condensing with 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinecarbonyl chloride [1919-43-3]. Thus, I (R = R1 = Me, Z = Z1, azo bond in 2-position, OH in 1-position) [77000-78-3] was prepared by this method.

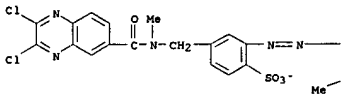
IT 77000-78-3P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 77000-78-3 CAPLUS

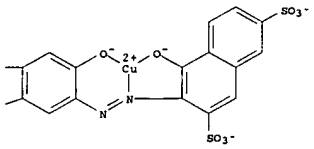
CN Cuprate(3-), [3-[[4-[[5-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]-2-sulfophenyl]azo]-2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl]azo]-4-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonato(5-)]-, trihydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



●3 H+

PAGE 1-B



L13 ANSWER 124 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:92561 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:92561

TITLE: Studies on sulfenanilides. V. Anodic oxidation of 4'-substituted 2-nitrobenzenesulfenanilides at a reticulated vitreous carbon electrode

AUTHOR(S): Sayo, Hiroteru; Mori, Koichi; Michida, Takashi

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Pharm. Sci., Kobe-Gakuin Univ., Kobe, 673, Japan

SOURCE: Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1980), 28(12), 3707-10
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

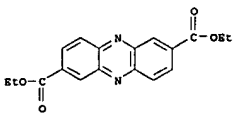
AB Constant current electrolysis of 4'-R-2-nitrobenzenesulfenanilides (I; R = OMe, Me, Cl, CO2Et) was carried out in MeCN containing 0.1M ethyltributylammonium trifluoromethanesulfonate, 1% trifluoroacetic acid, and 1% trifluoroacetic anhydride at a reticulated vitreous C (RVC) electrode. The quantity of electricity to be fed into the electrolytic cell was determined from the anodic potential vs. time curves. The yields of 2,7-di-R-phenazines (R = OMe, Me, Cl, and CO2Et) were 56, 24, 42, and 33%, resp. The RVC anode was useful for electrolysis of I because the considerable yields of phenazines were obtained within several minutes without using an expensive potentiostat.

IT 72848-45-4P

RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, by electrochem. oxidation of ethoxycarbonylnitrobenzenesulfenanilide on glassy carbon in acetonitrile)

RN 72848-45-4 CAPLUS

CN 2,7-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 125 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:93992 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92:93992

TITLE: Studies on sulfenamides. IV. Oxidation of 4'-, 3'-, and 2'-substituted 2-nitrobenzenesulfenanilides with lead dioxide

AUTHOR(S): Sayo, Hiroteru; Mori, Koichi; Michida, Takashi

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Pharm. Sci., Kobe-Gakuin Univ., Kobe, 673, Japan

SOURCE: Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1979), 27(10), 2316-20
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

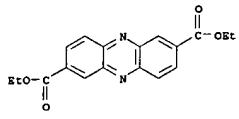
AB The oxidation of 2-O2NC6H4SNHC6H4R [R = 4-Br (I), 4-CO2Et (II), 4-COMe (III), 4-OEt (IV), 4-NO2 (V), 4-SO2NH2 (VI), 3-Me (VII), 2-OMe (VIII), and 2-Me (IX)] by PbO2 was carried out in MeCN containing 1% CF3CO2H and 1% (CF3CO)2O. The oxidation of I-V and VII gave 2,7-disubstituted phenazines, whereas that of VI, VIII and IX did not. AcNHC6H4NO2-2 was obtained in all cases and (2-O2NC6H4S)2 was obtained from II-IV, VI, and VIII. The oxidation of IX gave a small amount of 2'-methyl-N-[(2-nitrophenyl)thio]-p-benzoquinoneimine, while that of VIII gave a mixture of 2'-methoxy-N-[(2-nitrophenyl)thio]-o- and -p-benzoquinoneimines.

IT 72848-45-4P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 72848-45-4 CAPLUS

CN 2,7-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 126 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:152610 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:152610

TITLE: N2-Arylsulfonyl-L-argininamides

INVENTOR(S): Okamoto, Shosuke; Kikumoto, Ryoji; Tamao, Yoshikuni; Okubo, Kazuo; Tezuka, Toru; Tonomura, Shinji; Hijikata, Akiko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 147 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 15

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2801478	A1	19780720	DE 1978-2801478	19780113
DE 2801478	C2	19910131		
US 4066773	A	19780103	US 1977-760745	19770119
US 4073913	A	19780214	US 1977-760668	19770119
US 4093712	A	19780606	US 1977-760672	19770119
US 4097472	A	19780627	US 1977-760676	19770119
US 4101653	A	19780718	US 1977-760929	19770119
US 4097591	A	19780627	US 1977-776195	19770310
JP 54003037	A2	19790111	JP 1977-66508	19770606
JP 60010028	B4	19850314		
US 4125604	A	19781114	US 1977-804334	19770607
US 4131673	A	19781226	US 1977-804368	19770607
US 4140681	A	19790220	US 1977-804331	19770607

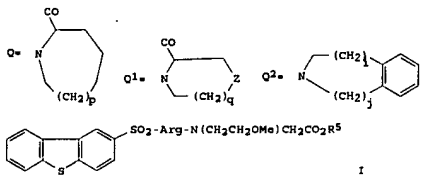
IL 53685	A1	19851231	IL 1977-53685		19771223
AU 7832289	A1	19790719	AU 1978-32289		19780109
AU 522320	B2	19820527			
ZA 7800123	A	19790829	ZA 1978-123		19780109
FI 7800073	A	19780720	FI 1978-73		19780110
FI 72316	B	19870130			
FI 72316	C	19870511			
ES 466706	A2	19781016	ES 1978-466706		19780110
NL 7800448	A	19780721	NL 1978-448		19780113
NL 187746	B	19910801			
NL 187746	C	19920102			
SE 7800512	A	19780720	SE 1978-512		19780117
SE 452624	B	19871207			
SE 452624	C	19880317			
HU 22709	O	19820628	HU 1978-MI626		19780117
HU 180265	B	19830228			
DK 7800263	A	19780720	DK 1978-263		19780118
DK 150521	B	19870316			
DK 150521	C	19871019			
NO 7800191	A	19780720	NO 1978-191		19780118
NO 158681	B	19880711			
NO 158681	C	19881019			
FR 2378004	A2	19780818	FR 1978-1368		19780118
FR 2378004	B2	19850913			
GB 1596971	A	19810903	GB 1978-2063		19780118
PL 123267	B1	19821030	PL 1978-204063		19780118
CH 633773	A	19821231	CH 1978-519		19780118
CH 648293	A	19850315	CH 1978-4530		19780118
SU 1181539	A3	19850923	SU 1978-2566652		19780118
BE 863092	A4	19780719	BE 1978-184463		19780119
ES 466705	A2	19790816	ES 1978-466705		19780119
DD 137352	C	19790829	DD 1978-203302		19780119
AT 7800399	A	19820515	AT 1978-399		19780119
AT 369356	B	19821227			
CS 236757	B2	19850515	CS 1978-381		19780119
JP 62014548	B4	19870402	JP 1978-4529		19780119
JP 54100342	A2	19790808			
US 4173630	A	19791106	US 1978-902655		19780504
SU 938739	A3	19820623	SU 1979-2776611		19790618
AT 8003284	A	19820515	AT 1980-3284		19800623
AT 369357	B	19821227			
AT 8003285	A	19820515	AT 1980-3285		19800623
AT 369358	B	19821227			
CS 236772	B2	19850515	CS 1981-2011		19810319
CS 236773	B2	19850515	CS 1981-2012		19810319
FI 8402539	A	19840621	FI 1984-2539		19840621
FI 74455	B	19871030			
FI 74455	C	19880208			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1977-760668	A	19770119
US 1977-760672	A	19770119
US 1977-760676	A	19770119
US 1977-760745	A	19770119
US 1977-760929	A	19770119
US 1977-776195	A	19770310
JP 1977-66508	A	19770606
US 1977-804331	A	19770607
US 1977-804368	A	19770607
JP 1974-128774	A	19741108
JP 1974-128775	A	19741108
JP 1974-136695	A	19741129
JP 1974-136697	A	19741129
JP 1975-23268	A	19750225
JP 1975-23635	A	19750226
JP 1975-26768	A	19750305
JP 1975-29357	A	19750311
JP 1975-29358	A	19750311
US 1975-62	239A3	19751014
US 1975-622390	A3	19751014
US 1975-638985	A2	19751209
US 1976-646522	A	19760105
US 1976-649219	A	19760114
US 1976-653217	A2	19760128
US 1976-656014	A	19760206
US 1976-656870	A	19760210
US 1976-669743	A	19760324
US 1976-671436	A2	19760329
US 1976-671568	A2	19760329
US 1976-703704	A2	19760708
US 1976-707536	A2	19760722
US 1976-713486	A2	19760811
US 1976-723474	A	19760914
US 1976-728051	A	19760930
US 1977-760677	A2	19770119
FI 1978-73	A	19780110
CH 1978-519	A	19780118
AT 1978-399	A	19780119
CS 1978-381	A3	19780119

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 90:152610

GI



I

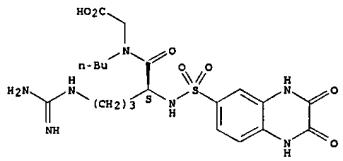
AB RSO2-Arg-X-OR1 (R = substituted Ph, substituted naphthyl, heterocyclic group; X = NR2(CH2)nCO (R2 = aliphatic, aralkyl, carbocyclic, or heterocyclic group; n = 1-3), NR3CHR4(CH2)mCO (R3 = H or R2; R4 = C1-10 alkyl, substituted C1-10 alkyl, C1-12 aralkyl, substituted benzyl; m = 0-2), substituted piperidinecarboxylic acid residue, Q (p = 1-4), Q1 (Z = O, S, SO; q = 0, 1), Q2 (i and j = 0-2 where i + j = 1 or 2); R1 = H, C1-10 alkyl, C6-10 aryl, C7-12 aralkyl] and their salts (.apprx.135 compds.) were prepared as thrombin inhibitors. Thus, arginine was acylated with 2-dibenzothiophenesulfonyl chloride to give the N2-sulfonyl derivative, which was converted to its acid chloride and amidated with MeOCH2CH2-Gly-OEt to give dipeptide I (R5 = Et) (II). II was saponified to give I (R5 = H) (III). III at 0.45 μM doubled blood coagulation time.

IT 69129-84-6P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 69129-84-6 CAPLUS

CN Glycine, N-butyl-N-[N2-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxalinyl)sulfonyl]-L-arginyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L13 ANSWER 127 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:38873 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:38873

TITLE: Synthesis of 1-aryl- and 1-alkyl-2,3-dimethylquinoxalinium perchlorates. 2. Synthesis and proton NMR spectra of 2,3-dimethyl-1-phenyl-6-X-quinoxalinium perchlorates

AUTHOR(S): Schelz, Dieter

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Farbenchem., Univ. Basel, Basel, Switz.

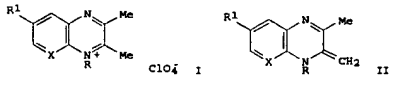
SOURCE: Helvetica Chimica Acta (1978), 61(7), 2452-62
CODEN: HCACAV; ISSN: 0018-019X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 90:38873

GI



AB A general method for the preparation of the title compds. I (X = CH, R = Ph, R1 = NO2, SO2Me, CN, CF3, CO2Et, Cl, Br, Me, OMe; R = Me, 4-ClC6H4, R1 = NO2, H, X = CH; R = Ph, R1 = H, X = N) involved the condensation of 4,2-R(H2N)C6H3NHR with MeCOCOMe and HClO4 in a mixed solvent containing excess Et2O. I were converted into II by heating with Et3N and Me2CO. The NMR shifts of I were correlated with Hammet's constant σp. I are useful as dye precursors.

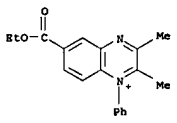
IT 68765-65-1P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and NMR of)

RN 68765-65-1 CAPLUS

CN Quinoxalinium, 6-(ethoxycarbonyl)-2,3-dimethyl-1-phenyl-, perchlorate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 68765-64-0
CMF C19 H19 N2 O2



CM 2

CRN 14797-73-0
CMF Cl O4

L13 ANSWER 128 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:120955 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:120955

TITLE: Some reactions of 2,3-diaminoindole derivatives. Synthesis of indolo[2,3-b]quinoxalines

AUTHOR(S): Kurilo, G. N.; Rostova, N. I.; Cherkasova, A. A.; Grinev, A. N.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Vses. Nauchno-Issled. Khim.-Farm. Inst. im. Ordzhonikidze, Moscow, USSR

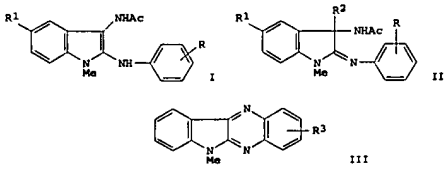
SOURCE: Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii (1977), (12), 1645-7
CODEN: KGSSAQ; ISSN: 0453-8234

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 88:120955

GI



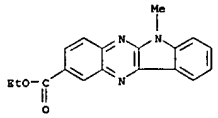
AB Treatment of indoles I (R = H, o- and p-Me, p-Cl, p-CO2Et; R1 = H, Me) with Cu acetate in MeOH gave 40-64% II (R2 = MeO); II (R = H, p-Cl; R1 = H; R2 = piperidino) were obtained in 45-51% yield in the presence of piperidine. Heating II (R = H, o-Me, p-Cl, p-CO2Et; R1 = H; R2 = OMe) at 200-10° for 5 min gave 15-33% III (R3 = H, 4-Me, 2-Cl, 2-CO2Et);

III (R3 = 2-Cl, 2-CO2Et) monooxides were obtained in 61-87% yield by oxidation of III by H2O2.

IT 65880-42-4P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 65880-42-4 CAPLUS

CN 6H-Indolo[2,3-b]quinoxaline-2-carboxylic acid, 6-methyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 129 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:553420 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:153420

TITLE: 2,4-Diaryl[1,3,4H]thiadiazines fused to quinoxalines

INVENTOR(S): Elliott, Arthur John

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): du Pont de Nemours, E. I., and Co., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4025510	A	19770524	US 1975-636792	19751201
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1975-636792 A	19751201

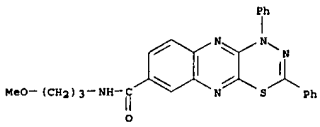
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB 2,4-Diaryl-1,3,4-thiadiazines (I, R = Ph, substituted Ph, 4-quinolinyl; R1 = Ph, substituted Ph; A = quinoxaline, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridine, pyridazine residue) are prepared and used to dye polyester fibers fast yellow shades. Thus, a mixture of N-thiobenzoyl-N'-phenylhydrazine [13437-75-7], 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline [2213-63-0], and Et3N were refluxed in MeCN to give II [63811-31-4]. The other 34 I were similarly prepared

IT 63811-18-7 63811-22-3
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dye, for polyester fibers, preparation of)

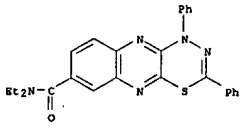
RN 63811-18-7 CAPLUS

CN 1H-[1,3,4]Thiadiazino[5,6-b]quinoxaline-7-carboxamide, N-(3-methoxypropyl)-1,3-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 63811-22-3 CAPLUS

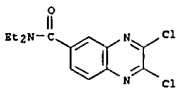
CN 1H-[1,3,4]Thiadiazino[5,6-b]quinoxaline-7-carboxamide, N,N-diethyl-1,3-diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 26887-34-3 63810-79-7
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with (thiobenzoyl)phenylhydrazine)

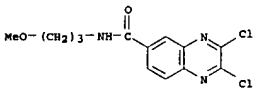
RN 26887-34-3 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N,N-diethyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 63810-79-7 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(3-methoxypropyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 130 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:469732 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:69732

TITLE: Fiber-reactive azo dyes

INVENTOR(S): Jaeger, Horst

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 49 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

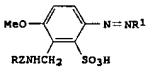
LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2549570	A1	19770512	DE 1975-2549570	19751105
DE 2549570	C2	19830519		
JP 52058730	A2	19770514	JP 1976-130580	19761101
GB 1540604	A	19790214	GB 1976-45502	19761102
GB 1540605	A	19790214	GB 1977-22502	19761102
FR 2330738	A1	19770603	FR 1976-33489	19761105
FR 2330738	B1	19800808		
CH 624426	A	19810731	CH 1977-12221	19771006
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1975-2549570 A	19751105
			CH 1976-13821 A	19761102
			GB 1976-45502 A	19761102

GI



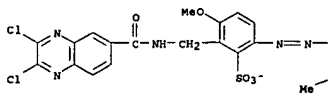
I

AB Fiber-reactive azo dyes (I, R = 5-chloro-2,6-difluoro-4-pyrimidinyl, 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl; R1 = naphthalenesulfonic acid, pyrazole, acetoacetanilide, azo chromophore residue; Z = direct bond, CO) were prepared and used to dye and print cotton and wool fast yellow to blue shades. Thus, -1-amino-2-sulfo-3-(aminomethyl)-4-methoxybenzene [63353-60-6] was prepared, diazotized, coupled with 1,3,6-HOC10H5(SO3H)2 [578-85-8], the resulting azo compound treated with 2,4,6-trifluoro-5-chloropyrimidine [697-83-6], and the reaction mixture salted to give I(R = 5-chloro-2,6-difluoro-4-pyrimidinyl, R1 = 1,3,6,2-HO(HO3S)2C10H4; Z = direct bond) [63353-68-4], dyeing cotton a fast yellowish red shade.

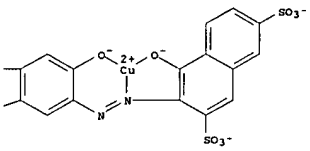
IT 63395-43-7
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dye, for cellulosic fibers, preparation of)

RN 63395-43-7 CAPLUS

CN Cuprate(3-), [3-[[4-[[3-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]amino]methyl]-4-methoxy-2-sulfophenyl]azo]-2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl]azo]-4-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonato(5-)]-, trihydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



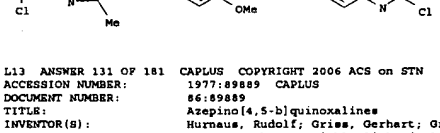
●3 H+



IT 63353-62-8
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dye, for cotton, preparation of)

RN 63353-62-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 6-[[1-(2-chloro-5-sulfophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]azo]-2-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]amino]methyl]-3-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 131 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:89889 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:89889

TITLE: Azepino[4,5-b]quinoxalines

INVENTOR(S): Hurnaus, Rudolf; Griss, Gerhart; Grell, Wolfgang; Sauter, Robert; Reichl, Richard; Leitold, Matyas

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Thomae, Dr. Karl, G.m.b.H., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 46 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

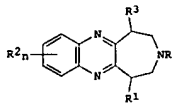
LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2519258	A1	19761111	DE 1975-2519258	19750430
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1975-2519258 A	19750430

GI



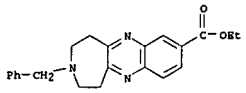
I

AB Tetrahydro-1H-azepino[4,5-b]quinoxalines (I; R = e.g., H, Me, Ph, PhCH2, Ac, Bz, CO2H, CH2CH2CO2H; R1 = R3 = H, OH, AcO, EtO2CO; R2n = e.g., H, 6-Cl, 7-NO2, 8-Me, 8-CO2H, 8,9-Me2, 8-MeO), useful as appetite depressants and bactericides (no data), are prepared by various known methods, mostly involving reaction between an o-phenylenediamine and an azepinedione. The azepinediones can be obtained by cyclization of an iminodipropionic acid derivative. Thus, reaction of PhCH2N(CH2CH2CO2Me)2 with Na and Me3SiCl in Me2C6H4 gives 1-benzyl-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4,5-bis(trimethylsiloxy)-1H-azepine which is oxidized with Br to the azepine-4,5-dione which then reacts with 1,2-(H2N)2C6H4 in AcOH to give after 4 hr at 100° 83% I.HCl (R = PhCH2, R1 = R2n = R3 = H).

IT 61793-52-0P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 61793-52-0 CAPLUS

CN 1H-Azepino[4,5-b]quinoxaline-8-carboxylic acid, 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-3-(phenylmethyl)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 132 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:412370 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:12370

TITLE: Stable polymer images by photopolymerization in a matrix

INVENTOR(S): Baumann, Niklaus

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 109 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

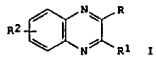
LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2525674	A1	19760102	DE 1975-2525674	19750609
CH 594704	A	19780131	CH 1974-7956	19740611
CH 604208	A	19780831	CH 1974-7957	19740611
FR 2274951	A1	19760109	FR 1975-17754	19750606
FR 2274951	B1	19831028		
CA 1077760	A1	19800520	CA 1975-228849	19750609
BE 830049	A1	19751210	BE 1975-157171	19750610
JP 51030286	A2	19760315	JP 1975-71385	19750611
US 4043819	A	19770823	US 1976-743011	19761118
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1974-7956	A 19740611
			CH 1974-7957	A 19740611
			CH 1975-4843	A 19750416
			US 1975-584444	A1 19750606

GI



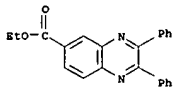
I

AB Photopolymerizable compns. capable of forming stable polymer relief images are composed of an ethylenically unsatd. photopolymerizable monomer, a chemical hardenable, nonlight-sensitive, swellable macromol. compound as binder, a hardening agent, and a quinoxaline derivative (I; R = H, Me; R1 = Me, Ph, NaO3SC6H4, p-MeOC6H4; R2 = H, SO3H), which together with the monomer or the binder forms a redox pair, as photoinitiator. Thus, a gelatin-subbed cellulose triacetate support was overcoated wih a solution containing calcium diacrylate 26.07, acrylamide 3.89, gelatin 7.68, glycerin 2.14, the ether of polyethylene glycol with N-(methylol)perfluoroalkylsulfonamide 0.107, β-(3,5-dimethyl-1-pyrazolyl)acrolein (hardener) 0.081, and I (R, R2 = H; R1 = NaSO3C6H4) 1.03 g/m2, dried at 30°, contact exposed under a photog. step wedge (12 steps) for .apprx.30 sec to a 400-W high-pressure Hg lamp at 40 cm, rinsed with water, colored with a cationic dye, rinsed with water, and dried to show 12 steps. The maximum color d. was 3.2 and the absolute sensitivity at an optical d. of 1 was 8.2 + 10-3 J/cm2.

IT 32388-05-9P 32388-06-0P 32388-08-2P
32388-09-3P 37966-43-1P 52996-75-5P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

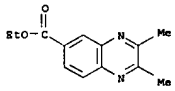
RN 32388-05-9 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-diphenyl-, ethyl ester (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



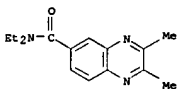
RN 32388-06-0 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dimethyl-, ethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



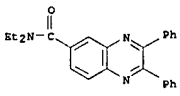
RN 32388-08-2 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N,N-diethyl-2,3-dimethyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



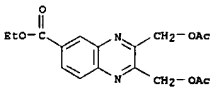
RN 32388-09-3 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N,N-diethyl-2,3-diphenyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



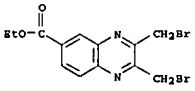
RN 37966-43-1 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-bis[(acetyloxy)methyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 52996-75-5 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-bis(bromomethyl)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 133 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:422365 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:22365

TITLE: Effect of 1-phenazinecarboxylic acid derivatives on experimental tumors

AUTHOR(S): Sidorik, O. A.; Shevchenko, I. N.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Probl. Onkol., Kiev, USSR

SOURCE: Piziologicheski Aktivnye Veshchestva (1966-1992) (1974), 6, 92-4
CODEN: FAVUAI; ISSN: 0533-1153

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

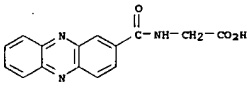
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB When injected s.c. at 200 mg/kg/day into rats for 12-15 days or i.p. at 50 mg/kg/day into mice for 8-12 days, 1-phenazinecarboxylic acid Na salt (I) [1144-02-1] or glycine N-1-phenazinecarbonyl acid Na salt [55327-47-4] significantly inhibited the growth of Ehrlich carcinoma and erythromyelosis. The inhibitory effects of the prepns. on lymphoma NK/Ly or sarcoma 45 were less pronounced and both compds. were inactive against Guerin carcinoma.

IT 55327-47-4
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neoplasm inhibitor)

RN 55327-47-4 CAPLUS

CN Glycine, N-(2-phenazinylcarbonyl)-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

L13 ANSWER 134 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:156377 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:156377

TITLE: Piperazinyl quinoxalines

INVENTOR(S): Engelhard, Edward L.; Lumma, William C., Jr.; Saari, Walfred S.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck and Co., Inc.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 36 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2433397	A1	19750206	DE 1974-2433397	19740711
FI 7401939	A	19750114	FI 1974-1939	19740625
DK 7403426	A	19750303	DK 1974-3426	19740626
NO 7402351	A	19750114	NO 1974-2351	19740627
SE 7408486	A	19750114	SE 1974-8486	19740627
SE 417316	B	19810309		
SE 417316	C	19810625		
NL 7408705	A	19750115	NL 1974-8705	19740627
AU 7470731	A1	19760108	AU 1974-70731	19740702
GB 1440722	A	19760623	GB 1974-30176	19740708
ES 428107	A1	19761116	ES 1974-428107	19740709
FR 2236499	A1	19750207	FR 1974-24114	19740711
DD 112127	C	19750320	DD 1974-179871	19740711
BE 817608	A1	19750113	BE 1974-146519	19740712
ZA 7404466	A	19760225	ZA 1974-4466	19740712
CH 605919	A	19781013	CH 1974-9648	19740712

JP 50037791	A2	19750408	JP 1974-79774	19740713
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1973-379022	A 19730713
			US 1974-465381	A 19740429

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

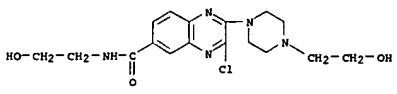
AB Piperazinylquinoxalines I (R = H, Me, CO2Me, COCH2Ac, CH2CH2OH, Ac, CON:CMe2, CO2CH2Ph, CS2CH2CO2Et, allyl, CH2CH:CHCl; R1 = H, Cl, Me, CO2H, Ph, CO2Et, SPh, Ac, NHCH2CH2OH, NH2, OEt; R2 = halo, NO2, OMe, CF3 etc. in 5-8 positions) and some related compds. (50 compds.) were prepared for use as antidepressants, appetite depressants, and analgesics. Thus reaction of 2,3-dichloro-6-cyanoquinoxaline with N-formylpiperazine and reduction over Pd-C gave I (R = R1 = H, R2 = 6-CN).

IT 55686-57-2P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 55686-57-2 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 3-chloro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-, monohydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



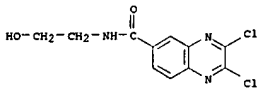
● HCl

IT 26773-13-7

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with piperazine deriv.)

RN 26773-13-7 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 135 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1974:570266 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	81:170266
TITLE:	Photopolymerization of ethylenically unsaturated compounds
INVENTOR(S):	Baumann, Niklaus; Schlunke, Hans P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Ciba-Geigy A.-G.
SOURCE:	Ger. Offen., 77 pp. CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2360350	A1	19740606	DE 1973-2360350	19731204
CH 573448	A	19760315	CH 1972-17658	19721205
NL 7315878	A	19740607	NL 1973-15878	19731120
FR 2217355	A1	19740906	FR 1973-42221	19731127
US 4001017	A	19770104	US 1973-420176	19731129
US 420176	A1	19760316		
CA 980350	A1	19751223	CA 1973-187233	19731203
IT 997924	A	19751230	IT 1973-54054	19731203
GB 1436589	A	19760519	GB 1973-55925	19731203
GB 1436590	A	19760519	GB 1975-18419	19731203
BE 808179	A1	19740604	BE 1973-138476	19731204
JP 49086383	A2	19740819	JP 1973-135455	19731205
JP 59024147	B4	19840607		
JP 49087780	A2	19740822	JP 1973-135454	19731205
JP 59028205	B4	19840711		
FR 2221453	A1	19741011	FR 1974-13181	19740416
FR 2221453	B1	19780908		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1972-17658	A 19721205
			CH 1973-14714	A 19731017

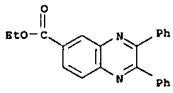
AB Quinoxaline derivs. and salts (.sim.150) were described which were useful with electron donors, such as Na p-toluenesulfinate (I) [824-79-3] and triphenylphosphine [603-35-0], as photoredox catalysts for the preparation ofacrylamide-barium diacrylate copolymer [37281-67-7] (e.g., on photog. film supports) or a similar polymer upon exposure to radiation (200-450 mm). Thus, a solution of 1.4 M aqueous Ba diacrylate 180, 1.6 M aqueous acrylamide 60, 6% aqueous gelatin 30, and 0.25% aqueous FC 170 (wetting agent) 30 ml was mixed with 2 ml EtOH containing 10 mg 6,7-ethylenedioxy-2,3-bis(hydroxymethyl)quinoxaline (II) [52996-38-0] and 2 ml 0.016 M aqueous I, coated on gelatin-coated cellulose triacetate film, dried, irradiated with a Hg lamp through a photog. step-wedge for 30 sec, and developed with a dye to give discernible shades corresponding to the steps.

IT 32388-05-9 32388-06-0 32388-08-2
32388-09-3 37966-43-1 52996-75-5

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, contg electron donors, for photopolymn)

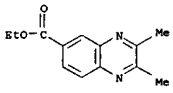
RN 32388-05-9 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-diphenyl-, ethyl ester (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



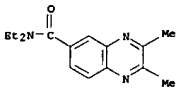
RN 32388-06-0 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dimethyl-, ethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



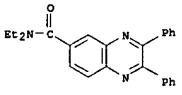
RN 32388-08-2 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N,N-diethyl-2,3-dimethyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



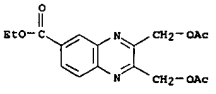
RN 32388-09-3 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N,N-diethyl-2,3-diphenyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



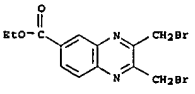
RN 37966-43-1 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-bis[(acetyloxy)methyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 52996-75-5 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-bis(bromomethyl)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 136 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1974:146079 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	80:146079
TITLE:	Nuclear magnetic resonance studies of heterocyclic bridged biphenyls
AUTHOR(S):	Hall, D. Muriel; Hwang, Huaun-Yong; Bhanthumnavin, Biravana
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Dep. Chem., Bedford Coll., London, UK
SOURCE:	Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions 2: Physical Organic Chemistry (1972-1999) (1973), (15), 2131-4 CODEN: JCPKBH; ISSN: 0300-9580
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

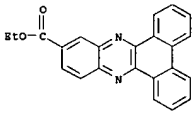
AB Condensation reactions between 1,2-diamines and biphenyl-2,2'-dicarboxaldehyde or 9,10-phenanthraquinone, and between 2,2'-diaminobiphenyl and 1,2-diketones, gave polycyclic products with 5-, 6-, 7-, and 8-membered heterocyclic rings, the NMR spectra of which are discussed. The 15H-dibenzo[c,e]benizimidazo[1,2-a]azepines I (R = H, CO2Et) are fluxional. The dibenzo[a,c]phenazines II showed large downfield shifts (δ .apprx.9.5) for some aromatic protons.

IT 51448-37-4P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 51448-37-4 CAPLUS

CN Dibenzo[a,c]phenazine-11-carboxylic acid, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 137 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1974:109835 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	80:109835
TITLE:	Azo reactive dyes
INVENTOR(S):	Jaeger, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Bayer A.-G.
SOURCE:	Ger. Offen., 47 pp. CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2232541	A1	19740117	DE 1972-2232541	19720703
DE 2232541	B2	19771027		
IT 990815	A	19750710	IT 1973-26026	19730628
BE 801661	A1	19740102	BE 1973-132901	19730629
JP 49052828	A2	19740522	JP 1973-73009	19730629
JP 55043025	B4	19801104		
CH 739539	A4	19750530	CH 1973-9539	19730629
CH 572546	B	19760213		
CA 994330	A1	19760803	CA 1973-175278	19730629
CH 582739	A	19761215	CH 1975-15476	19730629
NL 7309200	A	19740107	NL 1973-9200	19730702
DD 107302	C	19740720	DD 1973-171990	19730702
ES 416498	A1	19760301	ES 1973-416498	19730702
GB 1431322	A	19760407	GB 1973-31420	19730702
GB 1431323	A	19760407	GB 1975-39759	19730702
AT 320100	B	19750127	AT 1973-5845	19730703
FR 2236905	A1	19750207	FR 1973-24415	19730703

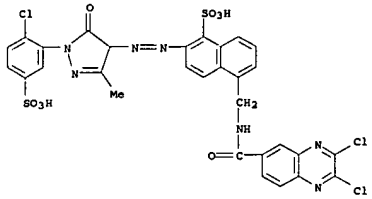
US 4126609	A	19781121	US 1973-376184		19730703
AT 7400179	A	19760515	AT 1974-179		19740110
AT 334313	B	19761110			
JP 52063488	A2	19770525	JP 1976-11493		19760206
JP 57029592	B4	19820623			
US 4049704	A	19770920	US 1976-656251		19760209
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1972-2232541	A	19720703
			AT 1973-5845	A	19730703
			US 1973-376184	A3	19730703

AB Azo and disazo fiber-reactive dyes (I, R = 1-(sulfophenyl)-4-pyrazolyl derive., aminohydroxysulfonaphthyl derive., [(sulfophenyl)azo]sulfonaphthy l derive.; R1 = 2,6-difluoro-5-chloro-4-pyrimidinyl; 2,6-dichloroquinoxaline-6-carbonyl) were prepared and were used to dye cotton fast greenish yellow to navy blue shades. Thus, 2,1-AcNHC10H6SO3H in H2SO4 was treated with N-(hydroxymethyl)phthalimide at 15-20.deg. for 24 hr and the product treated with aqueous NaOH at 170.deg. to give 2-amino-5-(aminomethyl)-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid [52084-84-1] which was diazotized and coupled with 1,8,3,5-HO(BzNH)C10H4(SO3H)2 to give an azo intermediate (II); treatment of II with 2,4,6-trifluoro-5-chloropyrimidine gave azo reactive due (III) [51366-30-4]. The other I were similarly prepared

IT 52084-87-4P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 52084-87-4 CAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 2-[[1-(2-chloro-5-sulfophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]azo]-5-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]amino]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 138 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1973:418669 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	79:18669
TITLE:	Reaction of sodium borohydride with heteroaromatic nitro compounds
AUTHOR(S):	Rao, Koppaka V.; Jackman, Dennis
CORPORATE SOURCE:	J. Hillis Miller Health Cent., Univ. Florida, Gainesville, FL, USA
SOURCE:	Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry (1973), 10(2), 213-15 CODEN: JHTCAD; ISSN: 0022-152X
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

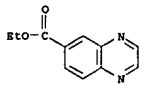
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Quinoxalines (I, R = 5-, 6-NO2, 6-CN, 6-CO2Et, 6-CF3) and 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-nitroquinoline (II) were reduced selectively by NaBH4 in HOAc at 5° to give 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-derivs. of I and 1,2-dihydro-derivs. of II resp. 5-Nitroisoquinoline was reduced to the 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro derivative in HOAc at 5° but yielded the 1,2-dihydro derivative in aqueous MeOH.

IT 6924-72-7
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reduction of, by sodium borohydride in acetic acid)

RN 6924-72-7 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, ethyl ester (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 139 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1973:73615 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	78:73615
TITLE:	Fiber-reactive azo dyes
INVENTOR(S):	Jaeger, Horst; Dehmel, Georg
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.
SOURCE:	Ger. Offen., 40 pp. CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2113298	A	19720921	DE 1971-2113298	19710319
DE 2113298	B2	19770512		
DE 2113298	C3	19771229		
NL 7203510	A	19720921	NL 1972-3510	19720316
BE 780848	A1	19720918	BE 1972-115221	19720317
FR 2130422	A5	19721103	FR 1972-9516	19720317
FR 2130422	B1	19751024		
IT 953527	A	19730810	IT 1972-22048	19720317
AT 309619	B	19730827	AT 1972-2310	19720317
DD 102159	C	19731212	DD 1972-161627	19720317
AT 316479	B	19740710	AT 1972-7973	19720317
GB 1378244	A	19741227	GB 1972-12626	19720317
CA 998388	A1	19761012	CA 1972-137324	19720317
CH 606341	A	19781031	CH 1974-8948	19720317
JP 54027020	B4	19790907	JP 1972-26718	19720317
ES 400909	A1	19750116	ES 1972-400909	19720318
US 4118382	A	19781003	US 1977-800573	19770525
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1971-2113298 A	19710319
			US 1972-235856 A1	19720317

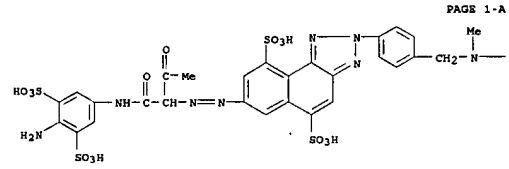
AB 4'-Amino-3',5'-disulfoacetoacetanilide (I) [37615-83-1] was used as the coupling component to prepare 6 fiber-reactive azo dyes [II, Q = phenyl, naphthotriazolyl, or benzothiazolyl containing a fiber-reactive group) which dyed cotton light- and wetfast yellow to greenish yellow shades. Thus, 1,4,2,6-(H2N)2C6H2(SO3H)2 was condensed with diketene in aqueous NaOH to give I. 2,5-H2N(O2N)C6H3SO3H was diazotized and coupled with I, the intermediate nitro azo compound reduced with Na2S, and the amino derivative condensed with 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline-6-carbonyl chloride to give azo dye III [37615-47-7], greenish yellow on cotton. In another typical example, 2-(methylsulfonyl)-6-methoxy-7-aminobenzothiazole was diazotized and coupled with I to give azo dye IV [37615-48-8], yellow on cotton.

IT 40859-07-2P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

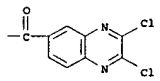
RN 40859-07-2 CAPLUS

CN 2H-Naphtho[1,2-d]triazole-5,9-disulfonic acid, 7-[[1-[[(4-amino-3,5-disulfophenyl)amino]carbonyl]-2-oxopropyl]azo]-2-[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L13 ANSWER 140 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1972:552222 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	77:152222
TITLE:	Substituted quinoxalines for the inhibition of gastric acidity
INVENTOR(S):	Bolhofer, William A.; Baldwin, John J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Merck and Co., Inc.
SOURCE:	U.S., 5 pp. CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3691166	A	19720912	US 1969-886791	19691219
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1969-886791 A	19691219

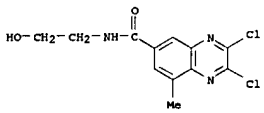
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Seven 2,3-dichloro[(2-hydroxyethyl)carbamoyl]quinoxalines [I, when R = CONH(CH2)2OH, R1 = H, Cl, R2 = H, Cl, Me, R3 = H, Cl, me; when R1 = CONH(CH2)2OH, R = R2 = H, R3 = Cl, Me], gastrc acid inhibitors, were prepared by refluxing the 2,3- and 3,4-diaminobenzoic acids with di-Et oxalate, converting the resulting 2,3-dihydroxy-5(or 6)-quinoxalinecarboxylic acids with PCl5-POCl3 to the 2,3-dichloroquioxalinecarbonyl chlorides and treating these with HO(CH2)2NH2 at room temperature

IT 37901-98-7P 37902-03-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

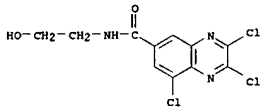
RN 37901-98-7 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-8-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 37902-03-7 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3,8-trichloro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 141 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

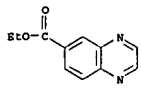
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1972:513283 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	77:113283
TITLE:	Proton resonance spectra of heterocycles. VIII. Substituent effects on coupling constants in bicyclic heteroaromatic compounds and the prediction of chemical shifts from coupling constants
AUTHOR(S):	Katritzky, A. R.; Takeuchi, Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Sch. Chem. Sci., Univ. East Anglia, Norwich, UK
SOURCE:	Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions 2: Physical Organic Chemistry (1972-1999) (1972), (11), 1682-5 CODEN: JCPKBH; ISSN: 0300-9580
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

AB Substituents affect coupling consts. in bicyclic heteroaromatic compds. e.g., substituted 2,1,3-selenadiazole, benzofuroxan, quinazoline, quinoline; they increase 3J $\alpha\beta$ and 4J$\alpha\alpha$, slightly decrease 4J$\alpha\gamma$ and 5J$\alpha\delta$, and have little effect on 3J$\beta\gamma$. The regularities discussed allowed prediction of J in substituted systems. Ortho-substituent effects on chemical shifts relate to the corresponding 3J values in the unsubstituted compound, reflecting the dependence of both on partial bond fixation.

IT 6924-72-7
RL: PRP (Properties)
(substituent coupling consts. in, substituent chemical shift in relation to)

RN 6924-72-7 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, ethyl ester (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 142 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:503277 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:103277
TITLE: Fiber reactive dyes
INVENTOR(S): Dehmel, Georg; Jaeger, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 86 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2055967	A	19720518	DE 1970-2055967	19701113
IT 951598	A	19730710	IT 1971-30972	19711111
CH 549632	A	19740531	CH 1973-4115	19711111
BE 775265	A1	19720301	BE 1971-110436	19711112
NL 7115598	A	19720516	NL 1971-15598	19711112
FR 2114670	A5	19720630	FR 1971-40675	19711112
GB 1369856	A	19741009	GB 1971-52667	19711112
JP 56003389	B4	19810124	JP 1971-89976	19711112

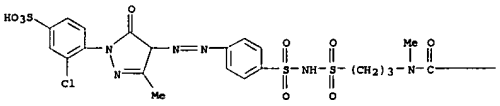
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1970-2055967 A 19701113

AB Fourteen H2O-soluble fiber-reactive azo, phthalocyanine, nitro, and anthraquinone dyes containing SO2NHSO2(CH2)nNMeX groups (X = 2,3-dichloroquinoxalin-6-carbonyl or 5-chloro-2,6-difluoropyrimidin-4-yl, n = 3 or 4) were prepared and used to dye cellulose and wool wetfast shades. For example, p-H2NC6H4SO2NHSO2CH2CH2CH2NHMe (fer. 1-(2-chloro-4-sulfophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone was condensed with 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline-6-carbonyl chloride to give fiber-reactive dye I [35934-00-0].

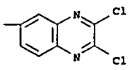
IT 35934-00-0P 38097-34-6P 38097-35-7P
38153-46-7P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 35934-00-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 3-chloro-4-[4-[[4-[[[[3-[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]propyl]sulfonyl]amino]sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

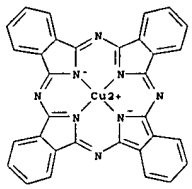


PAGE 1-B

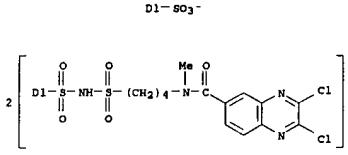


RN 38097-34-6 CAPLUS
CN Cuprate(1-), [C-(aminosulfonyl)-C,C-bis[[[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]butyl]sulfonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-29H,31H-phthalocyanine-2-sulfonato(3-)-N29,N30,N31,N32]-, hydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

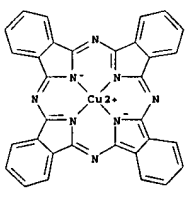


PAGE 2-A

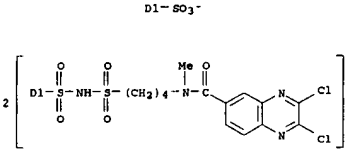


RN 38097-35-7 CAPLUS
CN Cuprate(1-), [C-(aminosulfonyl)-C,C-bis[[[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]butyl]sulfonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-29H,31H-phthalocyanine-C-sulfonato(3-)-N29,N30,N31,N32]-, hydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

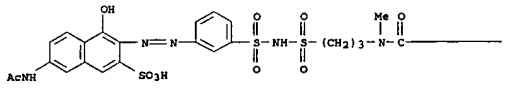


PAGE 2-A

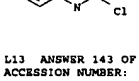


RN 38153-46-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(acetylamino)-3-[[3-[[[[3-[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]propyl]sulfonyl]amino]sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]-4-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

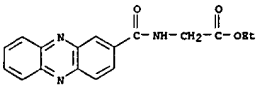


L13 ANSWER 143 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:461948 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:61948
TITLE: Synthesis and study of phenazine derivatives. XVII. Synthesis and properties of some phenazine derivatives and their N-mono- and N,N-dioxides
AUTHOR(S): Batulina, R. Kh.; Konyukhov, V. N.; Pushkareva, Z. V.; Yaryseheva, I. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ural. Politekh. Inst. im. Kirova, Sverdlovsk, USSR
SOURCE: Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii (1972), (4), 563-7
CODEN: KGSSAQ; ISSN: 0132-6244
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Five 2-phenazinecarboxamide 10-oxides (I, R = H, Et, R1 = H, Et, Ph,

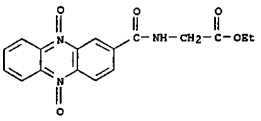
p-MeOC6H4, RR1 = (CH2CH2)2O, n = 0) and 4 2-phenazinecarboxamide 5,10-dioxides I (n = 1) were obtained in 46-86% yield. Polarog. of 36 I and previously obtained phenazinecarboxamides was reported.

IT 30806-87-2 30806-88-3 30905-67-0
30905-73-8 30905-74-9 37648-78-5
37648-80-9 37648-82-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(polarog. of)

RN 30806-87-2 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-(2-phenazinylcarbonyl)-, ethyl ester (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

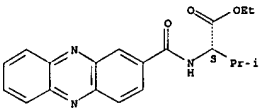


RN 30806-88-3 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-(2-phenazinylcarbonyl)-, ethyl ester, dioxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



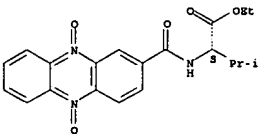
RN 30905-67-0 CAPLUS
CN L-Valine, N-(2-phenazinylcarbonyl)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



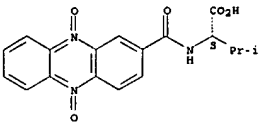
RN 30905-73-8 CAPLUS
CN L-Valine, N-(2-phenazinylcarbonyl)-, ethyl ester, dioxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

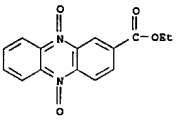


RN 30905-74-9 CAPLUS
CN L-Valine, N-(2-phenazinylcarbonyl)-, dioxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

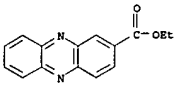
Absolute stereochemistry.



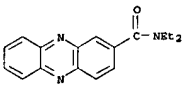
RN 37648-78-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Phenazinecarboxylic acid, ethyl ester, 5,10-dioxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 37648-80-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Phenazinecarboxylic acid, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

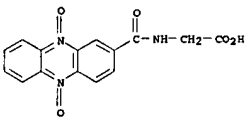


RN 37648-82-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



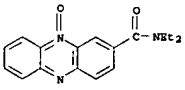
IT 30806-89-4
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(pollrog. of)

RN 30806-89-4 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-(2-phenazinylcarbonyl)-, dioxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

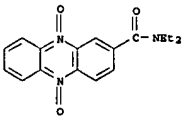


IT 37648-67-2P 37648-71-8P 37648-75-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and polarog. of)

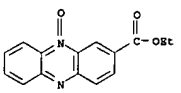
RN 37648-67-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N,N-diethyl-, 10-oxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 37648-71-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N,N-diethyl-, 5,10-dioxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 37648-75-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Phenazinecarboxylic acid, ethyl ester, 10-oxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 144 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1972:454870 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	77:54870
TITLE:	Quinoxaline catalysts for the silver-dye bleach process
INVENTOR(S):	Schlunke, Hans P.; Egli, Christian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Ciba-Geigy A.-G.
SOURCE:	Ger. Offen., 83 pp.
	CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

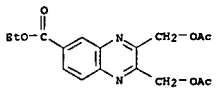
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2144297	A	19720309	DE 1971-2144297	19710903
DE 2144297	C2	19821202		
CH 553428	A	19740830	CH 1970-13253	19700904
FR 2106207	A5	19720428	FR 1971-31379	19710830
US 3796576	A	19740312	US 1971-176749	19710831
GB 1360046	A	19740717	GB 1971-41053	19710902
BE 772142	A1	19720303	BE 1971-107759	19710903
JP 54003620	B4	19790224	JP 1971-68809	19710904
US 3875158	A	19750401	US 1973-344815	19730326
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1970-13253 A	19700904
			US 1971-176749 A2	19710831

AB Quinoxalines, having a favorable redox potential and adequate solubility in the dye bleach bath, carry in their 2- and 3-positions a -CH2- group linked to Br, C, O, S, or N. They are synthesized from 1,2-dinitrobenzene or o-nitroaniline compds. by hydrogenation to the 1,2-diamines, followed by condensation with 1,2-dicarbonyl compds. in a N atmospheric The halogen in the 2,3-bis(bromomethyl)quinoxalines can readily be exchanged by reaction with Lewis bases. Thus, 2,3-bis(bromomethyl)-6,7-di(methoxy)quinoxaline is obtained by reduction of 1,2-dimethoxy-4,5-dinitrobenzene and condensation with BrCH2COCOCH2Br. Reaction with (1) K2CO3 in aqueous EtOH replaces the Br by OH, (2) KOAc by OAc, and (3) NaOMe by OMe. The quinoxalines are added to the bleach bath (1-100 mg/l.) or incorporated in a layer of the photog. material.

IT 37966-43-1
RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. silver-dye bleach bath containing, for color processing)

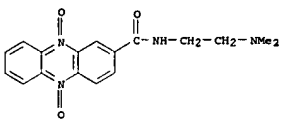
RN 37966-43-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-bis[(acetyloxy)methyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



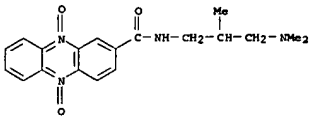
L13 ANSWER 145 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:434584 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:34584
TITLE: Anticancerous 2-substituted phenazine 5,10-dioxides
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Societe des usines chimiques de Rhone-Poulenc
SOURCE: Fr. CAM, 2 pp. Addn. to Fr. M 4745 (CA 69;67421f).
CODEN: FMXXBK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 193		19680410	FR 1965-60633	19650618

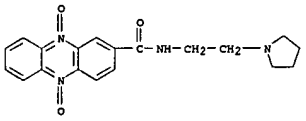
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB N,N'-Carbonyldiimidazole in DMF was treated with 2-carboxyphenazine 5,10-dioxide to give 2-imidazolocarbonylphenazine 5,10-dioxide. 1-Benzylpiperazine was added, and the solution concentrated to give 2-(4-benzyl-1-piperazinyl)carbonylphenazine 5,10-dioxide (I) (R = 4-benzyl-1-piperazinyl). Similarly prepared were I [R = [[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amino], [[3-(dimethylamino)-2-methylpropyl]amino], [[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]amino], [2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl]amino], [[2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl]amino] and 2-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)].
IT 13458-25-8P 13458-27-0P 13458-29-2P
13458-30-5P 14559-63-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 13458-25-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-, 5,10-dioxide (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



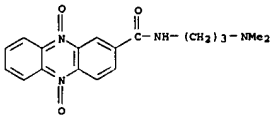
RN 13458-27-0 CAPLUS
CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N-[3-(dimethylamino)-2-methylpropyl]-, 5,10-dioxide (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



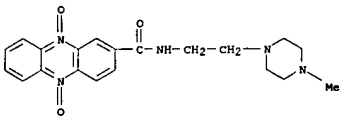
RN 13458-29-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl]-, 5,10-dioxide (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 13458-30-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-, 5,10-dioxide (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

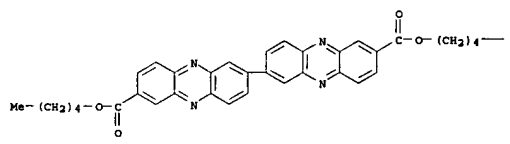


RN 14559-63-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N-[2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl]-, 5,10-dioxide (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 146 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:419006 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:19006
TITLE: Polarography and ir spectra of 2,2'-biphenazinyl and its derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Gordienko, L. L.; Rozum, Yu. S.; Prokopenko, V. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kiev. Tekhnol. Inst. Pishch. Prom., Kiev, USSR
SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya (1971), 7(12), 1830-3
CODEN: ELKHAX; ISSN: 0424-8570
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB Polarog. data for 9 2,2'-biphenazines (I, R = MeO, Me, Cl; R1 = Me; R2 = CO2H, CO2C5H11, CO2Me) were related to the Hammett σ consts. for the substituents.
IT 37552-97-9
RL: PRP (Properties)
(polarography and ir spectrum of)
RN 37552-97-9 CAPLUS
CN [2,2'-Biphenazine]-7,7'-dicarboxylic acid, dipentyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

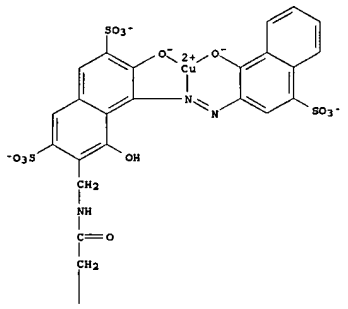
—Me

L13 ANSWER 147 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:465269 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75:65269
TITLE: Metal-containing monoazo fiber-reactive dyes
INVENTOR(S): Jager, Horst; Schundehutte, Karl H.; Machatzke, Heinz
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.
SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

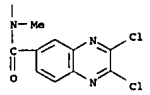
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3585181	A	19710615	US 1969-849600	19690807
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1969-849600 A	19690807

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Hydroxy azonaphthalene Cu complex fiber reactive dyes (I, A = sulfo-1,2-naphthylenes, R = 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinylcarbonyl1,4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl, R1 = H, SO3H, R2 = H, SO3H, R3 = H, SOoH), useful for dyeing natural and regenerated celluloses, were prepared Thus, 2-[7-[2-[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinylcarbonyl)methylamino]acetamidomethyl]-2,8-dihydroxy-3,6-disulfo-1-naphthylazo]-4-sulfo-1-naphthol 1:1 copper complex (I, A = 4-sulfo-1,2-naphthylene, R = 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinylcarbonyl, R1 = R3 = SO3H, R2 = H) was prepared by condensing I (A = 4-sulf/-1,2-naphthylene, R = H, R1 = R3 = SO3H, R2 = H) with 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline-6-carbonyl chloride at pH 7-8, and used to dye cotton fast blue shades.
IT 16207-38-8P 16207-39-9P 16265-96-6P
16265-97-7P 33111-15-8P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 16207-38-8 CAPLUS
CN Copper, [trihydrogen 3-[[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)acetamido]methyl]-4,6-dihydroxy-5-[(1-hydroxy-4-sulfo-2-naphthyl)azo]-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonato(2-)]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



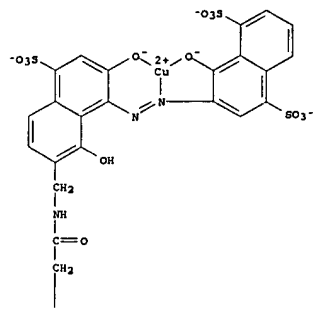
PAGE 2-A



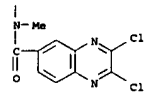
●3 H+

RN 16207-39-9 CAPLUS
CN Copper, [trihydrogen 3-[[7-[[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)acetamido]methyl]-2,8-dihydroxy-4-sulfo-1-naphthyl]azo]-4-hydroxy-1,5-naphthalenedisulfonato(2-)]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



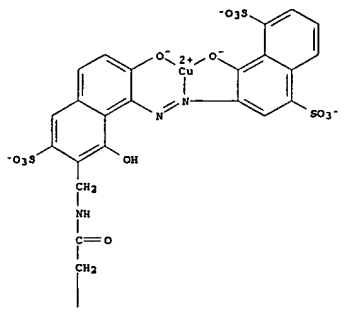
PAGE 2-A



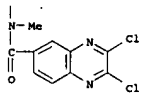
●3 H+

RN 16265-96-6 CAPLUS
CN Copper, [trihydrogen 3-[[7-[[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)acetamido]methyl]-2,8-dihydroxy-6-sulfo-1-naphthyl]azo]-4-hydroxy-1,5-naphthalenedisulfonato(2-)]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



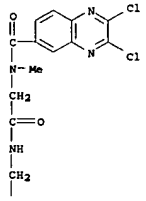
PAGE 2-A



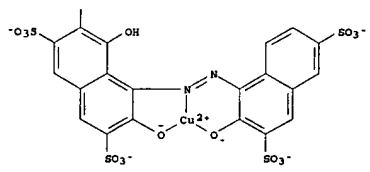
●3 H+

RN 16265-97-7 CAPLUS
CN Copper, [[tetrahydrogen 6-[[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)acetamido]methyl]-3,3',5-trihydroxy-4,4'-azodi-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonato](2-)]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



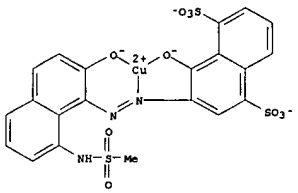
PAGE 2-A



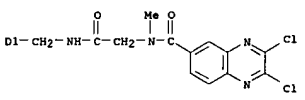
●4 H+

RN 33111-15-8 CAPLUS
CN Copper, [dihydrogen 3-[[[[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)acetamido]methyl]-2-hydroxy-8-methanesulfonamido-1-naphthyl]azo]-4-hydroxy-1,5-naphthalenedisulfonato(2-)]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

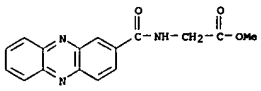


PAGE 2-A



●2 H+

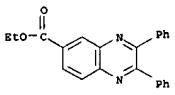
L13 ANSWER 148 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:406307 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75:6307
TITLE: Anomalous nucleosides and related compounds. XVI. Phenazinylpeptides
AUTHOR(S): Chernetskii, V. P.; Vlasika, N. Ya.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mikrobiol. Virusol. im. Zabolotnogo, Kiev, USSR
SOURCE: Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii (1970), (7), 989-90
CODEN: KGSSAQ; ISSN: 0132-6244
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Glycine Me ester hydrochloride was treated with PCl3 in C5H5N 30 min, 1-phenazinecarboxylic acid added, and the mixture heated 3 hr at 100° to give 50% I (R = OMe, R1 = H). Similarly obtained were 6 other I analogs and II.
IT 32271-88-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 32271-88-8 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-(2-phenazinylcarbonyl)-, methyl ester (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



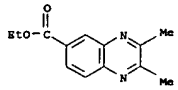
L13 ANSWER 149 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:133012 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:133012
TITLE: Quinoxaline derivative catalysts for photographic silver dye bleach baths
INVENTOR(S): Schlunke, Hans P.; Ronco, Karl
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CIBA Ltd.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 72 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2010280	A	19700924	DE 1970-2010280	19700305
DE 2010280	C3	19791115		
DE 2010280	B2	19790322		
CH 508226	A	19710531	CH 1969-508226	19690313
US 3656953	A	19720418	US 1970-16207	19700303
FR 2034876	A5	19701218	FR 1970-8444	19700310
BE 747252	A	19700914	BE 1970-747252	19700312
NL 7003551	A	19700915	NL 1970-3551	19700312
NL 167523	B	19810716		
NL 167523	C	19811216		
GB 1299402	A	19721213	GB 1970-1299402	19700312
SU 383336	D	19730525	SU 1970-1416280	19700312
JP 49010054	B4	19740308	JP 1970-21168	19700313

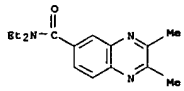
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CH 1969-3820 A 19690313
AB They are obtained by the condensation of properly substituted diamines with 1,2-dicarbonyl compds., α-halo ketones, or α-oximino ketones, followed by oxidation with Na m-nitrobenzenesulfonate. 43 synthesized examples are listed with their m.ps. For use 1-100 mg is added to 1 l. of bleach bath, or they are incorporatedin the dye or another layer of the photog. material.
IT 32388-05-9P 32388-06-0P 32388-08-2P
32388-09-3P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(manufacture of, and used in photographic silver-dye bleach process)
RN 32388-05-9 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-diphenyl-, ethyl ester (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



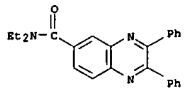
RN 32388-06-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dimethyl-, ethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 32388-08-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N,N-diethyl-2,3-dimethyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

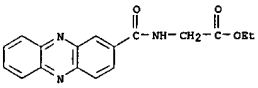


RN 32388-09-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N,N-diethyl-2,3-diphenyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

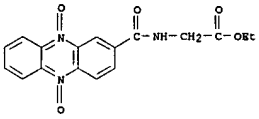


L13 ANSWER 150 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:87918 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:87918
TITLE: N-Oxides of N-phenazinoyl derivatives of some α-amino acids
AUTHOR(S): Batulina, R. Kh.; Pushkareva, Z. V.; Konyukhov, V. N.; Bobarykina, K. Yu.; Platonova, G. N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ural. Politekh. Inst. im. Kirova, Sverdlovsk, USSR
SOURCE: Khimiko-Farmatsevticheskii Zhurnal (1970), 4(11), 18-22
CODEN: KHFZAN; ISSN: 0023-1134
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB 1-Phenazinecarboxylic acid was obtained from condensation of o-H2NC6H4CO2H and PhNO2. 2-Phenazinecarboxylic acid (I) was prepared by oxidative condensation of p-toluidine with PhNO2. I as the acid chloride reacted with amino acid Et esters to give II. III and IV were obtained from II (R = iso-Pr) by oxidation with 30 H2O2 in HOAc.
IT 30806-87-2P 30806-88-3P 30806-89-4P
30905-67-0P 30905-73-8P 30905-74-9P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

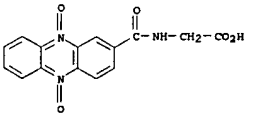
RN 30806-87-2 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-(2-phenazinylcarbonyl)-, ethyl ester (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 30806-88-3 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-(2-phenazinylcarbonyl)-, ethyl ester, dioxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

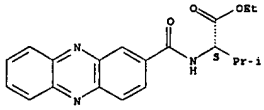


RN 30806-89-4 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-(2-phenazinylcarbonyl)-, dioxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



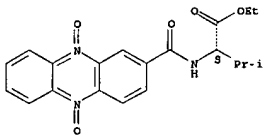
RN 30905-67-0 CAPLUS
CN L-Valine, N-(2-phenazinylcarbonyl)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



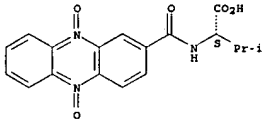
RN 30905-73-8 CAPLUS
CN L-Valine, N-(2-phenazinylcarbonyl)-, ethyl ester, dioxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 30905-74-9 CAPLUS
CN L-Valine, N-(2-phenazinylcarbonyl)-, dioxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

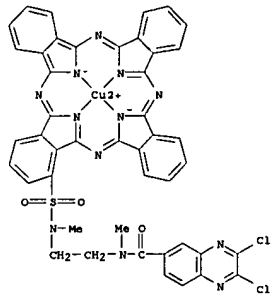


L13 ANSWER 151 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:521552 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73:121552
TITLE: Fiber-reactive phthalocyanine dyes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 12 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

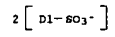
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2011515		19700306	FR 1969-19221	19690610
GB 1262583			GB	
			DE	19680610

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB The title compds. (I, M = Cu or Ni, x = 3 or 4, Pc = phthalocyanine), useful for dyeing cotton fast greenish blue shades, were prepared by treating MPc (x-SO2Cl)3-4 with AcNMeCH2CH2NHMe, optionally adding NH4Cl, deacetylating, and acylating with 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline-6-carbonyl chloride in the presence of Na2CO3. Thus, CuPc was chlorosulfonated and the resultant CuPc(3-SO2Cl)4 converted to turquoise blue I (M = Cu, x = 3, m = 2.5, n = 0, p = 1.5). Similarly 5 other I were prepared
IT 28901-83-9P 29116-77-6P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 28901-83-9 CAPLUS
CN Copper, [dihydrogen [[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)ethyl]methylsulfamoyl]phthalocyaninedisulfonato(2-)]-, disodium salt (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

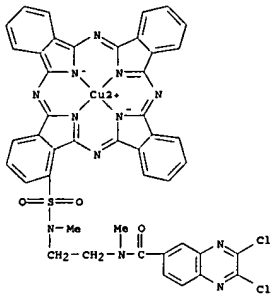


PAGE 2-A

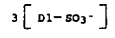


RN 29116-77-6 CAPLUS
CN Copper, [trihydrogen [[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)ethyl]methylsulfamoyl]phthalocyaninetrisulfonato(2-)]-, trisodium salt (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



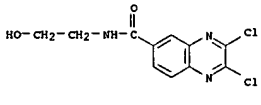
PAGE 2-A



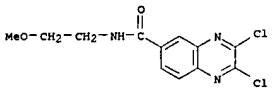
L13 ANSWER 152 OF 161 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:100749 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:100749
TITLE: Quinoxalines useful in treatment of peptic ulcers
INVENTOR(S): Bolhofer, William A.; Baldwin, John J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck and Co., Inc.
SOURCE: S. African, 25 pp.
CODEN: SFXXAB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
ZA 6707613		19690619		
DE 1695532			DE	
FR 1588778			FR	
FR 7331			FR	
GB 1180249			GB	
US 3510487		19700505	US	19661228
US 3655894		19720411	US	19690828
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US	19661228

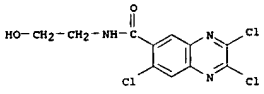
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 72:100749
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB The title compds. (I or II) were prepared by treating an amine with 6-(chlorocarbony)-2,3-dichloroquinoline (III) or III deriv. The compds. inhibit acid secretion. Thus, 0.048 mole CH2NH2CH2OH in 2.3 ml, dioxane added to 0.023 mole III in 52 ml dioxane gave 6-[(2-hydroxyethyl)carbamoyl]-2,3-dichloroquinoxaline, m. 181-3° (MeCN). Similarly were prepared 6-(diethylcarbamoyl)-2,3-dichloroquinoxaline, m. 73-5°, 6-[(2-methoxyethyl)-carbamoyl]-2,3-dichloroquinoxaline, m. 141-2°, and the following I (X = H)(R, R1, and m.p. given): CH2CH2OAc, H, 161.5-3.5°; Me, H, 213-15°; Me, Me, 138-9°; Et, H, 191-6°; Et, Et, 73-5°; Pr, H, 158-60°; CH2CH2OH, H, 181-3°; CH2CH2OH, CH2CH2OH, 123-5°; CH2CH2OH, Me, 128-30°; CHMeCH2OH, H, 157-9°; CH2CHMeOH, H, 180-2°; CH2C(Me)2OH, H, 185-7°; CH2CH2CH2OH, H, 136-8°; CH2CH2OMe, H, 141-2°; CH2CH2Cl, H, 165-6°; CH2CH:CH2, H, 166.0-7.5°; HOCH2CH2Ph, H, 217-18°; tetrahydrofurfuryl, H, 149-50°; cyclopropyl, H, 208-10°; and 11 others. 2,4,5-Cl(NH2)2C6H2CO2H (5.23 g) and 210 ml (CO2Et)2 gave 7.22 g 2,3-dihydroxy-7-chloroquinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid (IV), m. >300°. IV (5 g) refluxed 45 min with 12.95 g POCl3 gave 280 mg 6-(chlorocarbonyl)-2,3,7-trichloroquinoxaline (V), m. 93-5° (hexane). V (0.07 g) in 5 ml dioxane treated at 27° with 0.029 g NH2CH2CH2OH in 2 ml dioxane gave 0.02 g 6-[(2-hydroxyethyl)carbamoyl]-2,3,7-tri-chloroquinoxaline (VI), m. 204-5° (BuCl-MeCN). 6-[(2-Dimethylaminoethyl)carbamoyl]-2,3-dichloroquinoxaline (VII) HCl salt (570 mg) in 50 ml EtOAc treated with 25 ml saturated NaHCO3 gave 440 mg VII, m. 158-60° (BuCl). Similarly, 1 g 6-(2-mor-pholinoethylcarbamoyl)-2,3-dichloroquinoxaline (VIII) HCl salt in 100 ml Et2O gave 450 mg VIII, m. 163-6° (iso-PrOH); and 0.61 g NH2CH2CH2OH, 30 ml CHCl3, and 1.30 g 2,3-dichloro-5-(chlorocarbonyl)-2,3-dichloroquinoxaline gave II (X = R = H, R1 = HOCH2CH2), m. 154.5-6.5°. NH2CH2CH2NMe2 (0.004 mole) in 5 ml dioxane added at room temperature to 0.004 mole III in 10 ml dioxane gave VII.HCl, m. 224-6°. Similarly were prepared the following I.HCl (X = H, R, R1, and m.p. given): (CH2)3CH2NEt2, H, 178.0-9.5°; CH2CH2NEt2, H, 130.0-1.5°; CH2CH2CH2NMe2, H, 228.5-30.5°; and 2 others. MeOC6H4CO2H (24.2 g) in 500 ml EtOH hydrogenated over 5% Pd/C at 40 psi until 0.6 mole H had been absorbed gave 2,4,5-MeO(NH2)2-C6H2CO2H, which gave 6-(2-hydroxyethylcarbamoyl)-7-methoxy-2,3-dichloroquinoxaline.
IT 26773-13-7P 26773-14-8P 26773-17-1P
26773-18-2P 26773-19-3P 26773-21-7P
26773-22-8P 26773-25-1P 26773-26-2P
26773-27-3P 26773-28-4P 26773-29-5P
26773-30-8P 26773-31-9P 26773-32-0P
26840-63-1P 26840-68-6P 26840-73-3P
26840-74-4P 26840-75-5P 26840-76-6P
26840-77-7P 26840-78-8P 26887-34-3P
26887-35-4P 26921-20-0P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 26773-13-7 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



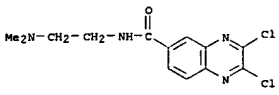
RN 26773-14-8 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2-methoxyethyl)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



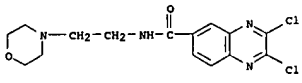
RN 26773-17-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3,7-trichloro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



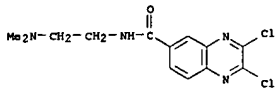
RN 26773-18-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 26773-19-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2-morpholinoethyl)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

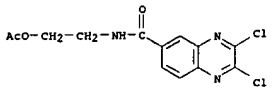


RN 26773-21-7 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-, hydrochloride (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

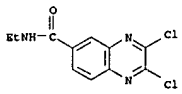


● x HCl

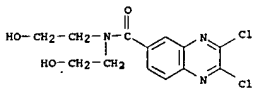
RN 26773-22-8 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-, acetate (ester) (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



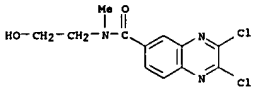
RN 26773-25-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-ethyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



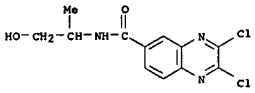
RN 26773-26-2 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



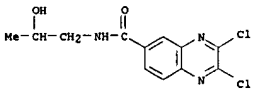
RN 26773-27-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-methyl- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



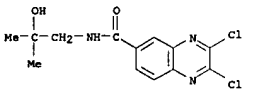
RN 26773-28-4 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



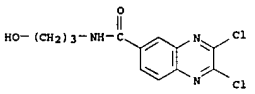
RN 26773-29-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2-hydroxypropyl)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



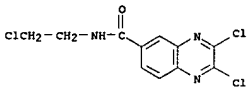
RN 26773-30-8 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



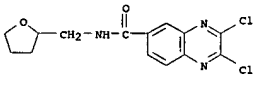
RN 26773-31-9 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(3-hydroxypropyl)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



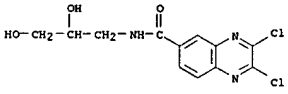
RN 26773-32-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2-chloroethyl)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



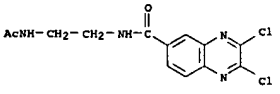
RN 26840-63-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(tetrahydrofurfuryl)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



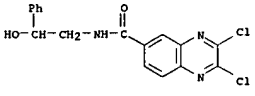
RN 26840-68-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



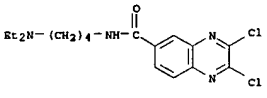
RN 26840-73-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, N-(2-acetamidoethyl)-2,3-dichloro- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 26840-74-4 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(β-hydroxyphenethyl)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

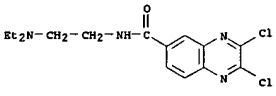


RN 26840-75-5 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-[4-(diethylamino)butyl]-, monohydrochloride (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



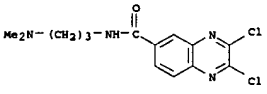
● HCl

RN 26840-76-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-, monohydrochloride (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

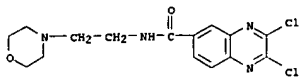
RN 26840-77-7 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-, monohydrochloride (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● HCl

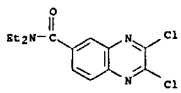
RN 26840-78-8 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-(2-morpholinoethyl)-, monohydrochloride (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

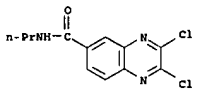


● HCl

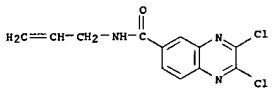
RN 26887-34-3 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N,N-diethyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



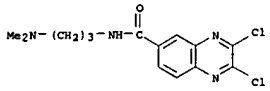
RN 26887-35-4 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-propyl- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 26921-20-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-2-propenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 153 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:70530 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:70530
TITLE: Preparation and laboratory evaluation of cellulose-based ion permselective membranes
AUTHOR(S): Suessze, A.; Bandel, E.; Flitman, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Negev Inst. Arid Zone Res., Beer-Sheva, Israel
SOURCE: Desalination (1969), 7(1), 47-50
CODEN: DSLNAH; ISSN: 0011-9164
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Ion permselective membranes were prepared by treating cellophane membranes with trichloropyrimidine reactive dyes, i.e. Drimarene Black Z-BL or Reaction Yellow RL, or dichloroquinoxaline reactive dyes, i.e. N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinecar-boxamide. Promising results were obtained when electrodialytic desalination stacks prepared with the membranes were used in the desalination of water.
IT 24604-56-6
RL: OCCU (Occurrence)
(reaction products, with cellophane)
RN 24604-56-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dichloro-N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

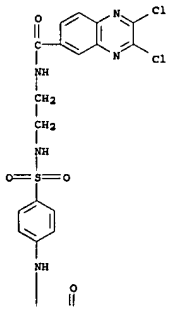


L13 ANSWER 154 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:514152 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:114152
TITLE: Reactive dyes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.
SOURCE: Fr., 6 pp.
CODEN: FRXXAK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

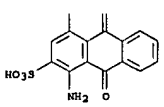
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1531271		19680628	FR 1967-114662	19670718
DE 1619594			DE	
GB 1130395			GB	
GB 1180395			GB	
US 3489502		19700113	US	19670712
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB	19660718
			GB	19670619

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Compds. of the general formula I, where Y is an alkylene or arylene radical and Z is a heterocyclic group, dye cellulose textiles reddish blue. Thus, a solution of 5.16 parts I (Y = CH2CH2, Z = H) (II), and 0.6 part NaOH in 145 parts H2O and 20 parts Me2CO was added during 15 min. with stirring to a suspension of 3.7 parts cyanuric chloride (III) in 25 parts Me2CO and 75 parts H2O and ice at 0-3° (pH held at 8.5-9 with 2N NaOH), and stirred for 1.25 hrs. to give I (Y = CH2CH2, Z= 4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl (Q)] (IV). A solution of 6.88 parts di-Na salt of I [Y = 2,5-C6H3SO3H(R), Z = H] in 130 parts H2O was added during 20 min. with stirring to a suspension of 1.94 parts III in 75 parts H2O and ice and 12 parts Me2CO at 0-5° (pH held at 5-5.5 with 2N NaOH), stirred for 45 min. at 0-5° and pH 5 ± 0.2, and sieved to eliminate excess III to give the di-Na salt of I (Y = R, Z = Q) (V). The solns. of IV and V were mixed, the pH adjusted to 6.4, a solution of 12 parts 3-Et2NC6H4SO3-Na (VI) and 0.75 part NaHSO4 in 40 parts H2O added with stirring followed by 10 parts NaCl, the precipitated dye filtered, washed with a solution of 24 parts NaCl, 0.37 part NaHSO4, and 6 parts VI in 240 parts H2O, and dried at room temperature Similarly, other dyes were prepared (reactants given): II, I (Y = CH2CHMe, Z = H) (VII), III; II, VII, 5-cyano-2,4,6-trichloropyrimidine: II, VII, 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinecarbonyl chloride; I (Y = CH2CH2, Z = CH2CH2OH), III, mixed with IV.
IT 25238-46-4P 25238-47-5P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 25238-46-4 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[m-[[2-(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)ethyl]sulfamoyl]anilino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

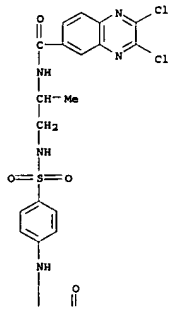


PAGE 2-A

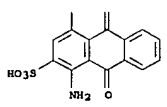


RN 25238-47-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[m-[[2-(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)propyl]sulfamoyl]anilino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



L13 ANSWER 155 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:492648 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:92648
TITLE: Anthraquinone fiber-reactive dyes
INVENTOR(S): Harms, Wolfgang; Gehrke, Gunter; Hohmann, Walter; Bien, Hans S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.
SOURCE: Brit., 25 pp.
CODEN: BRXXAA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 1147297		19690402	GB 1967-54744	19671201
DE 1644612			DE	
FR 1551267			FR	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE	19661207

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Compds. of the general formula I where X is a group containing at least one reactive halogen, are water soluble yellow-green to green reactive dyes for

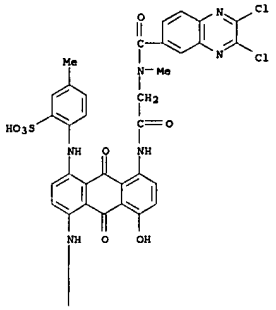
cotton. I are prepared by reacting the appropriate 5-aminoanthraquinone with a reactant containing at least 2 reactive halogen atoms. Thus 13.2 parts I (X = H, Y = OH) in 600 parts H2O at 50 is treated with 8 parts 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinecarbonyl chloride (QCOCl) and 0.5 part PhCl and the pH maintained at 5.5-6.5 by dropwise addition of N NaOH. After 1 hr. PhCl is removed by aeration, the mixture clarified and salted to precipitate I (R = H, X = QCO) a yellowish green dye. Similarly other yellowish green I (Y = OH) are prepared (R and X given): H, QSO2, 2-methoxysulfonyl-4-methyl-5-chloro-6-pyrimidinyl (Z); H, 4-ZNHC6H4CO; H, 3-ZNHC6H4SO2; H, 2,4-difluoro-5-chloro-6-pyrimidinyl; H, ClCH2CO; H, MeNHCH2CO; H, QSO2NMeCH2CO; H, QCONMeCH2CO; H, BrCH2CHBrCO; H, 1,4-dichloro-6-phthalazinecarbonyl; H, 4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl(Q'); H, 2,4,5-trichloro-6-pyrimidinyl; H, 4-chloro-6-methoxy-s-triazin-2-yl. Similarly other green I were prepared (R, X, and Y given): H, QCO, NH2; H, QSO2, NH2; H, QCO, Cl; H, QSO2, Cl; H, Q', Cl; H, QCO, Br; H, QCO, NHC6H3(SO3Na)Me; H, QSO2, NHC6H3(SO3Na)Me. Also prepared were green II (X = CO) and blue-green II (X = SO2).

IT 23945-98-4P 23946-02-3P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

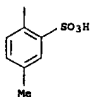
RN 23945-98-4 CAPLUS

CN m-Toluenesulfonic acid, 6,6'-[[5-[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido]acetamido]-8-hydroxy-1,4-anthraquinonylene]diimino]di-, disodium salt (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

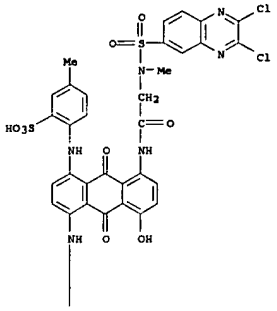


●2 Na

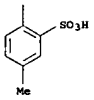
RN 23946-02-3 CAPLUS

CN m-Toluenesulfonic acid, 6,6'-[[5-[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinesulfonamido)acetamido]-8-hydroxy-1,4-anthraquinonylene]diimino]di-, disodium salt (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



●2 Na

L13 ANSWER 156 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:482641 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:82641

TITLE: Anthraquinone fiber-reactive dyes

INVENTOR(S): Bien, Hans-S.; Harms, Wolfgang; Schmitz, Reinold; Leister, Heinrich

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.

SOURCE: Brit., 23 pp.
CODEN: BRXXAA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 1147110		19690402	GB 1967-53799	19671127
DE 1644611			DE	
FR 1546177			FR	
US 3828040		19740806	US 1970-64007	19700717

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 19661130

GI For diagram(e), see printed CA Issue.

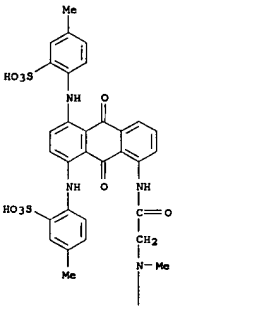
AB I, where X is a group containing a reactive halogen, and II, where R is sulfophenyl or sulfato, are water-soluble yellowish green to bluish green dyes for cotton. I are prepared by reacting the appropriate 5-amino-1,4-bisanilinoanthraquinone with a reactant containing ≥2 reactive halogen atoms. A mixture of 15 parts 5-aminoquinizarin, 100 parts p-MeC6H4NH2, 8 parts H3BO3, and 8.3 parts concentrated HCl is treated at 75° with 2 parts Zn dust during 1 hr., heated at 90-5° 2.5 hrs., treated at 95° with 15 parts powdered KOH, the melt aerated, cooled to 65°, and treated with 100 parts MeOH to give I (X = R = H) (III), green needles. III (20 parts) is added during 3 hrs. to a mixture of 48 parts 20% oleum and 52 parts concentrated H2SO4. The mixture is treated with 34 parts 20% oleum, stirred until disulfonation is complete, and treated with 300 parts ice to precipitate I (X = H, R = SO3H) (IV). A solution of 8 parts Na salt of IV in 150 parts H2O is heated at 80-5° with 7 parts 2,4,5,6-tetrachloropyrimidine (V) for 12 hrs. while the pH is kept at 5.5-7.0 by dropwise addition of N aqueous NaOH, excess V boiled off, and the green dye I (X = 2,4,5-trichloro-6-pyrimidinyl, R = SO3Na) (Va) is salted out. The following I (R = SO3Na) are similarly prepared from IV (X and shade on cotton given): 4-chloro-6-methoxy-s-triazin-2-yl, green; 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxa-linylcarbonyl, green; 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinylsulfonyl, bluish green; 4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl, green; 1,4-dichloro-6-phthala-zinylcarbonyl, green; (2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxaline-sulfonamido)acetyl, green; ClCH2CO, - (nylon, green); 2-(methylsulfonyl)-6-benzothiazolylsulfonyl, green; BrCH2CHBr-CO, - (wool, green). The following intermediates (I, R = SO3Na) were similarly prepared (X given): p-O2NC6H4CO (VI); m-O2NC6H4SO2 (VII). A solution of VI (from 55 parts Na salt of IV) in 850 parts H2O is treated at 70-5° for 30 min. with 17.2 parts Na2S.3H2O and 11 parts NaHCO3 in 180 parts H2O and salted to precipitate I (X = p-H2NC6H4CO, R = SO3Na). Similarly, VII is converted to I (X = m-H2NC6H4SO2, R = SO3Na). In a similar manner to that described above, the following I (R = SO3Na) are prepared (X and shade on cotton given): p-(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinesulfonamido)benzoyl, green; p-(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)benzoyl, green; [m-(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)phenyl]sulfonyl, bluish green; p-[5-chloro-6-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)-4-pyrimidinylamino]-benzoyl, green; [p-[5-chloro-6-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)-4-pyrimidinylamino]phenyl]sulfonyl, bluish green; [m-(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinesulfonamido)phenyl]sulfonyl, bluish green; p-(5-chloro-2,6-difluoro-4-pyrimidinylamino)benzoyl, fast green. Similarly, as was Va, were prepared the following II (R and shade on cotton given): C6H4SO3K, blue; OSO3Na (VIII), blue. Also prepared was the 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido analog of VIII, greenish blue on cotton.

IT 24031-65-0P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

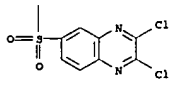
RN 24031-65-0 CAPLUS

CN m-Toluenesulfonic acid, 6,6'-[[5-[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinesulfonamido)acetamido]-1,4-anthraquinonylene]diimino]di- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



L13 ANSWER 157 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:38891 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 70:38891

TITLE: Fiber reactive azo dyes

INVENTOR(S): Jaeger, Horst; Schuendehutte, Karl H.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.

SOURCE: Brit., 10 pp.
CODEN: BRXXAA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

GB 1130228 19681009 GB 1967-40454 19670905
DE 1644170 DE
FR 1538115 FR
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 19660910

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

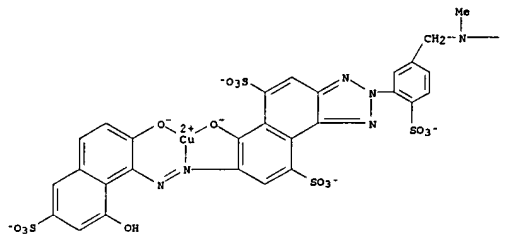
AB The moist paste of the monoazo compound obtained by diazotizing 31.3 parts 4,3-H2N(HO3S)C6H3CH2NHMe and coupling with 46.1 parts 1,5,4,7-(HO3S)2C10H4(NH2)2 is slurried in 500 part H2O, treated with 200 parts 20% NH4OH and 80 parts CuSO4.5H2O, the mixture heated at 90-5° until the red color has disappeared, treated with Na2S to precipitate Cu2S and the solution of the resultant triazole (I, QNH2) diazotized and coupled (acid) with 34.7 parts 1,3,7-HO(HO3S)C10H5NH2. The moist paste of the azotriazole derivative is stirred into 1000 parts H2O, treated with 12 parts NaNO2, poured into a solution of 12.5 parts concentrated H2SO4 in 200 parts ice-water, and stirred overnight, and salted to give 6,2,8,1-HO3S-(HO)2C10H4N: NQ. The moist cake is dissolved in 500 parts H2O at 40°, treated with 40 parts 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid chloride, maintained at pH 5.7 for 10 hrs. by addition of Na2CO3, added to 1000 parts H2O, clarified with charcoal, and salted. The moist cake is suspended in 4000 parts ice-water and added to a solution of 40 parts CuSO4.5H2O in 400 parts H2O, kept at pH 7 by addition of aqueous NaOH, and the dark red solution mixed dropwise with 250 parts 3% H2O2 (turns blue) and salted to give II, a clear blue, fiber reactive dye.

IT 22873-61-6P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

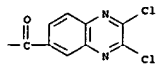
RN 22873-61-6 CAPLUS

CN Copper, [tetrahydrogen 2-[α-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)-6-sulfo-m-tolyl]-7-[(2,8-dihydroxy-6-sulfo-1-naphthyl)azo]-6-hydroxy-2H-naphtho[1,2-d]triazole-5,9-disulfonato(2-)]-(8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



●4 H+

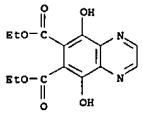
L13 ANSWER 158 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:413368 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 69:13368
TITLE: Chelating reagents containing N-heterocycles. V. Dihydroxyquinoxaline studies. Solubility, ionization constant, and chelating behavior
AUTHOR(S): Oguchi, Shoshichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tokyo Gakugei Univ., Tokyo, Japan
SOURCE: Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (1968), 41(4), 980-7
CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The solubility, ionization constant, and chelating behavior of dihydroxyquinoxaline, mainly 5,8-dihydroxyquinoxaline (I) derivs., were measured. The introduction of a hydroxyl group into quinoxaline greatly lowers the solubility The order of the decreasing solubility of 2,3-disubstituted I in H2O (at 20°) is: O(CH2)2-OEt < H < IH < Me < Ph < EtO < Cl < SH < Et. For I the introduction of electron-repelling groups into 2,3-positions raises both the pKNH and pKOH values, while the instruction of electron-attracting groups into the same positions lowers both pKNH and pKOH. I and its derivs. form colored precipitate with metal ions, but some derivs. which have pKNH values lower than zero fail to show any precipitation or coloration. 6,7-Dihydroxyquinoxaline forms precipitate, and the precipitation colors distinctively with Cr(III) or Fe(II). The composition and stability constant (K) of Cu(II) chelates of I and its derivs. in a dioxane-H2O (10:90 by volume) solution were studied spectrometrically. The Cu chelate of I had a metal:-ligand ratio of 1:1 and a log K value of 6.28 at pH 4.0. 27 references.

IT 2427-91-0
RL: PRP (Properties)
(chelation properties and ionization and solubility of)

RN 2427-91-0 CAPLUS

CN 6,7-Quinoxalinedicarboxylic acid, 5,8-dihydroxy-, diethyl ester (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



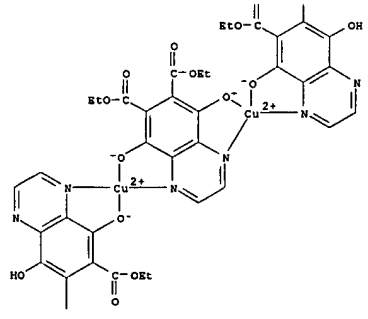
IT 19625-39-9P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of)

RN 19625-39-9 CAPLUS

CN Copper, [μ-[dihydrogen 5,8-dihydroxy-6,7-quinoxalinedicarboxylato(2-)]]bis(dihydrogen 5,8-dihydroxy-6,7-quinoxalinedicarboxylato)di-, hexaethyl ester (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

PAGE 2-A

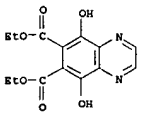


PAGE 3-A

IT 2427-91-0DP, 6,7-Quinoxalinedicarboxylic acid, 5,8-dihydroxy-, diethyl ester, copper complex
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 2427-91-0 CAPLUS

CN 6,7-Quinoxalinedicarboxylic acid, 5,8-dihydroxy-, diethyl ester (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



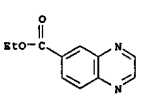
L13 ANSWER 159 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:21412 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 68:21412
TITLE: Proton resonance spectra of heterocycles. IV. Quinoxaline and monosubstituted quinoxalines
AUTHOR(S): Brignell, Peter J.; Katritzky, Alan R.; Reavill, Roger E.; Cheeseman, Gordon W. H.; Barsfield, A. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. East Anglia, Norwich, UK
SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society [Section] B: Physical Organic (1967), (11), 1241-3
CODEN: JCSPAC; ISSN: 0045-6470
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Chemical shifts and coupling consts. are reported for fourteen monosubstituted quinoxalines. These parameters are correlated with the effect of the substituents on the electron distribution. 16 references.

IT 6924-72-7
RL: PRP (Properties)
(nuclear magnetic resonance of)

RN 6924-72-7 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, ethyl ester (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



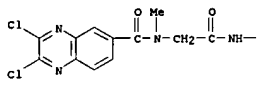
L13 ANSWER 160 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:500993 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:100993
TITLE: Metallized azo dyes containing 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline-6-carbonylamino groups
INVENTOR(S): Jaeger, Horst; Gerlach, Klaus
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.
SOURCE: Fr., 9 pp.
CODEN: FRXXAK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1470128		19670217	FR 1966-51204	19660225
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE	19650226

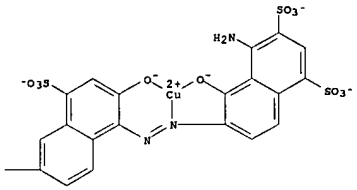
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB I, II, and III are blue dyes for cotton. Thus, 27.6 parts 2,3,5-HO(HO3S)(MeNHCH2CONH)C6H2NH2 is diazotized and coupled with 34.1 parts 8,3,6,1-H2N(NaO3S)2C10H4OH, to give an azo dye which is dissolved in 1000 parts water at 45°, treated with a solution of 24.9 parts CuSO4 at pH 5-6 (Na2CO3), and treated at 45° with 26.1 part 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid chloride (QCl) at pH 5-6 (Na2CO3) to give I, dark powder, which gives a violet-blue aqueous solution and reddish blue shades on cotton. Also prepared are (color on cotton given): II, greenish blue; III, 1:2 Cr complex, black; III, 1:3 Co complex, black.
IT 16246-84-7P 16520-32-4P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 16246-84-7 CAPLUS
CN Copper, [trihydrogen 4-amino-6-[[5-[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)acetamido]-2-hydroxy-3-sulfophenyl]azo]-5-hydroxy-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonato(2-)]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



●3 H+

PAGE 1-B

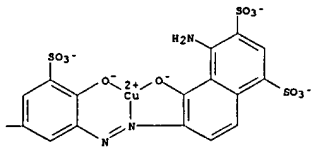


L13 ANSWER 161 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:482944 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:82944
TITLE: Fiber-reactive dyes
INVENTOR(S): Jaeger, Horst; Schuendehuette, Karl H.; Machatzke, Heinz
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.
SOURCE: Fr., 7 pp.
CODEN: FRXXAK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1474432		19670324	FR 1966-56034	19660401
DE 1544516			DE	
GB 1106023			GB	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DD	19650403

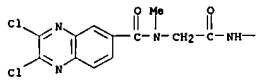
GI For diagram(e), see printed CA Issue.
AB Blue monoazo dyes containing the reactive group Q are prepared by treatment of a copperized azo dye with ClCH2CONHCH2OH (I) followed by MeNH2 and finally with 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid chloride (II). For example, a solution of 63.2 parts Cu complex of 2,8,3,6,1-(HO)2(HO3S)2C10H3N:NC10H5(OH)SO3H-2,1,4 in 450 parts ice-cold 96% H2SO4 is stirred in an ice bath, treated with 18.5 parts finely ground I, stirred for 12 hrs. at 10-15°, and poured into 1500 parts of ice. The product is precipitated by addition of 75 parts NaCl, filtered, redissolved in 1000 parts water, adjusted to pH 7, and repptd. with NaCl. The wet paste is stirred with 100 parts 25% MeNH2 and 100 parts water for 24-48 hrs. at ambient temperature, adjusted to pH 5 with concentrated HCl, and filtered. A solution of 0.1 mole of this product in 400 parts water at 30-40° at pH 7 is stirred and treated with a suspension of 28 parts II together with a solution of Na2CO3 to keep pH 7-8, precipitated with KCl, filtered, and dried to give III (W = Y = SO3H, X = Z = H, R = OH), dyeing blue shades. Similarly, III (Z = SO3H) are prepared (R, W, X, and Y given): OH, H, SO3H, H; MeSO2NH, H, H, H; OH, H, H, SO3H. IV is prepared similarly.
IT 16207-38-8P 16207-39-9P 16265-96-6P
16265-97-7P 33111-15-8P, Copper, [dihydrogen 3-[[[[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)acetamido]methyl]-2-hydroxy-8-methanesulfonamido-1-naphthyl]azo]-4-hydroxy-1,5-naphthalenedisulfonato(2-)]-
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 16207-38-8 CAPLUS
CN Copper, [trihydrogen 3-[[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)acetamido]methyl]-4,6-dihydroxy-5-[(1-hydroxy-4-sulfo-2-naphthyl)azo]-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonato(2-)]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-B



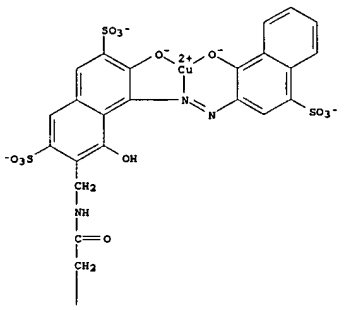
RN 16520-32-4 CAPLUS
CN Copper, [trihydrogen 4-amino-6-[[6-[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)acetamido]-2-hydroxy-4-sulfo-1-naphthyl]azo]-5-hydroxy-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonato(2-)]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

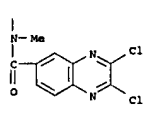


●3 H+

PAGE 1-A



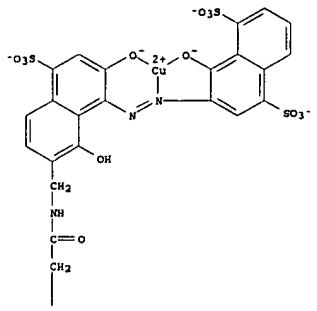
PAGE 2-A



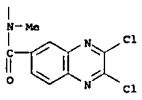
●3 H+

RN 16207-39-9 CAPLUS
CN Copper, [trihydrogen 3-[[7-[[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)acetamido]methyl]-2,8-dihydroxy-4-sulfo-1-naphthyl]azo]-4-hydroxy-1,5-naphthalenedisulfonato(2-)]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



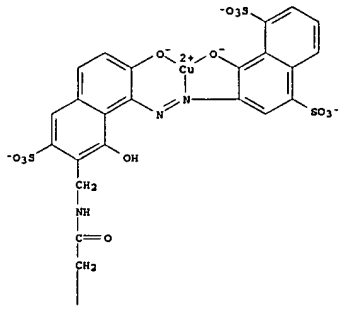
PAGE 2-A



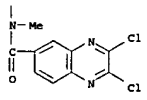
●3 H+

RN 16265-96-6 CAPLUS
CN Copper, [trihydrogen 3-[[7-[[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)acetamido]methyl]-2,8-dihydroxy-6-sulfo-1-naphthyl]azo]-4-hydroxy-1,5-naphthalenedisulfonato(2-)]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



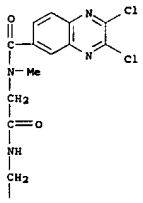
PAGE 2-A



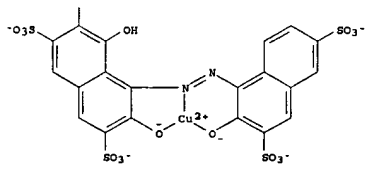
●3 H+

RN 16265-97-7 CAPLUS
CN Copper, [[tetrahydrogen 6-[[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)acetamido]methyl]-3,3',5-trihydroxy-4,4'-azodi-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonato](2-)]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



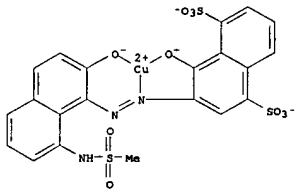
PAGE 2-A



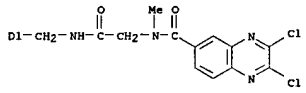
●4 H+

RN 33111-15-8 CAPLUS
CN Copper, [dihydrogen 3-[[[[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)acetamido]methyl]-2-hydroxy-8-methanesulfonamido-1-naphthyl]azo]-4-hydroxy-1,5-naphthalenedisulfonato(2-)]- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



●2 H+

L13 ANSWER 162 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:455160 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:55160
TITLE: Stabilized fiber-reactive dyes
INVENTOR(S): Kisse, Erik
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): du Pont de Nemours, E. I., and Co.
SOURCE: U.S., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3313797		19670411	US 1963-252056	19630117

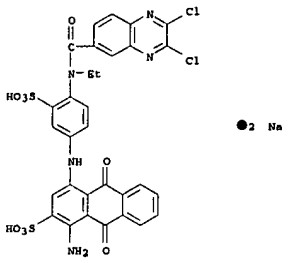
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB 2,3-Dichloroquinoxaline dyes for cotton were prepared and stabilized against hydrolysis by formulation with Na2SO4 or K2SO4. Thus, 30 parts 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinecarbonyl chloride (QCl) was added to a solution of 42 parts 4,8,2-(HO3S)2C10H5NH2 → 3-MeC6H4NH2 in 700 parts H2O at 40° and pH 7.5-8, the mixture stirred overnight and salted with 10 parts Na2SO4 to give a light yellow powder containing .apprx.82% I, 11% H2O, and 7% Na2SO4. Similarly, other amino dyes were acylated with QCl and the resultant amides salted (or blended) with Na2SO4 or K2SO4 (amino dye used and shade of product on cotton given): 4-(2-sulto-5-aminophenylazo) derivative of 1-(2,5-dichloro-4-sulfophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone (II), greenish yellow [also prepared by coupling 2,4-H2N(QNH)C6H3SO3H with II]; 1:1 Cu

complex of 2,5,7,6-H2N(HO)(HO3S)C10H4N:NC6H3(OH)SO3H-2,5, rubine; III, blue; CuPc(SO3Na)2.5(SO2NH2)1.4SO2NHC6H3(NH2)SO3Na-3,4 (Pc = phthalocyanine), turquoise; 3,4-AcNH[2,4-HO3S(4-HO3SC6H4N:N)C6H3N:N]C6H3NH2, -. A similar dye was prepared by acylating 1,8,3,6,7-H2N(HO)(NaO3S)2C10H3N:NC6H4SO3Na-2 with 2-chloro-6-quinoxalinecarbonyl chloride and salting with Na2SO4.

IT 16014-03-2P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 16014-03-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[4-(2,3-dichloro-N-ethyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)-3-sulfoanilino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Na

L13 ANSWER 163 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:86597 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:86597
TITLE: Reactive azo dyes
INVENTOR(S): Siegel, Edgar; Sasse, Klaus
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.
SOURCE: Ger., 6 pp.
CODEN: GWXXAW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

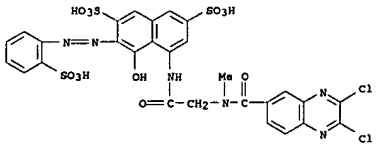
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 1233519		19670202	DE	19610207

AB Azo dyes containing a 6-substituted-2,3-dichloroquinoxaline group (Q) and useful for dyeing cellulose, wool, polyamide, and polyester fibers were prepared Thus, 34.7 parts 2,4,8-H2NC10H5(SO3Na)2 was diazotized and coupled with 10.7 parts 3-MeC6H4NH2, the aminoazo dye salted, filtered, washed, dissolved at pH 7 in 700 parts H2O by adding NaOH, stirred at pH 7-7.5 with a solution of 25 parts QNCO in C6H6, salted, and filtered to give a fast reddish yellow dye for cotton. Similarly, the following dyes were prepared (reactants and shade on fiber given): QNH2 → 1-(2,5-dichloro-4-sulfophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone, reddish-yellow on cellulose; QNH2 → PhN(CH2CH2OH)2, orange on polyester and polyamide fibers; QNH2 → PhOH, reddish yellow on polyamide fibers; 2-HO3SC6H4NH2 → 1,3,6,8-HO(HO3S)2C10H4NHCOCH2NMeCOQ, bluish red on cellulose, wool, and polyamide fibers; 1,2,3,6,8,7-HO(QN:N)(HO3S)2(H2N)C10H2N:NC6H3(SO3H)NH2-2,4, QNCO, greenish blue on cellulose.

IT 14573-57-0P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 14573-57-0 CAPLUS

CN 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5-[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)acetamido]-4-hydroxy-3-[(o-sulfophenyl)azo]- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 164 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:37957 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:37957
TITLE: Phenazine derivatives
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhone-Poulenc S. A.
SOURCE: Neth. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: NAXXAN
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Dutch
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
NL 6603503		19660926	NL 1966-3503	19660317
FR 1462194			FR	
FR 89671			FR	
GB 1068985			GB	
US 3455926		19690715	US	19660318
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR	19650325
			FR	19660204

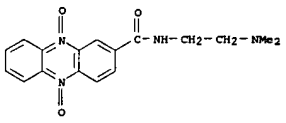
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB The title compds. (I, X = NH2 or substituted-amino or N-heterocyclic moiety) are prepared by reaction of phenazine-2-carboxylic acid 5,10-dioxide (II) with N,N'-carbonyldiimidazole (III) to give I (X = 2-imidazolyl), which then is treated with an NH2 derivative Thus, to 17.2 g. III (88%) in 500 cc. dry HCONMe2 (IV) 12 g. II is added, the mixture kept 24 hrs. at normal temperature, 21 g. 1-methylpiperazine added, and after 4 hrs. the mixture cooled to 5° to obtain 11.4 g. I (X = 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl), m. 209-10°. Similarly the following I were obtained [X and (m.p.) given]: X = 2-dimethylaminoethylamino (180°); 4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl (160-2°); 3-dimethylamino-2-propylamino(164-6°); 4-benzyl-1-piperazinyl (162°); [2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethylamino] (184-6°); 3-(dimethylamino)-propylamino (161-3°); [2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)ethylamino] (170-2°). The compds. and their salts or quaternary N derivs. are anticancer agents.

IT 13458-25-8P 13458-27-0P 13458-29-2P
13458-30-5P 14559-63-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

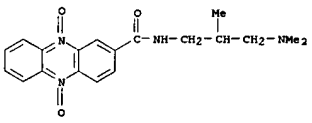
RN 13458-25-8 CAPLUS

CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-, 5,10-dioxide (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



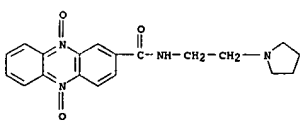
RN 13458-27-0 CAPLUS

CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N-[3-(dimethylamino)-2-methylpropyl]-, 5,10-dioxide (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



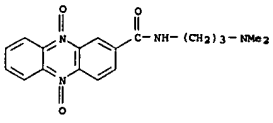
RN 13458-29-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl]-, 5,10-dioxide (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



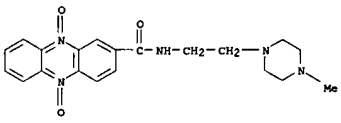
RN 13458-30-5 CAPLUS

CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-, 5,10-dioxide (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 14559-63-8 CAPLUS

CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N-[2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl]-, 5,10-dioxide (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



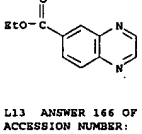
L13 ANSWER 165 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:51469 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:51469
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:9569d-f
TITLE: Structure vs. reactivity in quinoxalinecarboxylic acids and esters
AUTHOR(S): Gum, Wilson F., Jr.; Joullie, Madeleine M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1965), 30(11), 3982-5
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In an attempt to establish a correlation between the calculated electron densities in an unperturbed quinoxaline nucleus and the reactivities of its derivs., the pKA values of 2-, 2,3-, 6-, 5-, and 2,3-dimethyl-5-quinoxalinecarboxylic acids (I, II, III, IV, V) were measured. The carbonyl frequencies of the corresponding Me and Et esters (VI-XII) were determined by ir spectroscopy and tabulated together with those of Et and Me pyra-zinecarboxylate. Good correlation seemed to exist between pKA values of the acids I-V and the electron d. calculated by Longuet-Higgins and Coulson (CA 41, 4978b) but only poor correlation with those reported by Basur and Bhattacharya (CA 52, 864i and by Pullman (CA 41, 197b). The split carbonyl bands observed for the esters VI-XII should be ascribed to conformational isomerism rather than to Fermi resonance. Relative pKA values of I-V were predictable from electron densities of the unsubstituted quinoxaline ring even though the carboxylate anions formed during the determination must perturb the ring densities. The effect is apparently small in relation to the perturbed electron d. caused by the ring N atoms in the unsubstituted quinoxaline nucleus.

IT 6924-72-7, 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, ethyl ester
(spectrum of, reactivity and)

RN 6924-72-7 CAPLUS

CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, ethyl ester (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 166 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:489504 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:89504

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:16509h,16510a-d
TITLE: Azaporphine dyes
INVENTOR(S): Wolf, Walther; Schroeter, Rudolf
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.
SOURCE: 8 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

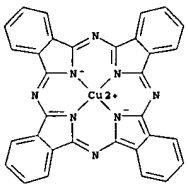
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1392152		19650312	FR 1964-970582	19640410
BE 646314			BE	
GB 1020304			GB	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE	19630411

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Reactive dyes for cotton having the general formula I (M is Co or Cu, Q = Co or SO2, and Pc is a phthalocyanine residue) are prepared by condensing a tri- or tetra-sulfonyl chloride of Cu- or CoPc with an appropriate amine to give a mono- or dianilide, which is then acylated on the terminal NHY group(s). Thus, a neutral paste of CuPc(3-SO2Cl)4 (II), prepared from 300 g. 96% CuPc, was mixed with a small amount of water and the volume brought to 2 l. It was treated with a solution of 216 g. 4,2-H2N(HO3S)C6H3CH2NHMe (III), m. 240-5° (decomposition) (from 4,2-H2N(HO3S)C6H3CHO (IV), MeNH2, and H) and 80 ml. 37% HCl, then dropwise during 2 hrs. at 0-3° with 150 ml. pyridine; the temperature rose slowly to 20° and continued to rise while dilute NaOH was added dropwise during 1-1.5 hrs. until the dianilide was formed in solution at 25-30° and pH 6.0; after removal of the pyridine at pH 9 by steam distillation, 300 g. 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline-6-sulfonyl chloride was added with agitation at pH 8-9 (attained by dropwise addition of dilute NaOH), the dye kept in solution by addition of water up to 10 l. total, and after clarification and adjustment of pH to 7.0, precipitated with 1200 g. NaCl, filtered, and dried. Similarly, the monoanilide from II and III was condensed with 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline-6-carboxylic acid chloride (V) to give a dye of particularly good water solubility. Other dyes were similarly prepared from V and monoanilides of CuPc(3-SO2Cl)3 (VI) or CoPc-(SO2Cl)3 (VII) (components and color of dye on cotton given): VI, III, turquoise blue; VI, 4,2-H2N(HO3S)C6H3CH2CH2NH2, not m. up to 350° (from PhCH2CH2NH2 by sulfonation, nitration, followed by solution in NH3 and precipitation with HOAc, and hydrogenation in 50% MeOH at 30-60° under 100 atmospheric in the presence of Raney Ni), -; VI, 4,2-H2N(HO3S)C6H3CH2CH2OH, softens 217-29° and decompose 240-5° (from IV, H2NCH2CH2OH, and H), turquoise blue; VI, 4,2-HO3S(H2N)C6H3CH2CH2CHMeNHMe. H2O, m. 304° (34 g. from 40 g. PhC2H2CHMeNHMe by sulfonation, nitration, and reduction), blue; VII, 4H2NC6H4CH2CH2NH(CH2)3SO3H (VIII), m. 300° (decomposition) [from propane sultone by reaction with PhCH2CH2NH2 (IX), nitration to the nitro derivative m. 230-4°, and reduction], dull blue; VII, butane analog, m. 278-85°, of VIII (from the product, m. 177-8°, from butane sultone and IX by conversion to the nitro derivative m. 230-2°, and reduction), dull blue; VII, 4-H2NC6H4CH2NHCH2C6H4SO3H-2, m. 195°, (from 2-HO3SC6H4CHO, PhCH2NH2, and H, followed by nitration and reduction), -; VII, 5,2H2N(HO3S)CH2NHMe, m. 276° (decomposition) (from 5,2-O2N(HO3S)C6H3CHO, MeNH2, and H), -.

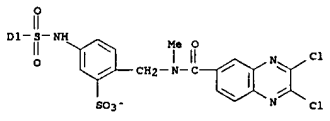
IT 31132-54-4, Cobalt, [trihydrogen [[α-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)-4-sulfo-m-tolyl]sulfamoyl]phthalocyaninedisulfonato(2-)]- 31132-55-5, Copper, [trihydrogen [[α-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)-3-sulfo-p-tolyl]sulfamoyl]phthalocyaninedisulfonato(2-)]- 31157-47-8, Cobalt, [trihydrogen [[α-[2,3-dichloro-N-(o-sulfobenzyl)-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido]-p-tolyl]sulfamoyl]phthalocyaninedisulfonato(2-)]- 31215-22-2, Cobalt, [trihydrogen [[p-[2-[2,3-dichloro-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido]ethyl]phenyl]sulfamoyl]phthalocyaninedisulfonato(2-)]- (?) 31215-23-3, Copper, [trihydrogen [[2-[3-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)butyl]-5-sulfophenyl]sulfamoyl]phthalocyaninedisulfonato(2-)]- 31216-61-2, Cobalt, [trihydrogen [[p-[2-[2,3-dichloro-N-(4-sulfobutyl)-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido]ethyl]phenyl]sulfamoyl]phthalocyaninedisulfonato(2-)]-
(preparation of)

PAGE 1-A



2 [Dl−SO3-]

PAGE 2-A

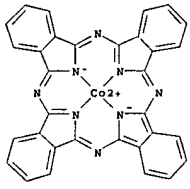


●3 H+

RN 31157-47-8 CAPLUS
CN Cobaltate(3-), [C-[[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl][(2-sulfophenyl)methyl]amino]methyl]phenyl]amino]sulfonyl]-29H,31H-phthalocyanine-C,C-disulfonato(5-)-N29,N30,N31,N32]-, trihydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

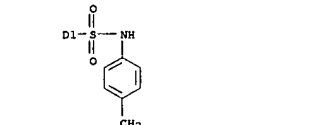
RN 31132-54-4 CAPLUS
CN Cobaltate(3-), [C-[[[3-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]-4-sulfophenyl]amino]sulfonyl]-29H,31H-phthalocyanine-C,C-disulfonato(5-)-N29,N30,N31,N32]-, trihydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



2 [Dl−SO3-]

PAGE 2-A



●3 H+

RN 31132-55-5 CAPLUS
CN Cuprate(3-), [C-[[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]-3-sulfophenyl]amino]sulfonyl]-29H,31H-phthalocyanine-C,C-disulfonato(5-)-N29,N30,N31,N32]-, trihydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

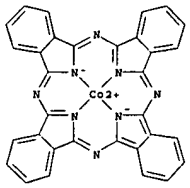
2 [Dl−SO3-]

PAGE 2-A

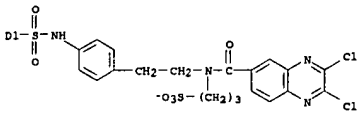
●3 H+

RN 31215-22-2 CAPLUS
CN Cobaltate(3-), [C-[[[4-[2-[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl](3-sulfopropyl)amino]ethyl]phenyl]amino]sulfonyl]-29H,31H-phthalocyanine-C,C-disulfonato(5-)-N29,N30,N31,N32]-, trihydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

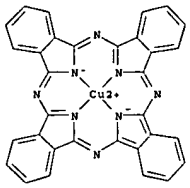


PAGE 2-A

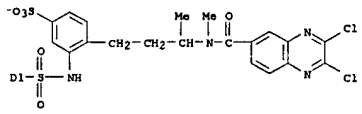


RN 31215-23-3 CAPLUS
CN Cuprate(3-), [C-[[[2-[3-[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]butyl]-5-sulfophenyl]amino]sulfonyl]-29H,31H-phthalocyanine-C,C-disulfonato(5-)-N29,N30,N31,N32]-, trihydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

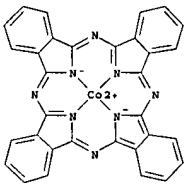


PAGE 2-A

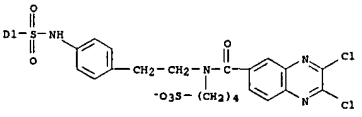


RN 31216-61-2 CAPLUS
CN Cobaltate(3-), [C-[[[4-[2-[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl](4-sulfobutyl)amino]ethyl]phenyl]amino]sulfonyl]-29H,31H-phthalocyanine-C,C-disulfonato(5-)-N29,N30,N31,N32]-, trihydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

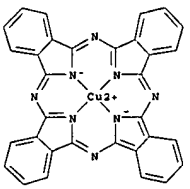


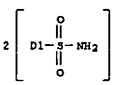
L13 ANSWER 167 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:455160 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:55160
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:10100f-h,10101a-b
TITLE: Reactive dyes
INVENTOR(S): Rothman, Leonard A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
SOURCE: 11 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

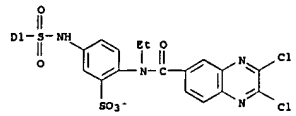
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1384789		19650108	FR 1963-955250	19631127
GB 1000527			GB	
US 3232931		19660201	US 1962-240747	19621128
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US	19621128

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Compds. of the general formula I, where Pc is phthalocyanine, R1 is H, alkyl, or aryl, A is a p-C6H4 or sulfophenylene, R2 is H or Et, R3 is a heterocyclic residue, and a + b + c = 3-4, dye cotton turquoise. Thus, 23 parts CuPc was added to 160 parts ClSO3H at 5° keeping the temperature below 25°, the mixture stirred 15 min., heated during 1.5 hrs. to 135 ± 5°, stirred 3.5 hrs. at that temperature, then the green solution cooled to room temperature, poured into a mixture of ice and H2O at <5°, the precipitate filtered and washed with 1% HCl at 5°, to give CuPc(3-SO3H)x(3-SO2Cl)y(x + y = 3-4) (II). 2,4-(H2N)2C6H3SO3H (III) (22.5 parts) was added to II in 1200 parts ice-H2O, the pH adjusted to 5 with 10 N NaOH, and then to 9.9 with aqueous NH3, the mixture heated to 25-30° and stirred until the pH stayed at 8.8-9.2 without further addition of NH3 (about 15 hrs.), acidified with HCl, the precipitate filtered, washed with aqueous HCl to remove excess III, the filter cake mixed with 1500 parts H2O at 35-40°, the suspension adjusted to pH 7.2 with NaOH, 21 parts 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinecarbonyl chloride (IV) added, the mixture stirred 8 hrs. at 35-40°, keeping the pH at 7-7.5 with NaOH, the turquoise solution filtered, NaCl carefully added to 18%, the precipitate filtered, washed with 20% aqueous NaCl, and vacuum-dried at 60° to give I [R = R1 = R2 = H, A = 4-sulfo-m-phenylene, R3 = 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl, a = 1.5, b = 1.3, c = 1.1]. Similarly, other I were prepared (R1, A, R2, R3, a, b, and c given): H, 3-sulfo-p-phenylene, H, 3-chloro-6-quinoxazolinyl, 0.9, 1.2, 1.6; H, 3-sulfo-p-phenylene, Et, 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxazolinyl, 0.3, 2.3, 1.1; C6H4SO3Na-3, p-C6H4, H, 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxazolinyl, -, -, -; Et, 4-sulfo-p-phenylene, H, 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxazolinyl, -, -, -; H, 4-sulfo-p-phenylene, H, 1,4-dichloro-6-phthalazinyl, -, -, -. Also, a turquoise dye was obtained by using CuPc(4-SO3H)4, ClSO3H, III, and IV. Preparation of intermediates: trimellitic anhydride was treated with H2-NNH2.H2O in AcOH to give 1,4-dihydroxy-6-phthalazinecarboxylic acid, which with PCl5 and POCl3 gave the dichloro acid chloride, m. 130-2°. 2,3-Dihydroxy-6-quinoxalinecarboxylic acid with COCl2 in HCONMe2 and p-C6H4Me2 gave IV, m. 111-13° similarly were prepared 2-and 3-chloro-6-quinoxalinecarbonyl chloride, m. 127-9° and 120-2°, resp.
IT 31157-46-7, Copper, [hydrogen [[4-(2,3-dichloro-N-ethyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)-3-sulfophenyl]sulfamoyl]disulfamoylphthalocyaninesulfonato(2-)]-, disodium salt
(mixture-containing)
RN 31157-46-7 CAPLUS
CN Cuprate(2-), [C,C-bis(aminosulfonyl)-C-[[[4-[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]ethylamino]-3-sulfophenyl]amino]sulfonyl]-29H,31H-phthalocyanine-C-sulfonato(4-)-N29,N30,N31,N32]-, disodium (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



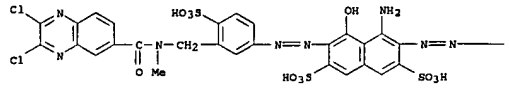


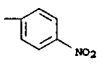


L13 ANSWER 168 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:439568 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:39568
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:7145b-f
TITLE: Chromium- and cobalt-containing azo dyes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): J. R. Geigy A.-G.
SOURCE: 23 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
NL 6411791		19650412	NL 1964-11791	19641009
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH	19631011

AB 2,5-HO(O2N)C6H3N:NCPh:-NNHC6H4SO2NH2-m (I) 22, from equimolar amts. diazotized 2,4-H2N(O2N)C6H3OH (II) and m-H2NSO2C6H4NHNH: CHPh, and 2,5-HO(EtO2S)C6H3N: NCHAcCONHC6H4Cl-o (III), from diazotized 2,4-H2N(EtO2S)C6H3OH (IV) and o-AcCH2CONH-C6H4Cl (V), in HCONH2 300 treated at 80-5° with Co(OAc)2 15 parts and salted with NaCl gave a dark powder which dyes wool yellowish olive-green. I 13.2 and III 29.7 parts gave similarly a stronger yellowish dye; I 30.8 and III 12.7 parts gave a more grayish dye. Similar Co complex dyes were obtained from I 22 with IV → m-AcCH2CONHC6H4Cl 21.2, with IV → AcCH2CONHPh 19.5, and with II → V 18.8 parts. 2,5-HO(O2N)-C6H3N:NCPh:NNHC6H4SO2NHCH2CH2OH-m 24.2 and 1,2-[2,4-HO(O2N)C6H3N:N]C10H6OH 15.5 in HCONMe2 300 treated at 80-5° with Co(OAc)2 15 parts gave a dark powder which dyes wool navy-blue. Cr complex (1:1) (VI) 22.2 of 2,4,1-HO-(HO3S)C10H6NH2 → 2-C10H7OH in HCONMe2 333 treated with o-HO2CC6H4N:NCPh:NNHPh (VII) 17.2 and heated with Na2CO3 15 parts at 100-5° gave a dark powder; it dyes gray shades. The same dye was also obtained by treating VI 22.3 parts in ETOH 800 vols. and H2O 150 parts with VII 17.2 parts and 10N NaOH 15 vols. and heating at 60-5°. Similar dyes were prepared from VI 22.3 with 2,5-H2N(PhNHSO2)-C6H3CO2H → PhCH: NNHPh (VIII) 25, with 2,5-H2N(PhN-MeSO2)C6H3CO2H → VIII 25.7, or with 4,3-HO(H2N)C6H3SO2-Ph → VIII. p-Isomer (IX) of I 22 and





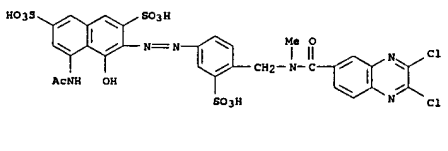
L13 ANSWER 169 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:439567 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:39567
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:7144g-h,7145a-b
TITLE: Monoazo dyes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.
SOURCE: 21 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
NL 6410555		19650315	NL 1964-10555	19640910
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE	19630909

AB Azo dyes contg 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl, dior trichloropyrimidyl, or

substituted s-triazinyl groups were prepared p-H2NC6CH2NHMe (9.85 parts) diazotized and coupled with 32 parts 8,4,6,1-HO(HO3S)2C10H4NHCOCH2SO3H and the mixture treated at 35° with 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline-6-carbonyl chloride (I) 19 and Na2CO3 7.7 in H2O 40 parts yielded II. 4,2-H2N(HO3S)C6H3CH2NHMe (12.5 parts) diazotized and coupled with 21 parts 8,3,6,1-HO(HO3S)2C10H4NHAc, and the mixture treated with 15.2 parts I gave a dye which dyed cotton and regenerated cellulose fabrics brilliant bluish red shades of good wet- and lightfastness. 3,4 H2N(HO3S)C6H3CH2NHMe (III) (12.5 parts) diazotized and coupled with 21.8 parts 5,2,1,7-HO(H2NCONH)C10H4(SO3H)2, and the mixture treated at 40-5° with I gave an orange-red dye. III (12.5 parts) diazotized and coupled with 19.9 parts 5,7,2-HO(HO3S)C10H5NHBz (IV), and the mixture condensed with 10.7 parts cyanuric chloride in 90 parts ME2CO gave a brilliant orange dye. III (12.5 parts) diazotized and coupled with 12 parts, 4,1- HO3SC10H6OH and then condensed with 13 parts 2,4-dichloropyrimidine-6-carbonyl chloride gave a brilliant scarlet dye. III(12.5 parts) diazotized and coupled with 19.9 parts IV and then condensed with 12.7 parts tetrachloropyrimidine gave a light orange dye. 5,2-H2N(HO3S)C6H3CH2 NHMe (12.5 parts) diazotized and coupled with 27.3 parts p-O2NC5H4NH2 8,3,6,1-HO(HO3S)2C10H4NH2 and then condensed with 15.2 parts I gave a blue dye. III (12.5 parts) diazotized and coupled with 16.4 parts 5,7,2-HO(SO3H)(C10 H5NHCONH2 and then condensed successively with 10.7 parts cyanuric chloride and 10 parts m-HO3SC6H4NH2 gave a brilliant orange dye.

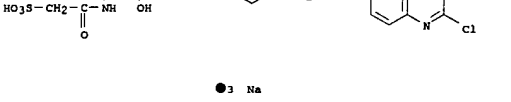
IT 2533-09-7, 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5-acetamido-3-[[α-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)-3-sulfo-p-tolyl]azo]-4-hydroxy-, trisodium salt 2752-29-6, 1,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 6-[[α-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)-p-tolyl]azo]-5-hydroxy-4-(2-sulfoacetamido)-, trisodium salt
(preparation of)
RN 2533-09-7 CAPLUS
CN 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5-acetamido-3-[[α-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)-3-sulfo-p-tolyl]azo]-4-hydroxy-, trisodium salt (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

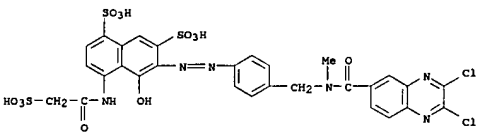


RN 2752-29-6 CAPLUS
CN 1,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 6-[[p-[(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)methyl]phenyl]azo]-5-hydroxy-4-(2-sulfoacetamido)-, trisodium salt (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

2,4-HO(PhSO2)C6H3N:CHC6H4OH-o 17.7 in HCONH2300 with Co(OAc)2 15 parts at 80-5° gave a dark powder, olive-green on wool. Similar dyes were obtained from IX 22 with 2,4-HO(PhN:N)C6H3CH:NC6H3-(OH)NO2-2,5 18.1 or with 2,4-HO(PhSO2)C6H3N:CHC6H3(OH)-Cl-2,5 19.4 parts. 3,2,5-Cl(HO)(O2N)C6H2N:NCPh:NNHC6-H4SO2NH2-m 23.7 and IV → 3-methyl-1-phenyl-5-pyrazolone (X) 19.3 with Co(OAc)2 15 parts gave a dark powder, brown-olive on wool. Similar Co complex dyes were prepared from mixts. of 5,2-Cl(HO)C6H3N:NCPh:NNHC6H4SO2NH2-m (XI) 21.5 and 1,2-[2,5-HO(O2N)C6H3N:N]C10H6NH2 15.4 (olive-gray), and of 2,5,4-HO(EtSO2)(O2N)C6H2N:NCPh:NNHC6H4SO2NHMe-p 27.3 and 5,2,4-Me(HO)(PhN:N)C6H2NH2 → 2-C10H7OH 19.1 parts (olive-blue), of XI 21.5, III 10.6, and IV → X 9.65 (olive), and of I 11, XI 10.8, and III 21.2 parts (olive-green). I 22 and 2,5-HO(MeSO2)C6H3NH2 → 2,7-HOC10H5NHAc 20 with Cr-(OAc)216 and Na2CO3 15 parts in HCONH2333 vols. gave an olive-gray dye.

IT 4445-61-8, 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 4-amino-6-[[α-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)-4-sulfo-m-tolyl]azo]-5-hydroxy-3-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]-
(preparation of)
RN 4445-61-8 CAPLUS
CN 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 4-amino-6-[[α-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)-4-sulfo-m-tolyl]azo]-5-hydroxy-3-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

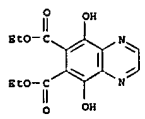




L13 ANSWER 170 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:439122 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:39122
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:7011c-f
TITLE: Some substituted 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxalines and Hofmann degradation of a quaternary ammonium hydroxide derived from N,N'-dimethyltetrahydroquinoxaline
AUTHOR(S): Elina, A. S.; Musatova, I. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chem.-Pharm. Research Inst., Moscow
SOURCE: Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii (1965), (2), 291-5
CODEN: KGSSAQ; ISSN: 0132-6244
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB N,N,N'-Trimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxalinium iodide (I) undergoes a degradation in alkaline solution with the formation of methylated o-phenylenediamine derivs. N-Acetyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxaline and PhCH2Cl yielded a mixture of products: N-acetyl-N'-benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxaline, m. 60.5-2.5°; N-benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxaline (II), b2 195-205° (HCl salt 3 170-1°); 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxaline, m. 92-8°; and N,N'-dibenzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxaline, b2 210-30° (HCl salt m. 175-7°). II and MeI formed N,N-dimethyl-N'-benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxalinium iodide m. 175-6°. I and 40% solution of NaOH refluxed 6 hrs. gave N,N,N'-trimethyl-o-phenylenediamine (III), b1 62-4° (picrate m. 112-13°; HCl salt m. 165-7°) and N,N'-dimethyl-1,2,3,4tetrahydroquinoxaline, b1 92-4°; picrate m. 122-4°. Distillation of I gave III. MeI and III gave 2-methylaminophenyltrimethylammoni
um iodide, m. 207-8°. Exhaustive methylation of III yielded 2-dimethylaminophenyltrimethylammonium iodide, m. 219-20° (decomposition), the product of the reaction of N,N,N',N'tetramethyl-o-phenylenediamine with MeI.

IT 2427-91-0, 6,7-Quinoxalinedicarboxylic acid, 5,8-dihydroxy-, diethyl ester
(preparation of)
RN 2427-91-0 CAPLUS
CN 6,7-Quinoxalinedicarboxylic acid, 5,8-dihydroxy-, diethyl ester (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

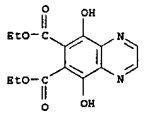


L13 ANSWER 171 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:439121 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:39121
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:7011a-c
TITLE: Chelating reagents containing nitrogen heterocycles. IV. Syntheses of 5,8-dihydroxyquinoxaline derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Oguchi, Shoichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tokyo Gakugei Univ.
SOURCE: Nippon Kagaku Zasshi (1965), 86(4), 435-7
CODEN: NPKZAZ; ISSN: 0369-5387
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

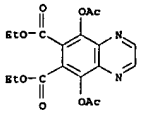
AB cf. CA 63, 4295c. 2,3-Dichloro-5,8-dimethoxyquinoxaline (I) (1 mole) and 2.4 g. atom Na in appropriate alc. was heated 3 hrs. to give the following 2,3-dialkoxy-5,8-dimethoxyquinoxalines (alkyl in alkoxyl, m.p., and % yield given): Et, 178°, 73; EtO(CH2)2, 114°, -. Heating I with 40% aqueous Me2NH at 120-30° for 3 hrs. gave 2,3-bis(dimethylamino)-5,8-dimethoxyquinoxaline, m. 116-17°. Using 1 mole 2,3-dichloro-5,8-dihydroxyquinoxaline and 4.4 g. atom Na in alc. gave the following 2,3-dialkoxy-5,8-dihydroxyquinoxalines (alkyl, m.p. and m.p. of acetate given): Et, 148° 168°; EtO(CH2)2, 65°, 78°. Similarly, 2,3-bis(ethylthio)-5,8-dihydroxyquinoxaline, m. 151-2°, and 2,3-bis(dimethylamino)-5,8-dihydroxyquinoxaline, m. .apprx.80° (unstable), were prepared (CH2CO2Et)2 (II) (4.2 g.), 4.4 g. di-Et pyrazine-2,3-dicarboxylate, b3 165°, n20D° 1.5059, and 1.0 g. powdered Na in xylene was heated 1 hr. at 110° to give 2.7 g. di-Et 5,8-dihydroxyquinoxaline-6,7-dicarboxylate, m. 149°; diacetate m. 205-6°. Similarly, di-Me 5,8-dihydroxyquinoxaline-6,7-dicarboxylate, m. 183-4°, was obtained in 30% yield. Similar treatment of di-Et 2,3-dimethylpyrazine5,6-dicarboxylate with II failed to give quinoxaline derivative but gave di-Et cyclohexane-2,5-dione-1,4-dicaxboxylate.

IT 2427-91-0, 6,7-Quinoxalinedicarboxylic acid, 5,8-dihydroxy-, diethyl ester 2452-36-0, 6,7-Quinoxalinedicarboxylic acid, 5,8-dihydroxy-, diethyl ester, diacetate (ester)
(preparation of)

RN 2427-91-0 CAPLUS
CN 6,7-Quinoxalinedicarboxylic acid, 5,8-dihydroxy-, diethyl ester (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 2452-36-0 CAPLUS
CN 6,7-Quinoxalinedicarboxylic acid, 5,8-bis(acetyloxy)-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

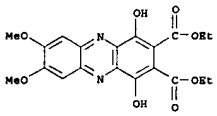


L13 ANSWER 172 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:424143 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:24143
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:4295c-f
TITLE: Chelating reagents containing nitrogen heterocycles. I. Syntheses of 1,4-dihydroxyphenazine derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Oguchi, Shoichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tokyo Gakugei Univ.
SOURCE: Nippon Kagaku Zasshi (1965), 86(2), 246-9
CODEN: NPKZAZ; ISSN: 0369-5387
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

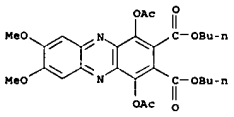
AB The optimal conditions for condensation of di-Et quinoxaline-2,3-dicarboxylate (I) with (CH2CO2Et)2 (II) were sought. Using NaOEt, NaNH2, Ph3CNa, and NaH as base, 32% di-Et cyclohexane-2,5-dione-1,4-dicarboxylate, quinoxaline-2,3-dicarboxamide, tar, and 35% di-Et 1,4-dihydroxyphenazine-2,3-dicarboxylate (III) were obtained, resp. The best yield (51%) of III was obtained when 1:1:2 molar ratio of I, II, and Na or K was used. 4,5-(O2N)2C6H2(OBu)2-1,2 (9.2 g.), 25 g. Sn, 130 ml. concentrated HCl, and 60 ml. EtOH was heated to give 4,5-(H2N)2C6H2(OBu)2-1,2 (IV), m. .apprx.98° (decomposition); di-Ac derivative m. 162°. Treatment of IV with [HO2CC(OH)2] gave 6,7-dibutoxyquinoxaline-2,3-dicarboxylic acid, m. 148-50° (decompose); di-Et ester b7 234°, m. 95-6°. Similarly, 6,7-dimethoxyquinoxaline-2,3-dicarboxylic acid, m. 238-40° [di-Et ester (V) m. 146°; di-Bu ester m. 97-8°], was prepared V, II, and Na in 1:1:2 molar ratio was treated as above to give 47% di-Et 1,4-dihydroxy-7,8-dimethoxyphenazine-2,3-dicarboxylate, m. 276-7°; diacetate, m. 218-19°. Similarly, di-Bu 1,4-dihydroxy-7,8-dimethoxyphenazine-2,3-dicarboxylate, m. 233-4° (diacetate m. 165-6°), and di-Et 1,4-dihydroxy-7,8-dibutoxyphenazine-2,3-dicarboxylate, m. 181-2° (diacetate, m. 226-7°), were prepared Similar treatment of I with (CH2CN)2 gave 74% 2,3-dicyano-1,4-dihydroxyphenazine, m. >360°; monoacetate m. 274-6°. I and (AcCH2)2 gave 33% 2,3-diacetyl-1,4-dihydroxyphenazine, m. 241-2°.

IT 1770-41-8, 2,3-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-dihydroxy-7,8-dimethoxy-, diethyl ester 1910-93-6, 2,3-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-dihydroxy-7,8-dimethoxy-, dibutyl ester, diacetate (ester) 1910-94-7, 2,3-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, 7,8-dibutoxy-1,4-dihydroxy-, diethyl ester 1910-95-8, 2,3-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, 7,8-dibutoxy-1,4-dihydroxy-, diethyl ester, diacetate (ester) 1983-91-1, 2,3-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-dihydroxy-7,8-dimethoxy-, dibutyl ester 3684-53-5, 2,3-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-dihydroxy-7,8-dimethoxy-, diethyl ester, diacetate (ester)
(preparation of)

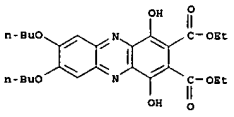
RN 1770-41-8 CAPLUS
CN 2,3-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-dihydroxy-7,8-dimethoxy-, diethyl ester (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



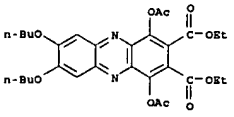
RN 1910-93-6 CAPLUS
CN 2,3-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-dihydroxy-7,8-dimethoxy-, dibutyl ester, diacetate (ester) (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



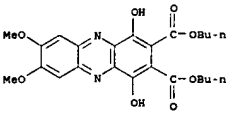
RN 1910-94-7 CAPLUS
CN 2,3-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, 7,8-dibutoxy-1,4-dihydroxy-, diethyl ester (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



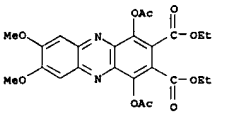
RN 1910-95-8 CAPLUS
CN 2,3-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-bis(acetyloxy)-7,8-dibutoxy-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1983-91-1 CAPLUS
CN 2,3-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-dihydroxy-7,8-dimethoxy-, dibutyl ester (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 3684-53-5 CAPLUS
CN 1,2,3,4-Phenazinetetrol, 7,8-dimethoxy-, tetraacetate (ester) (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 173 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:448886 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:48886
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:8910e-h
TITLE: Water-soluble anthraquinone reactive dyes
INVENTOR(S): Singer, Josef; Schwechten, Heinz W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.
SOURCE: 18 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BE 622569		19630115	BE	
GB 1014055			GB	
US 3251844		19660517	US 1962-222937	19620911
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE	19610923

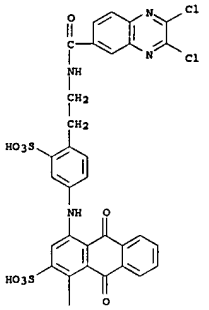
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Dyes of the formula I are suitable for dyeing and printing silk, wool, polyamides, polyurethans, and especially natural and regenerated cellulose fast blue shades. Thus, 1-amino-4-[4-(methylaminomethyl)anilino]anthraquinone-2-sulfonic acid 43.7 and NaOH 4 were dissolved in H2O 1000, 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinecarbonyl chloride 27 parts added at 40° by stirring while maintaining pH 6-8 by adding NaOH solution, the dye salted, filtered, washed with NaCl solution, and dried at 40-50° to give a blue powder, blue in H2O, which dyed cotton light- and wetfast blue shades in the presence of Na2CO3. Similarly, the following I were prepared (V, W, X, Y, and Z are given): H, 3-NaO3S, 4-CH2, Me, 2,3-trichloro-6-quinoxalinecarbonyl (II); H, 3-NaO3S, 4-CH2CH2, H, II; H, 3-NaO3S, 4-(CH2)3, Me, II; H, NaO3S, 3-CH2CH2CH(Me), Me, II; H, NaO3S, 3-CH2CH2CH(CH2CH2CHMe2), Me, II: NaO3S, H, 4-CH2, Me, II; H, 3-NaO3S, 4-O(CH2)4, Me, II; H, NaO3S, 4-S(CH2)4, Me, II; NaO3S, H, 3-SO2(CH2)4, Me, II; H, NaO3S, 3-CH2, Me, 4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl; H, NaO3S, 4-CH2, Me, 4-chloro-6-methoxy-s-triazin-2-yl.

IT 104099-44-7, 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[4-[2-(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)ethyl]-3-sulfoanilino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt 104242-65-1, 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid,

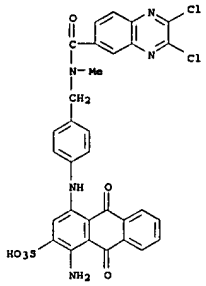
1-amino-4-[α-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)-p-toluidino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, sodium salt 104601-65-2, 2,6-Anthracenedisulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[α-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)-p-toluidino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt 104601-66-3, 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[α-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)-3-sulfo-p-toluidino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt 105232-45-9, 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[3-[3-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)-5-methylhexyl]sulfoanilino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt 106303-94-0, 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[4-[3-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)propyl]-3-sulfoanilino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt 106337-79-5, 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[4-[[4-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)butyl]thio]-3-sulfoanilino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt 106381-98-0, 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[4-[4-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)butoxy]-3-sulfoanilino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt 106381-99-1, 2,6-Anthracenedisulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[m-[[4-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)butyl]sulfonyl]anilino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt 107062-63-5, 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[3-[3-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)butyl]sulfoanilino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt
(preparation of)

RN 104099-44-7 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[4-[2-(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)ethyl]-3-sulfoanilino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



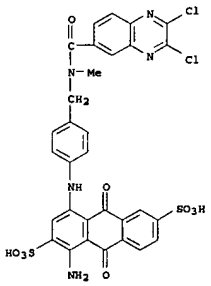
● Na

RN 104242-65-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[α-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)-p-toluidino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, sodium salt (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



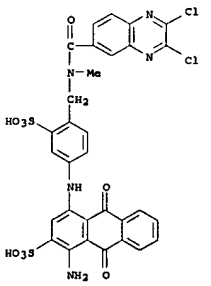
● Na

RN 104601-65-2 CAPLUS
CN 2,6-Anthracenedisulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[α-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)-p-toluidino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



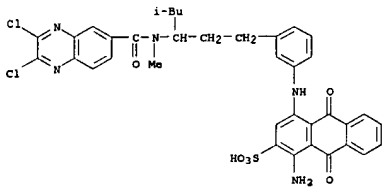
●2 Na

RN 104601-66-3 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[[4-[[[(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinyl)carbonyl]methylamino]methyl]-3-sulfophenyl]amino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Na

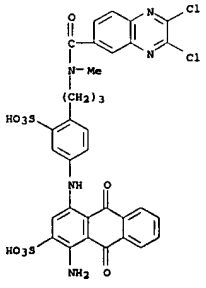
RN 105232-45-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[3-[3-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)-5-methylhexyl]sulfoanilino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



D1—SO_3H

●2 Na

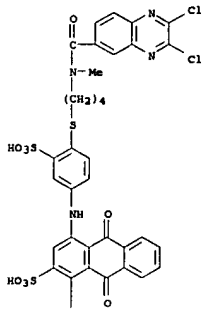
RN 106303-94-0 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[4-[3-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)propyl]-3-sulfoanilino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Na

RN 106337-79-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[4-[[4-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)butyl]thio]-3-sulfoanilino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

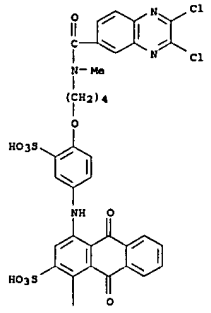


PAGE 2-A

●2 Na

RN 106381-98-0 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[4-[4-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)butoxy]-3-sulfoanilino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

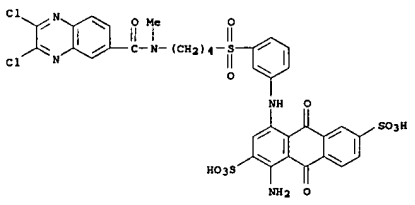
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

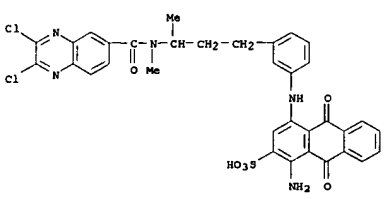
●2 Na

RN 106381-99-1 CAPLUS
CN 2,6-Anthracenedisulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[m-[[4-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)butyl]sulfonyl]anilino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Na

RN 107062-63-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-[3-[3-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)butyl]sulfoanilino]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, disodium salt (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



D1—SO_3H

●2 Na

L13 ANSWER 174 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:429002 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:29002
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:5299d-f,5300a-c
TITLE: Quinoxaline dyes
INVENTOR(S): Siegel, Edgar; Sasse, Klaus
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.
SOURCE: 83 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
PATENT INFORMATION:

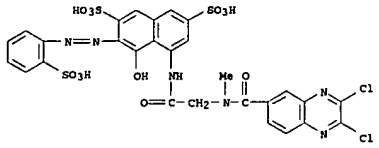
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BE 613586		19620807	BE	
			DE	19610207

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AB Condensation compds. of 3- or 2-chloro- and 2,3-dichloroquinoxaline derivs. with azo, anthraquinone, or phthalocyanine dyes are H2O-soluble and suitable for dyeing or printing cellulosic and other materials. Thus, 2,4,8-H2N(NaO3S)2C10H5 (I) 34.7 was diazotized and coupled with 3-H2NC6H4Me (II) 10.7 parts. The produdct in aqueous NaOH was mixed and stirred with 26.5 parts 2,3dichloro-6-quinoxalinecarbonyl chloride (III) (m. 116°, b0.05 144°) in 100 parts C6H6, heated to 35 40°, neutralized with Na2CO3, and 80 parts NaCl added. The dye was filtered and dried at 40-50°. Printed on cellulose, it gave a reddish yellow color, fast to washing and light. Similarly, dyes were prepared (reactants and color of dye on cellulosic fabric given): I → II, 2,3-dichloro-6-isocyanatoquinoxaline, reddish yellow; I → 3-MeNHC6H4Me, 2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinesulfonyl chloride (IV), reddish yellow; 2-H2NC6H4SO8H (V) → [1,8,3,6-H2N(HO)(NaO8S)2C10H4 (VI), III], bluish red [2,4-(H2N)2C6H3SO3Na (VII), III → 1,8,3,6-(BzNH)(HO)(NaO8S)2C10H4, bluish red; Cu complex of [3,4-H2N(HO)C6H8SO3H → 2,5,7-H2N(HO)(HO8S)C10H5], III, ruby; Cu phthalocyaninetetrasulfonyl chloride, VII, III, blue; 1-amino-4-bromo-2-anthraquinonesulfonic acid, [4,2-H2N(HO3S)C6H3]2, III, blue; Cr complex of [3,4,5-Cl(HO)(H2N)C6H2SO3H → 1 - [3- [(3-aminopbenylsulfonyl)sulfamoyl]phenyl]-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone], III, yellow brown; V → [VI, 2- or 3-chloro-6-quinoxalinecarbonyl chloride], red; V → [VI, III, HSCH2CO2Na], red; 6-amino-2,3-dichloroquinoxaline (VIII) → 1-(2,5-dichloro-4-sulfophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone, reddish yellow; 2,1,7-H2N(HO3S)2C10H5 [2,5,7-MeNH(HO)(NaO8S)C10H5, III], reddish orange; 2,5-H2N(AcNH)C6H3SO3H → 2,5,7-H2N(HO3S)2C10H5, III, yellowish orange; 2,3,6,8-H2N(HO3S)3C10H4 → 3-AcNHC6H4NH2, III, reddish yellow; 2,4,6-H2N(HO3S)2C6H2OH → 2,8,6-H2N(HO)(HO3S)C10H5, III, ruby; [VII, III] → 1,8,3,6-(AcNH)(HO)(HO3S)2C10H4, bluish red; 2,5-H2N(O2N)C6H3SO3H → 1-(2-chloro-5-sulfophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone, III, yellow; 2,5-(4-H2NC6H4NH)[2,4-O2N(NaO3S)C6H3NH)C6H3SO3Na, III, brown violet; PhNH2 → [VI, III, 3-H2NC6H4SO3Na], bluish red; V → [VI, 2,3-dichloro-5-quinoxalinecarbonyl chloride], bluish red; VIII → PhN(CH2CH2OH)2, orange; VIII → PhOH, reddish yellow; di-Na 1-amino-4-(2'-methyl-3'-aminoanilino)anthraquinone-2,5'-disulfonate, III, blue; equimolar mixture of the N-(3-amino-4-sulfophenyl) mono-and diamides of Cu 3,3',3''-phthalocyaninetrisulfonic acid, III, turquoise; V → [VI, N-methyl-N-(2,3-dichloro-6-quinoxalinecarbonyl)glycyl chloride], bluish red; 1,4-HO(HO3S)C10H6 → [3,4,6-Me(H2N)(HO3S)C6H2]2 → PhOH, IV, scarlet.

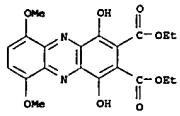
IT 14573-57-0, 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5-[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)acetamido]-4-hydroxy-3-[(o-sulfophenyl)azo]-
(preparation of)

RN 14573-57-0 CAPLUS
CN 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5-[2-(2,3-dichloro-N-methyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxamido)acetamido]-4-hydroxy-3-[(o-sulfophenyl)azo]- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

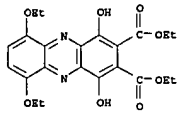


L13 ANSWER 175 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:17956 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:17956
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:3597g-i,3598a-b
TITLE: Synthesis of diethyl 1,4-dihydroxy-5,8-dialkoxyphenazine-2,3-dicarboxylates
AUTHOR(S): Kawai, Sinichi; Torigoe, Masao; Fujiki, Shun; Shibata, Kiyoko; Otaki, Atsuko; Sakakibara, Yoshiaki; Oguchi, Shoshichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tokyo Kyoiku Univ.
SOURCE: Nippon Kagaku Zasshi (1959), 80, 788-91
CODEN: NPKZAZ; ISSN: 0369-5387
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Hydroquinone (I) (230 g.), 569 g. PrBr, 2.1 l. dry acetone, and 750 g. K2CO3 refluxed 50 hrs., the solvent removed, 4 l. H2O added, and the mixture extracted with ether gave 271 g. hydroquinone dipropyl ether (II), m. 50.5° (on evaporation of ether). Nitration (with HNO3 in AcOH) of 24 g. hydroquinone diethyl ether (III) yielded 28.6 g. crude nitro compound (m. 176-7°); mechanical separation of the crystals gave the dinitro compound (IV) of III, m. 141.5°. Similarly, II gave the dinitro compound (V) of II, m. 69.0-9.5°. IV shaken 50 min. with H in MeOH over Raney Ni (in an autoclave, under 43 kg./sq. cm.) at 130-140° gave 20 g. 2,3-diaminohydroquinone diethyl ether (VI), m. 57.0-7.5°. VI (1 g.) was converted to the tetraacetate (VII), m. 139.5-46°, by refluxing it with Ac2O. VII refluxed 20 min. with KOH in 95% EtOH gave the diacetate (VIII) of VI, m. 178-9°. V (reduced with SnCl2 or Sn-HCl) gave 38% 2,3-diaminohydroquinone dipropyl ether (IX), m. 27-8°, b8 176-8°. VI was condensed with dihydroxytartaric acid-Na to give 91% 5,8-diethoxyquinoxaline-2,3-dicarboxylic acid (IX), m. 195-6° (decomposition). IX was converted to the diethyl ester (X), m. 91-1.5°, according to the procedure of Adachi (CA 51, 17936b). IX condensed with dihydroxytartaric acid gave 92% 5,8-dipropoxyquinoxaline-2,3-dicarboxylic acid (XI), m. 157° (decomposition), which was converted to the diethyl ester (XII), m. 68.5-69°, by the usual method. Diethyl quinoxaline-2,3-dicarboxylate (8.2 g.), 5.2 g. diethyl succinate, 15 cc. xylene, and 1.5 g. finely powdered Na heated at 150-160° (5 hrs.) yielded diethyl 1,4-dihydroxyphenazine-2,3-dicarboxylate, m. 165-7°. Similar runs with diethyl 1,4-dihydroxy-5,8-dimethoxyphenazine-2,3-dicarboxylate, X, and XI gave diethyl 1,4-dihydroxy-5,8-dimethoxyphenazine-2,3-dicarboxylate, m. 181.5°, ethyl 1,4-dihydroxy-5,8-diethoxyphenazine-2,3-dicarboxylate, m. 157°, and diethyl 1,4-dihydroxy-5,8-dipropoxyphenazine-2,3-dicarboxylate, m. 122°, resp.
IT 110081-11-3, 2,3-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-dihydroxy-6,9-dimethoxy-, diethyl ester 113752-03-7, 2,3-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, 6,9-diethoxy-1,4-dihydroxy-, diethyl ester 114399-30-3, 2,3-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-dihydroxy-6,9-dipropoxy-, diethyl ester
(preparation of)

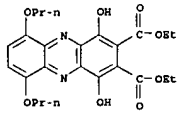
RN 110081-11-3 CAPLUS
CN 2,3-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-dihydroxy-6,9-dimethoxy-, diethyl ester (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



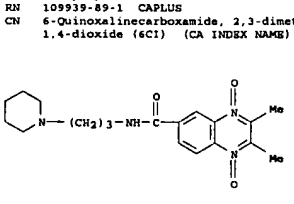
RN 113752-03-7 CAPLUS
CN 2,3-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, 6,9-diethoxy-1,4-dihydroxy-, diethyl ester (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 114399-30-3 CAPLUS
CN 2,3-Phenazinedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-dihydroxy-6,9-dipropoxy-, diethyl ester (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 176 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1957:1859 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 51:1859
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 51:433f-i,434a-c
TITLE: Quinoxaline N-oxides. VI. N-Oxides of 2,3-polymethylenequinoxalines
AUTHOR(S): Landquist, Justus K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Imperial Chem. Ltd., Manchester, UK
SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society (1956) 2551-3
CODEN: JCSOA9; ISSN: 0368-1769
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB 4,2-Cl(O2N)C6H3NHAc (130 g.) added gradually to 110 g. "pin dust" iron, 350 cc. H2O, and 10 cc. glacial AcOH at 70 ± 2°, the temperature raised to 80°, 30 g. CaCO3 added, the mixture kept 10 min. at 80°, filtered, and the filter cake extracted with EtOH gave 4,2-Cl(H2N)C6H3NHAc (XXXIII), needles, m. 144° (from EtOH); 2,4-H2N(MeO)C6H3NHAc (XXXIV) was similarly prepared XXXIII (120 g.) in 120 cc. each of glacial AcOH and EtOH treated in 5 hrs. with 70 g. PhNO gave 70 g. 5,2-Cl(AcNH)C6H3N:NPh (XXXV), yellow needles, m. 180° (from alc.); similarly was prepared 24% 2,5-AcNH(MeO)C6H3N:NPh (XXXVI), orange blades, m. 174-5° (from EtOAc). XXXV (68 g.) and 700 cc. 5% alc. KOH refluxed 5 hrs. and the mixture poured into 2 l. H2O gave 70% 2-H2N analog, red needles, m. 113° (from petr. ether); similarly was prepared 69% 2,5-H2N(MeO)C6H3N:NPh, red laminas, m. 38.0-9.5° (from petr. ether). 4,2-(H2N)2C6H3Cl (28 g.), 23 g. 1,2-cyclohexanedione, and 240 cc. 10% aqueous AcOH heated 1 hr. at 98-100°, the mixture cooled, made alkaline with aqueous NaOH, and the precipitated solid filtered off, washed with H2O, dried, and extracted with petr. ether left an insol. compound (XXXVI), C18H18N4Cl2, pale brown prisms, m. 274-6° (from EtOH) [presumably either 1,2-(2-amino-x-chlorophenylimino)cyclohexane (XXXVII) or R:C.C(:R).(CH2)4 (R = x-chloro-o-phenylenediimino) (XXXVIII)]; the petr. ether exts. gave 11.5 g. 7-chloro-1,2 3,4-tetrahydrophenazine (XXXIX), m. 94°. 2-H2NC6H4N2Ph (10 g.), 100 cc. cyclohexanone (XL), and 0.5 cc. concentrated HCl refluxed 2 hrs. and distilled until the temperature of the mixture rose to 175°, the residue dissolved in Et2O, extracted with N HCl, and the HCl exts. made alkaline gave 6.9 g. 1,2,3,4-tetrahydrophenazine, b7 125-56°, m. 92-3° (from petr. ether); similarly, 4-[5,2-Me(H2N)C6H3N2]C6H4Me and XL gave 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-methylphenazine (XLI), b5.5 163-4°, m. 80-2° (from petr. ether). Also prepared were 2,3-cyclopentenoquinoxaline (XLII), b4 130-50°, m. 99-100°, 6-methyl-2,3-cyclopentenoquinoxaline (XLIII), b4 135-45°, m. 103-4°, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-methoxyphenazine (XLIV), m. 115-15.5°, and 2,3-cycloheptenoquinoxaline (XLV), m. 81°. XLII (4.25 g.) in 75 cc. Et2O and 170 cc. 0.35M o-HO2CC6H4CO3H in Et2O kept in the dark 3 days, the N-oxide phthalate filtered off, washed with Et2O, dissolved in H2O, the H2O solution adjusted to pH 7 with Na2CO3, extracted with CHCl3, and the CHCl3 exts. dried and concentrated gave the 1,4-dioxide, green-yellow leaflets, m. 179° (decomposition) (from C6H6); oxidation of XLIII gave only tars and XLII and XLIII were unstable to VIIIA. VIIIA by the above procedures gave 1,4-dioxides of the following compds.: XLI, yellow microcrystals, m. 186-8° (from EtOH); XLIV, m. 204-6° (from EtOH); XLV, brown needles, m. 172-3° (from C6H6); and bornyleno[2',3',2,3]quinoxaline, cream prisms, m. 137-9° (from petr. ether).
IT 109939-89-1, 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dimethyl-N-(3-piperidinopropyl)-, 1,4-dioxide
(preparation of)
RN 109939-89-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dimethyl-N-(3-piperidinopropyl)-, 1,4-dioxide (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

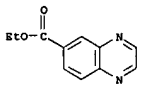


L13 ANSWER 177 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1957:1858 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 51:1858
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 51:432e-i,433a-f
TITLE: Quinoxaline N-oxides. V. Further bz-substituted derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Silk, J. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Imperial Chem. Ltd., Manchester, UK
SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society (1956) 2058-63
CODEN: JCSOA9; ISSN: 0368-1769
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB 4,3-H2N(O2N)C6H3OH [from 4,3-AcNH(O2N)C6H3OAc and 6N HCl] (15 g.) in 150 cc. MeOH hydrogenated over Raney Ni, filtered from the catalyst, the filtrate concentrated to 75 cc. in vacuo, mixed with 10 g. anhydrous AcONa and 28.5 g. glyoxal (XVIII) bisulfite in 140 cc. warm H2O, and the mixture heated 2.6 hrs. at 60° gave 7 g. 6-hydroxyquinoxaline (XIX), m. 252-4° (from H2O); Ac2 in place of XVIII gave the 2,3-Me2 derivative (XX) of XIX, m. 247-9° (from H2O). Na (0.46 g.) in 20 cc. EtOH treated with 2.92 g. XIX, then with 3.0 g. ClCH2CO2Et, the mixture heated 2 hrs., cooled, concentrated, poured into H2O, extracted with C6H6, and the C6H6 exts. concentrated gave 0.9 g. 6-EtO2CCH2 derivative of XIX, m. 99-100° (from H2O). 5-Ethoxy-2,3-dimethylquinoxaline (5 g.) in 125 cc. C6H6 and 5 g. crushed AlCl3 refluxed 16 hrs., the mixture cooled, decomposed with ice H2O; the C6H6 evaporated by air since the emulsion could not be broken, the solid (XXI) which separated filtered off, the filtrate adjusted to pH 4, extracted with C6H6, the C6H6 exts. extracted with hot dilute aqueous NaOH, the NaOH exts. neutralized, the solid (XXII) filtered off, and XXI and XXII recrystd. from H2O gave 0.89 g. 5-HO analog (XXIII), needles, m. 146-7°. 4,3-H2N(O2N)C6H3CO2Et, m. 140-2° [obtained in 70-85% yield from 4,3-AcNH-(O2N)C6H3CO2H with (a) EtOH and 3% (volume/volume) H2SO4 or (b) with EtOH-HCl], hydrogenated as above gave 80% 4,3-(H2N)2C6H3CO2Et (XXIV), needles, m. 112-14° (from dilute alc.). XXIV (4.5 g.) and (CHO)2 [from 6.1 g. sulfate (XXV), 40 cc. H2O, and BaCO3] stirred vigorously 1 hr. at 60°, an equal portion of (CHO)2 added, and the stirring continued 1 hr. gave 2.3 g. Et 6-quinoxalinecarboxylate (XXVI), m. 68-70° (from C6H6-cyclohexane, Al2O3); XXVI and VIIIa at room temperature or at 50° gave an unidentified solid, m. about 340°. XXIV (42 g.), 22 g. Ac2, and 500 cc. 33% EtOH refluxed 30 min. gave 48 g. 2,3-Me2 derivative (XXVII) of XXVI, feathery needles, m. 102-4°. XXVII (5 g.) and 15 g. Et2N(CH2)2OH refluxed 16 hrs. and distilled gave 2.5 g. Et2NCH2CH2 ester, m. 43-6° (by chromatography on Al2O3 in C6H6-petr. ether). 4,3-H2N(O2N)C6H3Ac (4.5 g.) hydrogenated in EtOH over Pd-C, the mixture filtered, the filtrate treated with (CHO)2 (from 6 g. XXV), and the mixture heated 1 hr. at 60° gave 1.47 g. 6-acetylquinoxaline (XXVIII), m. 106-8° (from cyclohexane, Al2O3); similarly was prepared the 2,3-Me2 derivative of XXVIII, m. 116-18° (from aqueous EtOH). LiAlH4 (0.28 g.) in 50 cc. dry Et2O treated with 5 g. XXVII in 100 cc. dry Et2O in 10 min., the mixture stirred 10 min., 2 cc. EtOAc added, then 50 cc. H2O, the mixture filtered, the Et2O layer separated, the aqueous layer extracted with Et2O, and the combined Et2O exts. and solution dried and concentrated gave 0.7 g. 6-HOCH2 analog of XXVII, m. 113-14°. 6-Methoxyquinoxaline 1,4-dioxide (1 g.) and 2 g. AlCl3 in 25 cc. C6H6 as above gave the 6-HO analog (XXIX), yellow needles, m. 247-50° (decomposition) (from H2O); 8 g. 6-hydroxy-2,3-dimethylquinoxaline and 75 cc. M VIIIA kept 17 hrs. at 60° gave 3 g. 1,4-dioxide (XXIXA), m. 249-50°. 5-Methoxy-2,3-dimethylquinoxaline 1,4-dioxide (2.33 g.), 7 g. AlCl3, and 50 cc. C6H6 stirred 17 hrs., the C6H6 decanted, the tar stirred with ice H2O and 10 cc. concentrated HCl, the solid ground with 2N NaOH, the mixture filtered, and the filtrate acidified gave 5-hydroxy-2,3-dimethylquinoxaline 1-oxide, cream needles, m. 143-4.5° (from C6H6-cyclohexane); the reaction repeated in PhNO2 16 hrs. at 60-5°, the mixture cooled, treated with ice H2O and 10 cc. 10N NaOH, and the sparingly soluble Na salt filtered off and decomposed with dilute AcOH gave

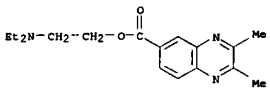
5-hydroxy-2,3-dimethylquinoxaline 1,4-dioxide, m. 171-3° (from C6H6). XXIXA (0.2 g.) in 0.5 cc. HNO3 (d. 1.4) and 0.5 cc. concentrated H2SO4, kept 1.5 hrs. at 0°, and the mixture poured on ice gave the 7(?)-nitro derivative, m. 258° (decomposition) (from 50% AcOH). With 1:1 HNO3-H2O, XXIXA gave the HNO3 salt, m. 97° (decomposition). XXIXA (1.42 g.), 50 cc. saturated NaHCO3, 5.25 g. iodine, and 70 cc. 10% KI kept 10 days at room temperature, filtered, and the filtrate saturated with SO2 gave 1.3 g. 7(?)-iodo derivative (XXX), m. 148-50°; a similar procedure gave the 7(?)-Br derivative, golden needles, m. 180° (decomposition); XXX lost iodine when recrystn. was attempted. XXIXA (2.06 g.) in 100 cc. saturated NaHCO3 and 3.7 g. Br in 30 cc. 15% KBr kept 0.25 hr. gave 1.26 g. di-Br derivative, dark red, m. 138° (explodes). XXVII (9 g.), 70 cc. 1.7M VIIIA containing 0.3% w/v H2SO4, and 0.1% Na4P2O7 (XXXI) kept 7 hrs. at room temperature and 9 hrs. at 55°, concentrated in vacuo, and the residue treated with saturated NaHCO3 gave 4.5 g. 1,4-dioxide (XXXII), m. 134-5° (from C6H6); HCO3H and H2O2 in Me2CO were unsatisfactory for this oxidation while the addition of XXXI gave more consistent results than only VIIIA and H2SO4. XXXII and 10N NaOH kept 0.5 hr. at room temperature and acidified with HCl gave the 6-HO2C analog, m. 243° (decomposition) (from EtOCH2CH2OH). XXXII (2 g.) and 20 cc. MeOH-NH3 kept 4 days at room temperature gave 0.95 g. 6-H2NCO analog, m. 266° (decomposition) (from H2O) (some hydrolysis occurs during recrystn.); the procedures described above gave the 6-Me2NCO compound-H2O, yellow needles, m. 215° (decomposition) (from MeOH-EtOAc); the 6-(3-piperidinopropylcarbamoyl) analog, m. 172-3° (from C6H6), and the 6-HONHCO analog-H2O, m. 230-2° (from aqueous AcOH).
6-Acetyl-2,3-dimethylquinoxaline (5 g.) and 36 cc. 2.1M VIIIA kept 10 hrs. at room temperature and 8 hrs. at 50° gave 2 g. 1,4-dioxide, m. 160-2° (from H2O); oxime, m. 244-6° (from 50% AcOH).

IT 6924-72-7, 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, ethyl ester
107419-21-6, Ethanol, 2-diethylamino-, 2,3-dimethyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxylate 109939-89-1, 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dimethyl-N-(3-piperidinopropyl)-, 1,4-dioxide
(preparation of)

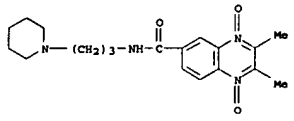
RN 6924-72-7 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, ethyl ester (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 107419-21-6 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dimethyl-, 2-diethylaminoethyl ester (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 109939-89-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dimethyl-N-(3-piperidinopropyl)-, 1,4-dioxide (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



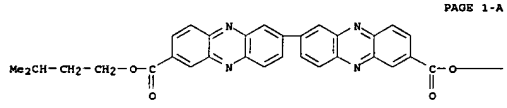
L13 ANSWER 178 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1956:40424 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 50:40424
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 50:7812h-i,7813a-d
TITLE: Syntheses in the series of phenazine derivatives. I. 2,2'-Biphenazine and its derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Rozum, Yu. S.
SOURCE: Ukraine'kii Khemichnii Zhurnal (1955), 21, 491-5
CODEN: UKHZAS; ISSN: 0372-4190
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB (p-H2NC6H4)2 (I) (18.4 g.), 37 g. PhNO2 (II), and 72 g. KOH (in 3-5 mm. granules) heated on the oil bath 4 hrs. at 90-110°, then 3 hrs. at 150°, the volatile fraction steam distilled, the residue filtered, boiled in 5-10% HCl, dried, and extracted with (CH2Cl)2, and the extract evaporated gave, after chromatographing twice in C6H6 on Al2O3, 1.2 g. 2,2'-biphenazine (III), orange plates, m. 229° (from C6H6), insol. in Et2O, H2O or petr. ether, giving brightly colored, readily hydrolyzed salts in concentrated mineral acids. Analogously was obtained: from I and o-O2NC6H4OMe, 5.5% 9,9'-(MeO)2 derivative of III, red plates or prisms, m. 181° (from C6H6), dark red in acids, the color fading eventually; from (3,4-MeO(H2N)C6H3)2 (IV) and II, 13.6% 4,4'-(MeO)2 derivative, dark red needles, m. 174° (from C6H6), red in acids; from o-ClC6H4NO2 (V) and I and from V and IV the 9,9'-Cl2 (5.7%), red plates, m. 175° (from C6H6), and the 9,9',4,4'-Cl2(MeO)2 derivative (2.1%), red needles, m. 116° (from MeOH), resp. Both gave red acid solns. Similarly, I (36.8 g.) heated to 160° with 56 g. p-O2NC6H4Me (VI) and 144 g. KOH, the product washed with ligroine and MeOH, the filter cake suspended in 3 l. H2O, heated to 90-5°, 86 g. KMnO4 added under agitation, the precipitated MnO2 removed by filtration, the filtrate condensed to 300-400 ml., treated with C and glacial AcOH, and the dense yellow precipitate filtered, gave, after washing with EtOH and Et2O and drying, 9.5% 2,2'-biphenazine-7,7'-dicarboxylic acid, yellow needles, m. 320° (from glacial AcOH), soluble in bases and concentrated acids (yellow), insol. in common organic solvents; diamide (75%), m. 360-3° (decomposition) (from HCONH2), insol. in common organic solvents, yellow-green in concentrated H2SO4; Me ester (67%), orange plates, m. 210-12° (from BuOH and active C), insol. in EtOH and Et2O, yellow in concentrated H2SO4; Et ester (30%), red-orange needles, m. 130° (from EtOH), yellow in concentrated H2SO4; iso-amyl ester (34%), pink plates, m. 116° (from iso-AmOH), yellow in acid. Most of these retained 1-4 moles of crystallization solvent. Other derivs. of III prepared were: 7,7',4,4'-Me2(MeO)2 (9.4%) (from IV, VI, and KOH), red plates, m. 238° (from MeCHCl2), blue in concentrated H2SO4; and 4,4',9,9'-(MeO)4 (2.1%) (from IV, o-O2NC6H4OMe, and KOH), red-purple needles, m. 264° (from C6H6), red in H2SO4. Absolute maximum are given for all of these in toluene (330-390 m μ) and H2SO4 (410-610).

IT 855639-47-3, Isopentyl alcohol, [2,2'-biphenazine]-7,7'-dicarboxylate 858239-92-6, Ethyl alcohol, compound with di-Et [2,2'-biphenazine]-7,7'-dicarboxylate
(preparation of)

RN 855639-47-3 CAPLUS
CN Isopentyl alcohol, [2,2'-biphenazine]-7,7'-dicarboxylate (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



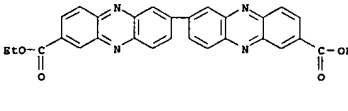
PAGE 1-B

—CH2—CH2—CHMe2

RN 858239-92-6 CAPLUS
CN Ethyl alcohol, compd. with di-Et [2,2'-biphenazine]-7,7'-dicarboxylate (5CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 858239-91-5
CMF C30 H22 N4 O4



CM 2

CRN 64-17-5
CMF C2 H6 O

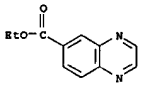
H3C—CH2—OH

L13 ANSWER 179 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1955:8306 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 49:8306
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 49:1734e-i,1735a-b
TITLE: Newphenazine derivatives and their tuberculostatic action
AUTHOR(S): Birkofer, Leonhard; Widmann, Arno
CORPORATE SOURCE: Max-Planck-Inst., Heidelberg, Germany
SOURCE: Chemische Berichte (1953), 86, 1295-1302
CODEN: CHBEAM; ISSN: 0009-2940
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Some phenazine derivs. are prepared to be tested for their tuberculostatic action. Heating slowly 13 g. o-H2NC6H4CO2H, 16 g. o-O2NC6H4CO2H (I), and 25 g. finely powdered KOH to 85°, dissolving the melt in H2O, and concentrating the solution give di-K 1,6-phenazinedicarboxylate (II) (C.A. numbering), which on acidification gives 1.5 g. free acid, charring at 300-20° without melting (di-Et ester, prepared by dissolving 1.5 g. II in 20 cc. 100% H2SO4, pouring the solution into absolute EtOH, neutralizing the mixture with NaOH to pH 8-9, and extracting with ether, green-yellow needles, m. 143°). Treating 0.6 g. Me 1-phenazinecarboxylate with H2NOH (from 2 g. HCl salt) gives 1-phenazinehydroxamic acid, yellow needles, m. 207°. Adding 3.5 g. 1-phenazinecarboxamide to 240 cc. H2O containing 9 g. NaOH and 2.5 g. Br and heating the mixture 5 min. at 70° give 74% 1-aminophenazine, red needles, m. 176°, which (0.5 g.), refluxed 2.5 hrs. with 2 g. anhydrous glucose and 20 mg. NH4Cl in 30 cc. absolute MeOH, gives 50% N-D-glucoside, vermilion needles, m. 195° (tetra-Ac derivative, prepared by heating 0.4 g. glucoside in 10 cc. C5H5N and 5 cc. Ac2O 0.5 hr. on a water bath, orange needles, m. 181°). Heating 5 g. I, 4.4 g. 2-ClOH7NH2, and 15 g. KOH to 80°, raising the temperature 5° every 20 min. until 130° is reached, keeping the mixture 3 hrs. at 130°, dissolving the cold melt in H2O, concentrating the filtered solution, and adding a little MeOH give the K benzo[a]phenazine-11-carboxylate (free acid, yellow needles, m. 256°). Mixing 2 g. 1,2-naphthoquinone (III) and 2.4 g. 3,4-(H2N)2C6H3CO2Et, each in 20 cc. AcOH, gives 80% Et benzo[a]phenazine-9(or 10)-carboxylate (IV), yellow needles, m. 205°, which, sapond, with 30% aqueous KOH and acidified with AcOH, gives the free acid, yellow needles, m. 366°. Heating 0.5 g. IV and 6 cc. 40% N2H4.H2O in 15 cc. dioxane and 5 cc. EtOH 2 hrs. on a water bath gives the hydrazide, yellow needles, darkening at 270°, charring at 320°. Heating 0.52 g. III and 0.6 g. 3,4-(H2N)2C6H3CH2CH2CO2H in 10 cc. AcOH 5 min. on a water bath gives benzo[a]phenazine-9(or 10)-propionic acid, yellow needles, m. 212°, soluble in concentrated H2SO4 with a violet color. Heating 1.5 g. 3,4-(H2N)2C6H3CO2Et and 2.5 g. (CHO)2.2NaHSO3 in 15 cc. H2O 1 hr. on a water bath gives 54% Et 6-quinoxalinecarboxylate, fine needles, m. 66° (free acid, needles, m. 266°). Refluxing 1 g. Et 2,3-diphenyl-6-quinoxalinecarboxylate in 30 cc. EtOH 5 hrs. with 15 cc. 40% N2H4.H2O gives the hydrazide, fine needles, m. 235°. 1-Phenazinecarboxylic acid hydrazide, prepared from the Me ester, silky yellow needles, m. 231°, when refluxed (5.5 g.) in 20 cc. C5H5N with 6 cc. PhSO2Cl 3 hrs., gives 80% phenazine-1-carboxylic acid benzenesulfonylhydrazide, lacelike pale yellow needles, m. 233°. The results of the bacterio-static tests of these compds. are given in a table.

IT 6924-72-7, 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, ethyl ester
(preparation of)

RN 6924-72-7 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, ethyl ester (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

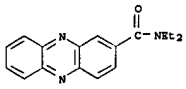


L13 ANSWER 180 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:64341 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:64341
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:11426h-i,11427a-b

TITLE: Derivatives of 2-phenazinecarboxylic acid
AUTHOR(S): Pietra, Silvio; Maffei, Silvio; Rivolta, Angelamaria
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Pavia, Italy
SOURCE: Annali di Chimica (Rome, Italy) (1953), 43, 227-31
CODEN: ANCRAI; ISSN: 0003-4592
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The synthesis of 2-phenazinecarboxylic acid (I) has already been described [cf. ibid. 42, 519(1952)]. Various derivs. are now described. Et2NH and MeOH with the acyl chloride of I yield 2-(diethylcarbamoyl)phenazine (II), m. 97.5-98°, and Me 2-phenazinecarboxylate (III), m. 153°. N2H4 and III yield 2-phenazinecarboxylic acid hydrazide (IV), m. 269-70° (decomposition). IV and o-HOC6H4CHO 30 min. at 120°, give salicylaldehyde 2-phenazinecarbonylhydrazone, yellow needles, m. 275°. IV and PhCOMe give acetophenone 2-phenazinecarbonylhydrazone m. 259° (decomposition). IV (15 g.) in 900 cc. HCl (1:2) treated with 9 g. NaNO2 in 50 cc. H2O gives 2-phenazinecarboxylic acid azide (V), m. 135° (violent decomposition). V (2.49 g.) with 150 cc. absolute EtOH at 60-70° yields Et 2-phenazinecarbamate (VI), m. 196° [from ligroine (b. 90-130°)]. Likewise, Me2CHOH V yield the isopropyl urethan, m. 156°. V (0.997 g.) in 100 cc. xylene, decomposed with dry NH3 and heated to 120°, give 2-phenazinylurea, m. 261° (decomposition). VI (2.67 g.) and 50 cc. H2SO4 heated at 150-60°, cooled, diluted, and made alkaline with NH3 yield 2-aminophenazine (VII), m. 290-1° (from xylene), obtained also from V by heating in xylene with HCl.

IT 37648-82-1, 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N,N-diethyl-
(preparation of)
RN 37648-82-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Phenazinecarboxamide, N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 181 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:4690 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:4690
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:884c-f
TITLE: The therapy of experimental psittacosis and lymphogranuloma venereum (inguinale). II. The activity of quinoxaline 1,4-dioxide and substituted and related compounds, with a note on the morphological changes induced in lymphogranuloma virus by these compounds and by antibiotics
AUTHOR(S): Hurst, E. Weston; Landquist, J. K.; Melvin, P.; Peters, J. M.; Senior, N.; Silk, J. A.; Stacey, G. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Imperial Chem. Inds., Ltd., Manchester, UK
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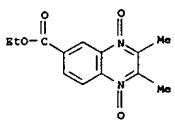
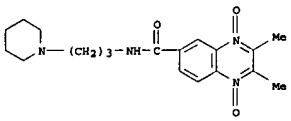
AB cf. C.A. 45, 3084h. Representative mono- and disubstituted quinoxaline 1,4-dioxides, substituted 2,3-dimethylquinoxaline 1,4-dioxides, phenazine di-N-oxides, biquinoxaline tetra-N-oxides, and N-oxides of miscellaneous N-heterocyclic compds. possessed some degree of activity against the largest viruses of the psittacosis-lymphogranuloma group. Quinoxaline 1,4-dioxide (I) and its substituted derivs. were most potent, the best equaling Aureomycin in their activity against lymphogranuloma venereum in the mouse. Relatively few were active against this disease in the chick embryo or psittacosis in the mouse. Therapeutic activity in man was noted but toxic side reactions preclude their use. These compds. did not inactivate virus in vitro but greatly restricted its growth in the mouse and altered its morphological appearance in the chick embryo. Therapeutic activity was not abolished by simultaneous administration of vitamin K. I derivs. did not influence infections with the viruses of herpes febrilis, ectromelia, mouse-adapted poliomyelitis, influenza A, equine encephalomyelitis, or louping-ill.

IT 108239-47-0, 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dimethyl-, ethyl ester, 1,4-dioxide
(effect on psittacosis-lymphogranuloma group viruses)
RN 108239-47-0 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-dimethyl-, ethyl ester, 1,4-dioxide (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 109939-89-1, 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dimethyl-N-(3-piperidinopropyl)-, 1,4-dioxide
(effect on psittacosis-lymphogranuloma group viruses)
RN 109939-89-1 CAPLUS
CN 6-Quinoxalinecarboxamide, 2,3-dimethyl-N-(3-piperidinopropyl)-, 1,4-dioxide (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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